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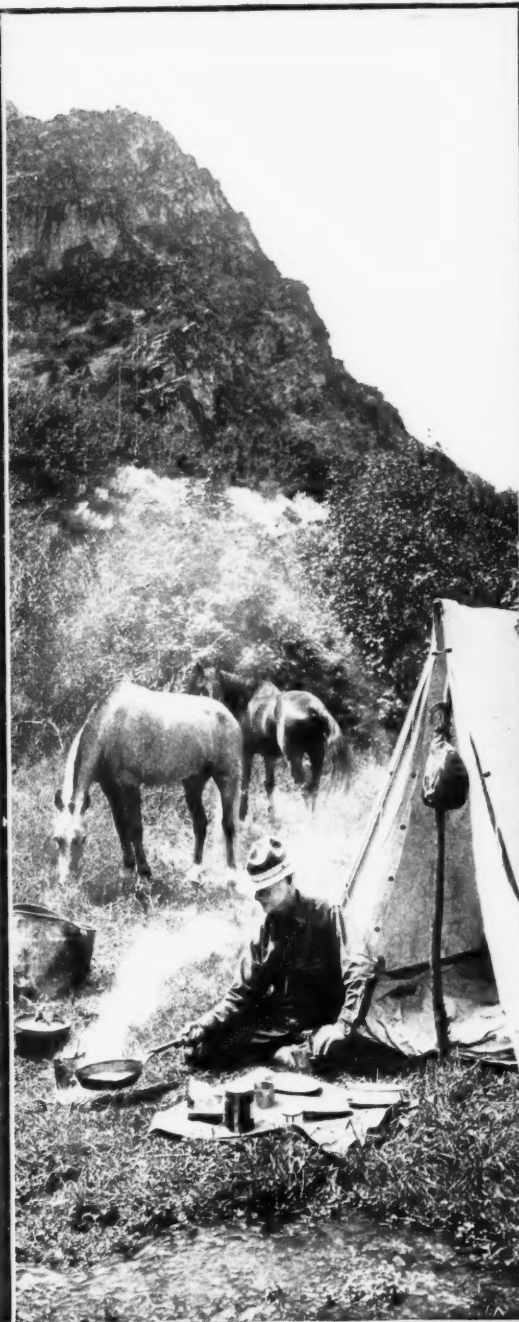
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By FRANK H. SIMONDS

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Pacific Coast
By PAUL SHOUP



Edited by
ALBERT SHAW

Visiting Our
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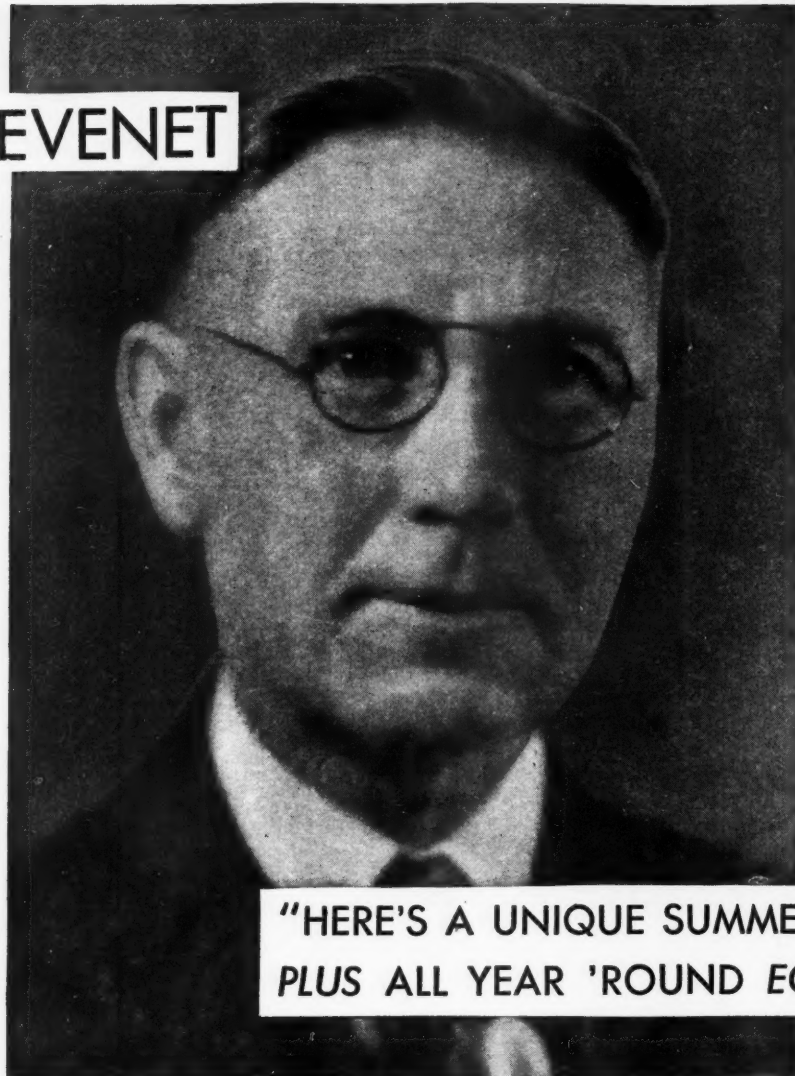
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• THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS •

Edited by Albert Shaw

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FOR AUGUST, 1930

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MINDING one's own business is the ordinary person's chief concern, but nowadays there are several other things to attend to (page 17). • • **THE HOBNAILLED** boots of the last foreign soldier have clattered down German streets for the last time, but Italy is giving France the same worry that Germany gave England before 1914 (page 40). • • **SEVERAL** Congressmen are going to lose their jobs because Uncle Sam spent forty millions to find out that city folk from Connecticut to California are being slighted (page 46). • • **ONE MILLION** four hundred thousand American citizens suffering from sickness, hunger, and poor education are now living on an island in the Atlantic only 95 miles long (page 50). • • **IF THE PRESIDENT** gets his vacation in the mountains of the West, any other American citizen is entitled to catch fish he overlooks (page 58). Still farther west is a city one might have called Good Vegetables in its early days which now looks well in pictures (page 61) even though business out there isn't what it might be (page 66). • • **IF ALL** the extra pennies paid out by people buying gasoline at filling stations were laid end to end they would make an express highway from here to some other place and back; which is just what they are doing (page 94). • • **THE DEPARTMENTS** below contain articles you want to read.

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Publishers' Announcement

No. 2

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ALBERT SHAW, Pres.; ALBERT SHAW, JR., Sec. and Treas.

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Mostly About Our Authors

HIGH UP on a mountainside above a small village in the White Mountains of New Hampshire lies Blighty, the summer home of FRANK H. SIMONDS. From there Mr. Simonds observes the foreign scene with detachment, but with as keen an insight as when he was a war correspondent in France, or when he is on the ground during his repeated journeys to Europe. Our newest readers will welcome him as America's most competent writer on foreign affairs. Our oldest readers will remember him as a friend of nearly seventeen years' standing.

Regular readers, too, will recognize the name of HOWARD FLORANCE, author of "What the Census Shows," as an occasional contributor—and managing editor of this magazine.

• • THEODORE ROOSEVELT the younger once remarked, in the presence of the writer of these lines, upon the difficulty of living up to the name of his illustrious father. Their careers have been parallel in striking ways. They both went to Harvard, both were elected to the New York Assembly, both served as Assistant Secretary of the Navy, both were candidates of the Republican party for Governor of New York (though the son undertook a forlorn task), both attained the rank of Colonel in the Army, and both achieved fame as explorers. The younger T. R. has brought to his new task as Governor of Porto Rico all the energy and sympathy of a forceful character. He writes in this number about present unfortunate conditions among our adopted American citizens on the Island.

• • A FEW MONTHS ago readers enjoyed an informal meeting in our pages with Aristide Briand, Foreign Minister of France. The author of that article, WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD, now introduces Major Amos W. W. Woodcock, the nation's new prohibition enforcement officer. Mr. Crawford has made it his business in life to bring interesting persons—notably those in politics—to the public through magazine and newspaper articles. "If all statesmen followed the example of Major Woodcock," he says, "the life of a political reporter would be a bed of roses instead of—"

• • FASHIONABLE AMERICA must know its own country as a vacation land, as well as Europe. Nor does President Hoover consider himself an exception, since he planned at least a two-weeks' journey to Glacier and perhaps other National Parks for this month. Much of the increased interest in travel to the nation's reserved playgrounds has come from efforts of the American Civic Association and the Federated Societies on Planning and Parks. MISS HARLEAN

JAMES, who writes on "The President's Vacation" in this issue, is secretary of both these organizations, and thus adds the latest official information to personal knowledge gained in extensive travel. Miss James began her career as a court reporter in Honolulu, and is known to readers through previous articles.

• • THE FAR WEST demands further attention. Accordingly SAN FRANCISCO appears in this issue, the fifth in a series of pictorial representations of American cities presented from time to time. The preceding ones were New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, and Baltimore.

• • FROM TELEGRAPH operator to railroad president. It sounds like the title of a Henty book for boys of a generation ago. But it is actually the career of PAUL SHOUP, who at the request of the Editor has prepared a review of business conditions on the Pacific Coast and throughout the Southwest. Mr. Shoup is president of the Southern Pacific Railway Company and half a dozen other corporations, and vice-president of nine more. A native-born Californian, he makes his headquarters in San Francisco.

• • JOHN EMMETT EDGERTON suggests a philosophy by no means new to him in "Pessimists Should Go to Work." For a long time he has practised what he preaches. As far back as the depression of 1921, when manufacturers closed their doors to wait for better times, Mr. Edgerton kept his Tennessee woolen mills running at full tilt. Not because he was swamped with orders but because he believed in keeping men employed and was convinced that in the end things would turn out all right.

Mr. Edgerton started life as one of seven children of a North Carolina farmer, and at fourteen was on his own. He worked and borrowed enough money to enable him to take a B.A. and an M.A. degree at Vanderbilt University. And afterwards, to pay off that debt, he taught school and founded a military academy. His business career did not begin until he was thirty-six; and ten years later he was president of the National Association of Manufacturers—a post he still holds.

• • "THE MAKING of a Naval Officer" in this issue is contributed by one of them, LIEUTENANT (Junior Grade) H. B. MILLER. "I am one of the Californians who was brought in from Iowa while still an infant in arms," he writes. "I was appointed to Annapolis from California and graduated from the Academy in 1924. After service on the battle fleet flagship *California* I spent a year at the Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Florida, earning my wings and becoming a qualified aviator.

"Work in the fighting planes was absorbing. But flying from an aircraft carrier soon became monotonous. I found that, contrary to public opinion, the catapult shots and rough water landings in the observation units attached to battle-ships provide the real thrills of naval aviation." Lieutenant Miller confesses to harboring a lifelong desire to write, not gratified until his marriage in 1928. Then his wife, a scenario and short-story writer, "dragged this inhibition from its lair and put it to work. Writing is proving to be nearly as interesting as flying—and I love flying."

• • AS CHAIRMAN of the terminal committee of the Port of New York Authority some years ago, former Governor Smith remarked that the best thing that could happen would be to lay a brick to start in the comprehensive plan. This plan—of establishing central stations for freight, in principle not unlike the union stations for passengers in many cities—is now described by HOWARD S. CULLMAN. The reason for this is that the first brick actually will soon be laid. Mr. Cullman, a Commissioner of the Port of New York Authority, is prominently identified, a Commissioner of the Port of New Yorker by birth, was graduated from Phillips-Exeter and Yale (1913), and was president of the Beekman Street Hospital before being appointed to his present post by Governor Smith, and reappointed by Governor Roosevelt.

• • "NEVER BEFORE in an equal period of time have world interest rates dropped so rapidly," declares JOSEPH STAGG LAWRENCE. "Moreover, the central banks of the world are apparently acting in concert." Hence his present article, "If You Wish to Borrow Money." Mr. Lawrence, a Princeton graduate—he wears both a gold football and Phi Beta Kappa key—formerly taught economics, but now devotes himself to writing. He is a previous contributor.

• • THE INTERESTING things now planned by GLENN FRANK, president of the University of Wisconsin, are brought to our readers in the article "Revolution in Wisconsin." President Frank was, before his days as a progressive educator, editor of the *Century Magazine*. His story is told by CHESTER MORTON, a member of the REVIEW of REVIEWS staff whose graduation from Dartmouth in 1926 was followed by newspaper work on the *Boston Transcript*.

• • ATTENTION of readers is called to the fact that material and photographs for "Green Iceland" in the Travel Department of our July issue, were supplied by DR. JULIUS MORTITZEN, formerly of the Scandinavian News Bureau and long a distinguished New York journalist.

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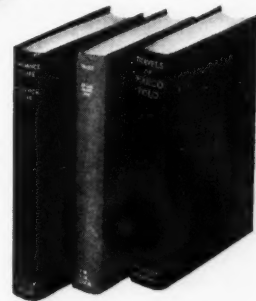
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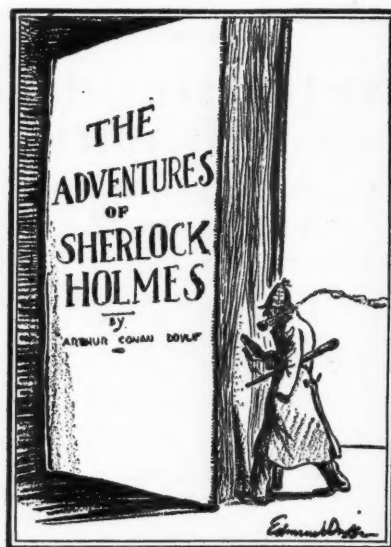
By WILLIAM B. SHAW

The Latin-American Book Trade

IN THIS department, more than a year ago, commenting on "American Books Abroad," reference was made to the apparent backwardness of North American publishers in entering the great Latin-American field to the south of us. Information supplied more recently gives a more encouraging aspect to the situation in South and Central America. Not only textbooks, but general works in English are exported to those countries in growing numbers. A survey of the Latin-American book market prepared by the editors of *El Libro* shows that the imports total at least \$6,000,000 a year, of which books from the United States account for more than one-fifth (twice as much as before the World War). We are told that the largest buyers of our books are Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Cuba, Mexico, Panama and Porto Rico. Since the beginning of the present century the Latin-American countries have nearly trebled their foreign book purchases and this country has had a substantial share in the expanded trade. We are now sending to Spanish and Portuguese-speaking countries about one-fourth of our total book exports.

There are said to be 1200 Latin-American booksellers, about one-half of whom do business with foreign countries. Some of the bookstores in the larger cities are quite up to date in stock and equipment. They minister, it should be remembered, to the English-speaking residents of those countries, now numbering not less than 200,000, besides the native populations. There is an ever-increasing group of business and technical men who have a working knowledge of English and can make practical use of works printed in that language. Yet it appears that of late the chief demand for books in English has come from the Latin-American readers themselves. English is more and more taught in the schools and many of the younger generation receive at least a part of their training in the schools and colleges of the United States. The demand is for technical and scientific books, books on the social sciences, textbooks and fiction. One American house has recently sold in the Latin-American countries considerable history and biography.

Of course the European countries were in the Latin-American book market long



before the U. S. A. Spain had the inside track, but was rivalled, and in some instances outstripped, by France, Italy, and Germany. In Bolivia, Colombia, and Venezuela, according to the custom-house statistics of imports, Spain is still in the lead, but in Argentina and Brazil, France has far surpassed her, while in Chile both Germany and the U. S. A. have left the Dons behind in the race. In Cuba, Porto Rico, and Panama, American trade interests are naturally greater than Spanish, and this shows in the book imports. North American books also head the list of imports in Peru, Mexico, and Nicaragua.

It is interesting to note that Mexico City, which in 1536 produced the first book printed in the western hemisphere, remained for 200 years the most active Latin-American publishing center. More than 1200 titles were listed in a bibliography of the seventeenth century.

From the *El Libro* survey, to which we are indebted for most of the foregoing facts, it would appear that more American books are now going into Latin-American countries than ever before, that in several of the smaller countries and even in Chile they outnumber the Spanish books, and that the demand is a growing one. It should be understood that a large proportion of the importations from this country are printed in the Spanish language, but just what that proportion is cannot be ascertained from the statistics. The American firms that have relations with the Latin-American book trade are agreed that there is a

FINIS

By Duffy, in the
Baltimore Sun

steadily growing demand for books in English.

The projectors of *El Libro* intend to supply to Latin Americans every two months a list (printed in Spanish) of American books, with descriptive notes. Such a service, reaching hundreds of booksellers who do not read English themselves, but who have inquiries from their patrons for American books, should act as a stimulant to the trade. American authors should at least be represented in those countries by American editions. It may not be generally known that most of our classic authors have gone to Latin America in Spanish translations brought out by European publishers. Often the translations have been made from French versions.

New Books Mentioned in This Department

DICTIONARY OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY, edited by Allen Johnson and Dumas Malone. Cushman-Eberle. Volume V. Charles Scribner's Sons. 616 pp.

ROOSEVELT: THE STORY OF A FRIENDSHIP, 1880-1919, by Owen Wister. The Macmillan Co. 372 pp. Ill. \$4.

TENTS OF THE MIGHTY, by Donald Richberg. Willett, Clark & Colby. 267 pp. Ill. \$2.50.

HINDENBURG: THE MAN AND THE LEGEND, by Margaret Goldsmith and Frederick Voigt. Morrow & Co. 304 pp. Ill. \$3.50.

STRESEMANN, by Rudolf Olden. Translated by R. T. Clark. Dutton. 226 pp., \$3.

KRUPP: A GREAT BUSINESS MAN SEEN THROUGH HIS LETTERS, edited by Wilhelm Berdrow. The Dial Press. 416 pp. Ill. \$5.

WAR, POLITICS AND RECONSTRUCTION: STORMY DAYS IN LOUISIANA, by Henry Clay Warmoth. The Macmillan Co. 285 pp. Ill. \$3.50.

PIONEERS OF FREEDOM: AN ACCOUNT OF THE ICELANDERS AND THE ICELANDIC FREE STATE, 874-1262, by Sveinbjorn Johnson. Boston: The Stratford Co. 362 pp. \$3.50.

NEW ZEALAND IN THE MAKING: A SURVEY OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT, by J. B. Condliffe. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press. 524 pp. \$5.



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The World of Books

THE NEW EDUCATION IN AUSTRIA, by Robert Dottrens. Edited by Paul L. Dengler. John Day. 226 pp., \$3.

TOWARD CIVILIZATION, edited by Charles A. Beard. Longmans, Green and Co. 307 pp. Ill. \$3.

MASTERING A METROPOLIS: PLANNING THE FUTURE OF THE NEW YORK REGION, by R. L. Duffus. Harper & Brothers. 302 pp. Ill. \$3.

AMERICAN CIVIC ANNUAL: A RECORD OF RECENT CIVIC ADVANCE WITH A LIST OF WHO'S WHO IN CIVIC ACHIEVEMENT, edited by Harlean James. Vol. II American Civic Association, Inc. 340 pp. Ill. \$3.

THE TREATY VETO OF THE AMERICAN SENATE, by D. F. Fleming. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 325 pp. \$3.

The Pageant of Biography

SOME HAVE a theory that the supreme fascination of biography is exerted not through individual works but by collections in which many careers are passed rapidly in review. Each succeeding volume of the great *Dictionary of American Biography* is really a library in itself with its sketches of 600 characters. To turn the pages of one of these volumes is a delight to anyone in the least "historically minded." Every article suggests some distinct phase of American life—pioneering, subduing the wilderness, building railroads, creating lines of trade, opening mines, heralding new political and social gospels, campaigning for office, organizing trusts—these occupations and many more are represented in the careers that are outlined in this amazingly inclusive work.

In the fifth volume, fresh from the press, there are fewer long articles than in earlier volumes. An admirable account of the career of Jefferson Davis, the Confederate President, by Dr. N. W. Stephenson (one of Lincoln's biographers, by the way), occupies eight pages. Next to that in length comes the "Stephen Arnold Douglas," by the editor, Dr. Allen Johnson, and this too is as fine an example as one could wish to find of a wise use of space in depicting a career rich in its relations to important political history. This volume opens with Charlotte Cushman, the actress, and closes with Dr. John Eberle, a pioneer in medical education, authorship, and editing. The entire letter D, with a few C's and E's, fills the body of the book. It happens that few of our very greatest men—top-notchers, if the term is permissible in such a connection—have had names beginning with D. That accounts for the fewer long articles in this volume. None of our Presidents falls in this arbitrary category, but as a partial offset we have the first and only Confederate President. There have been, however, several hundred lesser lights that still send gleams across history's page and the "Dictionary" offers its hospitalities to them. Those hospitalities vary in extent, when measured by

space assignments. There is Isadora Duncan the dancer, who revels in three and one-half columns, while the average, even for important men and women of affairs, is less than two. Whoever thinks it a simple or easy job to assign space for 600 American immortals of varying degrees of reputation should have a try at it for himself. On the whole, we believe the general opinion will be that fairness and good sense have prevailed.

We do not find so many desperados and "bad men" in this as in earlier volumes. It seems that in those gentry as in Presidents the D's are deficient, but the good old American spirit of adventure is still represented. Take Commodore DeKay (whose daughter became the wife of Richard Watson Gilder, long editor of the *Century*) and his plucky service in the embryo Argentine navy—capturing and boarding a Brazilian man-of-war (largely manned and officered by Englishmen) when his crew was outnumbered three to one, and then sailing his prize, under the Argentine colors, past Rio de Janeiro and up the North American coast to New York Harbor!

The "Dictionary" still finds room for those men of foreign birth who have made their careers in America. There was Lorenzo Delmonico, the Swiss who taught Americans the value of salads and ran restaurants in New York that were the envy of Paris, making his name known the world over. Later, almost in our own time, came John Davey from England, laboriously laying the foundations of the new science of tree surgery. The D's include a number of foreign-born men of that type, for whom America spelled opportunity.

President Roosevelt's biographers have represented various types. While all have been sympathetic, the zeal of some has not been according to knowledge. A few have written who could not have known their hero very well in the flesh. That will never be said of Owen Wister, whose *Roosevelt: the Story of a Friendship* is the leading American biography of the current season. Probably no surviving friend had a longer or more intimate relationship with Roosevelt than the author of this book. They were at Harvard together; through the later years they kept up a close acquaintance and in the White House period, especially, their confidences were exchanged freely and frequently. The conversations and correspondence released by Mr. Wister in this volume undoubtedly do express his friend's opinions as held at the moment of utterance on a great range of topics. For one thing, Roosevelt's views of the South and his attitude toward the Southern people have perhaps never before been so fully or clearly stated. As to Roosevelt's political philosophy in general, and especially the Progressive movement of 1912, while Owen Wister the novelist may not have been an ardent champion of his friend's political and social ideals in all particulars, he was at least an intelligent listener, and was prepared to state the Roosevelt positions fairly to his

friends who did not always understand them. So a friendship that was from first to last personal and not political served in a way to clarify political relationships.

Apropos of 1912, a good-humored and entertaining account of that eventful year in American politics is given by Donald Richberg, the Chicago lawyer, in his new book, *Tents of the Mighty*. Mr. Richberg was no outsider in that Progressive campaign. Indeed he was very decidedly an insider. From first to last he worked with both Roosevelt and La Follette.

"We Thought It Was Armageddon" is Mr. Richberg's heading of the chapter describing the campaign. He himself was director of the National Legislative Reference Bureau, which was organized after the election for the purpose of promoting a Progressive program in all the states. Concerning this work he says:

"It was largely Roosevelt's dominance in the party that made the Progressive Service possible and enjoyable. He welcomed efforts to help, even though often clumsy and ill-conceived, and thus he encouraged every one who wanted to serve. Despite the sharpness of his criticisms of opponents and foolish friends, he was extraordinarily tolerant of human weakness."

Hindenburg, Stresemann, Krupp

AN OUTSTANDING world figure is the aged President of the German Republic. When the World War broke he was a retired army officer, no better known in his own country than was Grant in America at the beginning of our Civil War. He was sixty-seven then; he is eighty-three now. Never was a more-striking change wrought in an elderly man's fortunes in so brief a space of time. The war, ending in defeat for his nation, made Hindenburg a national hero. His personal triumph was amazing. It survived post-war reaction and disillusionment. This leader of a lost cause identified with absolutism becomes the trusted representative of German republicanism. Nothing quite like this has been seen in modern politics. Such an enigma calls for an explanation, if one is possible. The clearest interpretation of this soldier-citizen's career yet offered is to be found in *Hindenburg: the Man and the Legend*, by Margaret Goldsmith and Frederick Voigt. These writers frankly concede the legendary nature of the general's fame among his own people. The decisive victories over the Russians on the Eastern Front, which "would have been won even if he had never been born," caused Hindenburg to be acclaimed as hero—was he not formally in command and responsible? Did he not sign the army orders and announce the victories to the Kaiser? From that time forth his name spelled victory. Germany would not have it otherwise. The Russians were badly

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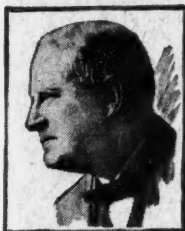
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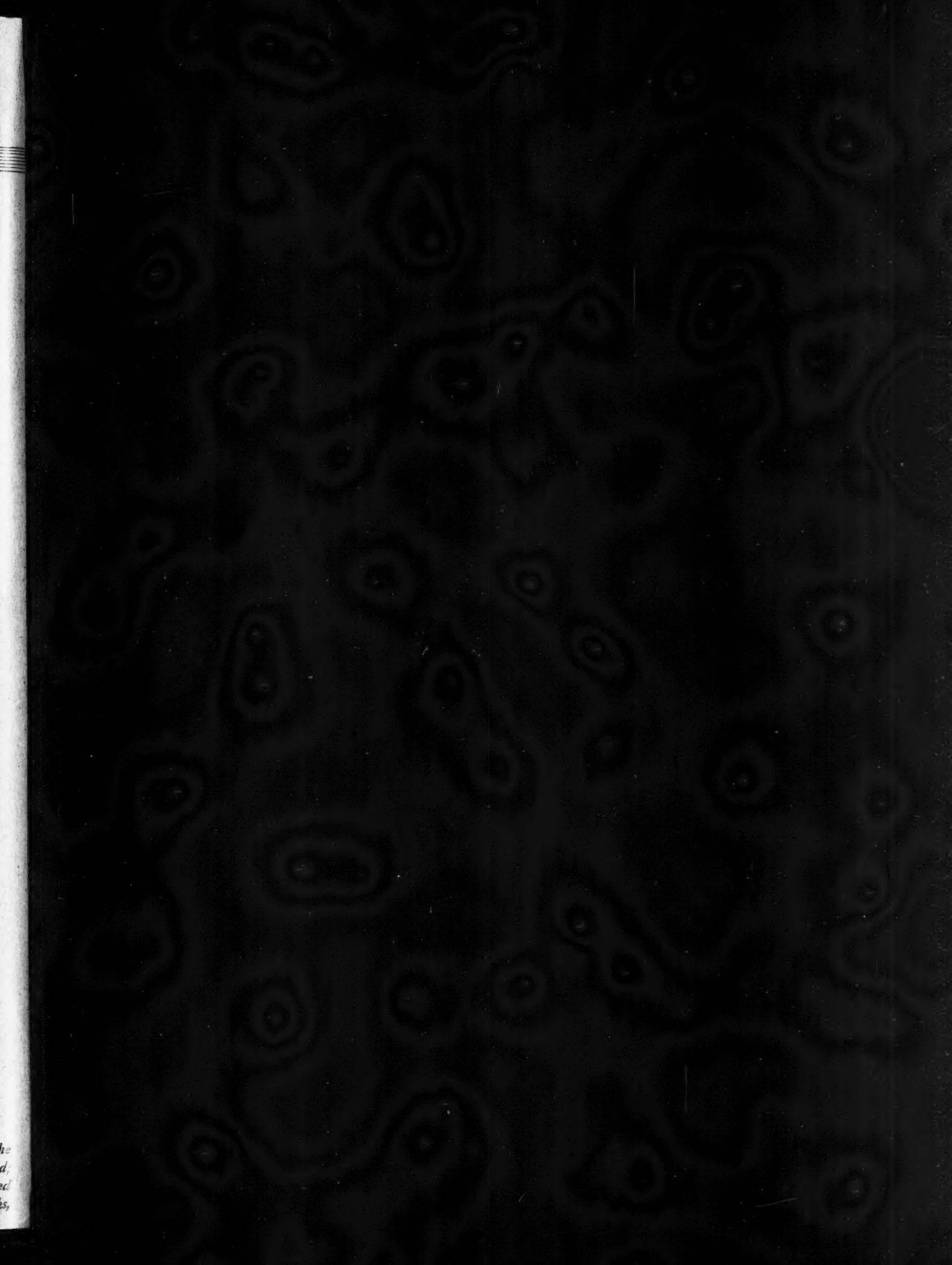


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World of Books

beaten and perhaps it is not strange that the importance of their defeat was overestimated in the popular mind.

It should not be assumed that the authors of this book have minimized Hindenburg's real claims to leadership. On the contrary, they have studied his whole career and appraised it shrewdly and yet sympathetically and appreciatively. Their writing is journalistic in the best sense—vivid, clear, and terse, never slipshod or vague. Margaret Goldsmith is an American woman, trained at the University of Illinois and the University of Berlin, a daughter of our former Consul-General at Berlin. She is the wife of Frederick Voigt, European correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*, who has collaborated with her on this book. Their joint effort is not only a biography of Germany's Grand Old Man, but an excellent running history of the war from the German viewpoint.

Many consider Stresemann the greatest German statesman since Bismarck, and with some reason. For it was due in large measure to his foresight that the Locarno Pacts of 1925 were made, regaining Germany's international position and securing British support against fresh French aggression. Thereafter Germany triumphantly entered the League of Nations. After the Swiss picnicking with Briand and good Sir Austen, everything improved marvelously.

Yet during the War, Stresemann had supported the violent army-navy faction of Ludendorff against the moderates of the Reichstag. He favored the annexation of Belgium and the Russian Baltic, along with other Big Business men. But he was a realist, and after the Armistice came a change of attitude if not of heart. He became the prophet of conciliation. The author of the new German biography, Herr Olden, mercifully omits painful eulogizing; showing an objectivity of treatment which is commendable. The book is of great interest. The untimely death of its central character has proved an international loss.

A German of an earlier day, dominant in his own field, is revealed in *Krupp: a Great Business Man Seen Through His Letters*. For more than 100 years the steel works at Essen have been identified with the Krupp family. When Friedrich Krupp died, in 1826, he left a bankrupt steel business as a legacy to his fourteen-year-old son, Alfred. Beginning at that time, Alfred's letters, as reproduced in this volume, cover sixty years in the growth of an industry and trace the fortunes of the House of Krupp through vicissitudes of every kind, from obscurity and penury to affluence and power. It is a great story—one that impresses us as more characteristic of America than of Europe, at any rate a story that Americans can appreciate. Alfred Krupp's relations with Bismarck and von Roon in the period of the Franco-Prussian War make an interesting chapter.

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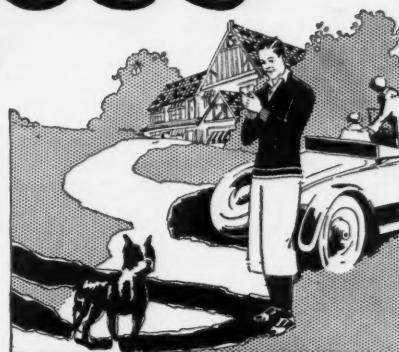
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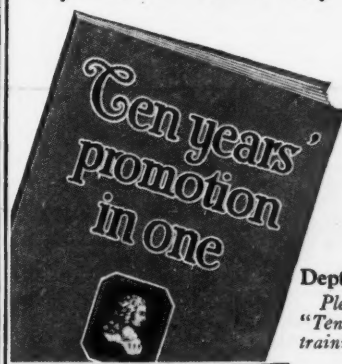
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Stormy Days in Louisiana

THE HISTORIANS have had their fling at the Louisiana carpet-baggers of the Reconstruction period, but now comes the Hon. Henry Clay Warmoth, eighty-eight years young, who was governor of the state for four years in those troublous times, with quite a different story to tell. This he does in *War, Politics, and Reconstruction*. At last the worm has turned. Having lived in Louisiana for more than sixty years as lawyer, sugar planter, and railroad builder, Colonel Warmoth, a man of Southern blood, cannot see why he should be called a carpet-bagger, although if anyone at this late date wishes to designate him a "scallawag" in the parlance of the '60's and '70's, he offers no objection. Whatever he was, he was ever ready to take care of himself, with or without the support of the government at Washington. He had his own idea of a state government built on the suffrages of whites and blacks, but perhaps he was in advance of his time. At any rate Louisiana's political development has not followed the lines he marked out for it. His purpose now is to set the public right in regard to what really happened in the state during and after his governorship. He has drawn freely upon notes made at the time, his own diary and correspondence, newspaper files, and public documents. The record as he gives it is well worth reading. It cannot be ignored by any future student of that era.

Iceland, an Ancient State, and New Zealand

IN THIS YEAR 1930 Iceland is celebrating the millennial of its national parliament. Do you realize what that means? Nothing less than that for one thousand years the Icelanders have had a legislature. If it is anything like our Congress they must indeed be a hardy folk! In the year 2789 will occur the one thousandth anniversary of the American Congress. In other words, 859 years hence our national legislature will have attained the same age that Iceland's Althing has already reached. We are not sure that there will be a celebration. Perhaps Americans do not venerate their lawmakers as the Icelanders do theirs. If the present generation had the affair in hand, we fear it would turn into a kind of hazing.

But in Iceland things are done with decorum and dignity. The people are proud of their heritage. There is a sound reason for the title chosen by Judge Sveinbjorn Johnson for his account of the Icelanders and their Free State (874-1262), *Pioneers of Freedom*. In this little country, "on the very rim of the Arctic Circle," law and justice

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were more highly developed in those early years than in any other European nation. Judge Johnson's study of this people takes away the last excuse for our amazing ignorance regarding the social and religious institutions of a civilization that was highly developed before our own was dreamed of. England's Great Charter marks for most of us the very beginnings of orderly national life; but little Iceland had laid the foundations of a state almost three centuries before King John's concession to the Barons.

From an island democracy in the North much older than our own we turn to an island democracy in the South Pacific several decades younger. At about the turn of the century it was quite the usual thing to refer to New Zealand as a laboratory of socialistic experiment. Legislation then branded as radical has had thirty years or more in which to show results. It is now ninety years since organized British settlement was begun in New Zealand and we are glad to have Dr. J. B. Condliff's admirable *New Zealand in the Making*, a survey of economic and social development there. New Zealand has government ownership of public utilities, compulsory arbitration, old-age pensions, and various other innovations, but when non-essentials are brushed aside the results of this radical policy do not appear sensational. Although the socialistic urge seems to have spent itself, the laws enacted in the late nineties have in the main been well administered and the country has certainly prospered. New Zealanders have much in common with Americans; the two peoples should be better acquainted. Dr. Condliff is the New Zealanders' Bryce.

Austrian Education

THE OLD IMPERIAL Austria had fifty million inhabitants. The new socialist Austria has six. This astounding transformation has been accompanied by the most complete political, social, economic, and educational changes imaginable; and with the latter aspect *The New Education in Austria*, by Robert Dottrens, treats.

"At the conclusion of a tour through Czechoslovakia, Germany, Belgium, England, and France, I do not hesitate to say that Vienna is ahead of all the other cities of Europe from the point of view of educational progress," remarks the Swiss author, Dr. Dottrens.

Self-activity, accustomed environment, and concentrated instruction are the three characteristics of children's classes. Rigid schedules have been eliminated, and schools have grown into a combination of interesting factories, museums, parks, streets, and open country. Liberty and regeneration are the keynotes of the whole. Every phase and grade of the progressive regime, from kindergarten to vocational school, receives detailed attention.

Civilization Once More

IT IS NO REFLECTION on the ability of the scientific and technical men who have joined in the authorship of the book called *Toward Civilization* that their utterances are less interesting than the provoking essays of the humanists who conspired in producing the earlier work "Whither Mankind." Writing for the press is not supposed to be the trade of engineers. They usually lack the power of terse and convincing statement that is acquired by those practiced in expounding law or ethics. But Dr. Charles A. Beard, who was really responsible for both books, thought that since the humanists had found the basis of our Western civilization in science and machinery, it was only fair to learn what the scientists and the engineers had to say about it. All of the sixteen contributors in "Toward Civilization" are designers and creators, concerned with great industries or with scientific discovery. Few of them are known to the general public. The exceptions are Robert A. Millikan, Lee de Forest, and Michael Pupin, and to this brief list should be added the name of Elmer A. Sperry, who has died since the publication of the book. The writings of these four men have been widely read for years, and their positions are fairly well understood. If the symposium method has not been altogether successful here, it has at any rate brought together some striking and significant views.

Regional Planning

CITY PLANNING is growing into a profession, but most American cities testify to the fact that until recently it has had few practitioners. Washington, our capital city, is a brilliant exception, and even there the most strenuous exertions were required to hold the development to the lines originally plotted by L'Enfant. In the 19th century New York became a horrible example of wasteful and costly planlessness. In recent decades serious efforts have been made to correct some of the mistakes of the past and to provide a wholesome and well-directed future growth. It has cost \$1,000,000 merely to make a preliminary survey with that end in view. The Committee on the Regional Plan of New York and Its Environs, at work for seven years, has at last completed its labors and published in ten technical volumes its detailed findings and recommendations. To restate these in terms that can be readily understood and to give them effective publicity has been the aim of Mr. R. L. Dufus in his *Mastering a Metropolis*. Every great city has at least some of the problems that beset New York and every public-spirited citizen can profit from the discussion of them. Then, too, every

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American is interested in New York's future because it is the nation's metropolis. The New York Region, as studied by the committee, is an area roughly described as a circle having a fifty-mile radius from the New York City Hall. It has a population of about 10,000,000, living in 22 counties in three states, including 420 separate municipalities. In Manhattan Borough of New York City there are 1200 inhabitants to the acre—an astounding population density—but the committee's survey demonstrated that in the Region as a whole, there is room for every family to have a "separate house, front yard, and garden." The chapters on housing, transportation, parkways, and buildings have suggestions for every city and are most readable.

The subject of regional planning reminds us that the new volume of the *American Civic Annual*, edited by Harlean James, has a section devoted to the regional commissions now at work in Chicago, Los Angeles and Cleveland, each of which is contributing distinctive and worth-while suggestions to the common fund. As we said in this department last year, the "Civic Annual" gives the citizen the best means of informing himself regarding municipal, state and national improvement and development projects.

Treaties in the Senate

OCCASIONALLY a scholarly treatise on some phase of political science comes off the press at a peculiarly opportune moment. Such works, we fear, are not always read by the persons who might profit most from them, but at any rate the attention of the general public is directed to them by the mere fact that they have to do with something that is in the day's news. This is true of *The Treaty Veto of the American Senate*, by Dr. D. F. Fleming, of Vanderbilt University. Possibly the term "treaty veto" may be new to most readers, but certainly all who follow the daily newspapers have a realistic sense of its meaning. If anyone is disposed to deny that the Senate can veto a treaty, let him consider the effect of a foreign power's refusal to accept amendments offered by the Senate to a negotiated treaty. Go back, for instance, to our treaty with England in 1824 for the suppression of the slave trade. As Dr. Fleming points out, the failure of that treaty was directly due to Senate amendment, rather than to outright refusal to ratify. In his book Dr. Fleming sums up the arguments against the Senate practice of proposing binding reservations or amendments to important treaties. He makes a strong case against such a practice as a governmental policy. In foreign affairs it is supremely necessary that we put faith in our responsible representatives and stand by them.

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For nineteen hundred years the world has sought a better understanding of the teachings of Jesus, which would enable men and women to have the more abundant life and happiness which He promised.

He said to some of His followers (Mark 11:24): "What things soever ye desire, when ye pray, believe that ye receive them, and ye shall have them." It is a promise that *anyone* may get *anything* he wants, by praying for it—that is, by praying for it in a *certain* way.

Again Jesus said to certain followers who were worrying about their physical and financial affairs (Luke 12:31): "But rather seek ye the kingdom of God; and all these things shall be added unto you." There can be no doubt about what this promise means—especially if we read the context beginning at verse 22. It clearly and simply means that if one can find the kingdom of God, his physical and financial problems will solve themselves—that there will be "added" unto him the things necessary to his happiness.

The tragedy of it is that these promises are not generally fulfilled in the lives and affairs of Christian people. Millions have diligently sought the Kingdom of God for years without finding it—without having anything much added to them. They have prayed earnestly for things and conditions they desired, without getting them. Millions of these good people, in the churches and out of them, are cramped and hampered

by poverty, limitations, lack, sickness, worry and disappointment.

But there is nothing wrong with these promises of Jesus. The trouble is that men and women have failed to understand and use them correctly. They have thought the Kingdom of God is a place or condition outside of themselves, whereas Jesus said (Luke 17:21): "The Kingdom of God is within you." They have understood Him to say, in reference to praying for the things they want: "Believe that ye shall receive them," and that is *not what He said*, nor will such belief get what Jesus promised they should.

CHRISTIAN PSYCHOLOGY now comes forward with a great flood of the white light of simple scientific truth. Under the illumination of this light men and women are finding the Kingdom of God and having added unto them the things necessary to their happiness—they are learning how to pray for the things and conditions they want in such a way as to get them, as Jesus promised they should.

CHRISTIAN PSYCHOLOGY is a simple scientific system of Christian life and thought which gives Christianity the power of godliness as well as the form, and puts into it the living, vibrant force which brings prosperity, love, achievement, health, happiness, peace, and more abundant life. It is not a religion, nor a sect, but a movement within the churches, loyal to their work and ministry, and based squarely upon the teachings of Jesus as verified, explained, simplified, and practically applied by modern scientific Psychology.

CHRISTIAN PSYCHOLOGY is given to the world by Judge Daniel A. Simmons, whose gifts to the world

are already so rich and full. He is widely known as a psychologist, author, teacher and lecturer. He is now, and for more than sixteen years has been, one of the judges of the highest trial court in his state. He is the founder of The American Institute of Psychology, with its thousands of students all over the world, and highly prizes the great mass of marvelously happy achievements that these students have reported as results of his teachings.

CHRISTIAN PSYCHOLOGY is Judge Simmons' crowning work—a work in which the Christ-light shines forth as the true light of the world, leading men and women on to higher, nobler, happier and more abundant life. He has set forth its fundamental principles in a marvelous, soul-thrilling lecture of 6,000 words entitled "The Kingdom of God," in which he tells just what the Kingdom of God is, where it is, and how to set out to find it and enjoy its rich rewards. A manuscript copy of "The Kingdom of God" will be

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THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS

AUGUST
1930

The Progress of the World

By ALBERT SHAW

The Private and the Public Viewpoint

MOST GROWN-UP PEOPLE carry about with them a more or less confused double consciousness, as they awake day by day to their various tasks or situations. They are conscious of their own particular interests; but the news of the day has burdened them, also, with a sense of other people's affairs, and with the problems of the country and the world. In this mood, they hardly know whether (to quote an old saw) they are a part of the universe or the universe is a part of them. Every normal person has always been conscious of his private environment. He has at some time been hungry, and has had to search or work for food. He has felt the summer's heat or the winter's cold. His August memories recall the leafy shades of forest or the cooling waters of stream or lake or seashore. He has perchance had forethought and a sense of responsibility, and has toiled with the hoe or the plow to provide food for the coming winter. Or he has had work to do in cooperation with others, in a shop or a factory. His employment may have held him fixed in one place, or it may have kept him moving on sea or land. He has known the sensations of happiness or misery, of sickness or of physical well-being. In either or any case, he has been conscious of himself and his own affairs. His private and personal contacts, within the limits of his daily experience, have engrossed his attention in the main. All of this was true long ages ago; and, with allowance for circumstances, it remains true of mankind today, whether in the United States, in Russia, in India, or in the heart of Africa. Minding one's own business, then, is the primary concern of the ordinary person.

We Cannot Ignore the Larger Facts

BUT AMONG PEOPLES whom we term civilized there is another kind of consciousness, relatively modern, that dominates the more thoughtful, and affects most people's minds in some measure. This is the consciousness of public matters, as distinguished from private. The farmer harvesting his wheat, in the Mississippi valley or the Northwest, has in this past

month found his newspapers and his radio constantly stirring his mind about the wheat crops of Canada, the Argentine and Australia. Chairman Legge of the Farm Board and Secretary Hyde of the Agricultural Department have been admonishing him. He is warned that he will have to go on selling his wheat at a low price in spite of government support, so long as there is overproduction and a glutted world market. He is advised to reduce his wheat acreage next year—not so much for his own immediate advantage as to contribute in some degree toward a better public situation, which in the end will bear favorably upon his private fortunes. For a year and a half industrial capitalists,



By Ireland, in the Columbus Dispatch

THE WORST IS YET TO COME

(The Federal Farm Board's purchases of wheat, beginning in February, were of last year's crop—the purpose being to support a falling market. This season's wheat harvest furnishes a new problem for Chairman Legge.)

wage-earners and farmers had found themselves on the side lines, watching for something to happen in the arena where lawmakers were haranguing each other and cross-questioning lobbyists in tones that resounded throughout the world. They were dealing with the vastly complicated problem of revising the American system of import duties on several hundred different commodities. This public situation may not have bothered illiterate deaf mutes; but it has had its place in the consciousness of some millions of normal and intelligent citizens, whose state of mind has been more or less affected by the long suspense.

**Policies That
Make People
Worry**

TO THE ENTIRE population of the island of Cuba, for example, the struggle over the tariff rates on sugar at Washington has for nearly two years been tangled up with such private questions as what food the family might have for dinner, or whether the children could sometime have shoes or must always go barefoot. In point of fact, the economic destiny of Cuba was not quite so fatefully involved in this issue of the American tariff as most Cuban people supposed. The United States would still buy Cuban sugar, in almost or quite as large quantities as ever; and prosperity by one means or another would be sure to find its way again to a rich and fertile island that was waking up every morning in exaggerated consciousness of its troubles and anxieties. A public matter, through long suspense, had got on people's nerves until its importance was overstressed. In Egypt and the Sudan there were people much concerned over that item in the pending American tariff that imposed a high tariff on long-staple cotton. In every country of Europe men and women were taking note of the American tariff discussion, because proposed changes might curtail their own export trade, and so affect the private ordering of their lives. Workers in the shipyards in Scotland and Japan, as well as in the United States, were conscious of the bearing of the London Naval Conference upon the facts and conditions of their own future employment.

**Where Are the
Good Times
of 1929?**

IT IS EVIDENT that the people of the United States are by no means as carefree and buoyant as they were in the mid-summer of 1929. They are conscious of troubles not anticipated twelve months ago. Agriculture, it is true, was complaining of low prices and bad market conditions; but even the farmers were buying freely of all sorts of desirable commodities, and the American scale of living had reached its high-water mark. Any respectable worker could buy an automobile, a stock of household goods, a piano or a radio, on the plan of a moderate down-payment with installments to be met at convenient future intervals. There had been a long period of increasing activity in manufacture and distribution. We had come into the new era of the engineer and the experimental laboratory. From being a startling novelty, the radio had emerged as at once a great industry and a major public service of information and entertainment. The gasoline tax had justified itself amazingly, and swept the country.

**Gasoline
and Good
Roads**

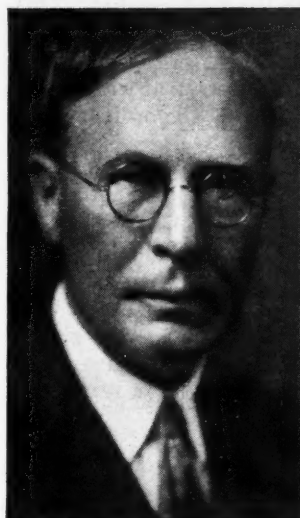
THE GENERAL USE of automobiles had been made possible by the construction of good roads; and the gasoline tax had supplied the means for accelerated road building. This in turn had brought more automobiles into use, enormously stimulating the manufacture and distribution of gasoline, and supplying still more tax money for still further mileage of improved highways. From small beginnings, only ten or eleven years ago, when only four states had adopted this form of taxation, every state in the union, last year, together with the District of Columbia, was employing the system. Beginning with an average rate of one cent a gallon, there had been a steady increase, until in 1929 the average rate was more than four cents. We are publishing an article containing a surprising amount of statistical information on this subject, elsewhere in our present number. It may be safely estimated that the total revenue this year from the gasoline tax will exceed that of last year, which was \$431,000,000. This is, perhaps, the best single index of the country's condition.

**Better Life
for Farming
Communities**

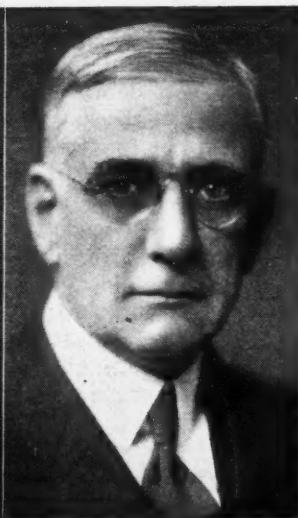
THERE WAS NOTHING elusive or visionary about this sort of thing. It meant the genuine, substantial, permanent improvement of the country. It was producing a blend of urban and rural life and interests. The farmer might not be making money; but, if he were not heavily mortgaged and not too much vexed by iniquitous forms of local taxation, he was getting a great deal more out of life than had been possible in his own earlier days or in the times of his forebears. Gasoline-driven machinery was coming into common use, and the tractor and the truck, along with the service of good roads, were lessening the burden of farm drudgery. The telephone and the daily newspaper had already made their way into the farmhouse. Now the radio was bringing news of all kinds for the housewife at her work, with further news and entertainment for the farmer himself and the family in the evening. The radio was in some sort of pleasant competition with the talking pictures, which farmers could patronize occasionally, thanks to the low-priced automobile and the good roads leading to the nearest town. The use of electricity was not general as yet, but the great companies engaged in distributing electrical current for lighting and power had adopted as a working policy—and also as a social ideal—the electrification of the American farm. Experience was showing that this policy could be better carried out by the large utility corporations than by small companies, that were serving particular urban units but were not able to supply scattered farm districts at low rates.

**Most People
Are Working
as Usual**

IN THE SOMEWHAT depressed mood of the present summer, we have heard much and read widely and deeply on such subjects as economic deflation, and the probable continuance of a penitential period of hard times, following the orgy of speculative activity that was so harshly interrupted in the late autumn. In our present circumstances, however, there are no such devastating evidences of earthquake shock as the



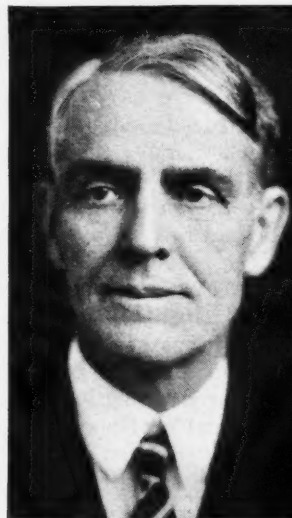
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Chairman of the Farm Board

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Arthur M. Hyde
Secretary of Agriculture

MAKERS OF THE GOVERNMENT'S WHEAT POLICY



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Arthur Capper
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Governor of Kansas

LEADING CRITICS OF GOVERNMENT FARM POLICY

American people have known in former periods about which economic history concerns itself. The stock-market collapse of November was a phenomenon not wholly related to a slackening movement of trade. General business conditions did not warrant anything resembling panic or acute depression. In point of fact, the majority of people have kept on at their accustomed jobs, with little or no reduction of wage or salary. It is true that such individuals as find themselves in the ranks of that considerable minority who are the temporary victims of a slackened demand for goods cannot derive much sustenance or cheer from the statistics that minimize the so-called business paralysis. But even these victims are in a much better position, looking to the future, than if they were constituting the major fraction of the country's wage-earners, rather than a small percentage.

Extent of Present Unemployment

IT IS REASONABLE to say that there will, before long, be jobs enough to reduce unemployment to its ordinary limits. We are presenting elsewhere

an article summarizing some of the results of the recent census-taking. A special feature of the census inquiry is concerned with the number of people now out of employment. We find in the United States very little of the chronic situation that exists in England, where the workers have been increasing in the post-war period more rapidly than have the steady openings for employment. We are resourceful enough to make the necessary shifts and adjustments, and to give remunerative work of some kind to everybody capable of taking part in our complex system of producing and distributing economic goods or of rendering service of some kind. Both Secretary Lamont of the Department of Commerce, under whose auspices the census is taken, and Mr. William Green, head of the American Federation of Labor, are alike in seeing the hopeful rather than the gloomy aspect of the situation. On this subject we refer our readers to the article already mentioned on the census of 1930.

The Market for Stocks

AGAIN LET US REMIND the reader that the stock-market collapse and the general business recession are by no means identical affairs. They have been concurrent, and could not of course be wholly independent of each other. But the stock-market speculation that reached its culmination a year ago had a character peculiarly its own. Before the great war, very few Americans, relatively speaking, knew anything about the stock market. But following the popular distribution of Liberty Bonds, the country as a whole became interested in what had previously been unaccustomed forms of investment. When market prices declined so disastrously, the number of people directly involved was surprisingly great. The country as a whole had become conscious of the speculative activities of the stock exchanges, especially that of New York. The business of selling securities had expanded tenfold or a hundredfold; and even small newspapers in the South and West were carrying Wall Street quotations. The number of listed companies whose shares were thrown upon the market had increased by several hundred per cent.

The Greed for New Shares

THOUSANDS OF SMALL enterprises had been amalgamated and absorbed in the new regimentation of big business; and this process of absorption had been attended by the issue of countless millions of shares of common stock. These shares were selling at what seemed to be low prices. But they were without nominal par value; and the ill-informed and eager public was in a mood to buy them, regardless of the fact that they were not yet earning dividends. The new investors were to a great extent people who had not even been acquainted with the older and better established lines of business. They were helping to inflate a general market which lifted unduly not only the stocks of oil companies, mining companies and the new public-utility amalgamations, but also the shares of standard railroads, banks, and insurance companies. Quite regardless of

the conditions of actual demand and supply in the business field, the stock market had wrought itself into a condition of unwarranted activity and expansion. This had to be corrected in some way, though the crash might have been mitigated. It must not be supposed that this buoyant stock market, that had brought to its support at least a million new and enthusiastic investors, was merely a frenzied form of gambling with which the public had become infected, deserving of severe reproof on the part of those concerned with public morals. It was in great part due to financial inexperience; but principally it resulted from an ardent faith in the new forms of industrial and social progress. Mass production, and public-service facilities of all kinds, were converting luxuries into everyday necessities. The country's advancement, based upon new inventions, and the perfection of older ones, seemed to be irresistible. Steady-going scientific work in experimental laboratories was producing results that made everything seem possible. Constant effort toward perfecting the airplane motor, for instance, was bringing us into the new era of aviation. All this amazing progress was reflected in the organization of companies and the flotation of stocks.

When Every-
body Was
Buying

THE RESPONSE OF THE investing public was doubtless too enthusiastic. To a great extent these stocks were not yet earning dividends. But the public had seen so many things happen to justify its faith in the arrival of a new civilization that it bought the securities eagerly. As long as the buying demand was thus stimulated and confident, it was decidedly greater than the supply. People usually regarded as thrifty and prudent were reluctant to offer their shares for sale. Under these conditions, prices moved upward, and the country fed itself greedily upon encouraging news of all kinds. People counted their paper gains, as they

noted the advance of prices in the stock market. This gave the sense of harmony as between consciousness about one's private affairs and that other consciousness having to do with public matters, and with conditions at large. Feeling thus hopeful, the ordinary person could not foresee anything to cause a sharp reversal of the country's economic status, which might also involve his own welfare. His feeling that things were going well made him open-minded toward the new and aggressive kinds of salesmanship that were pressing desirable commodities upon his attention. Spending his income freely, buying on credit in view of his supposed investment profits, the average citizen was thus by his retail purchases helping industries of all kinds to make a good showing. This in turn acted favorably upon the stock market.

Then Came
the Stampede
of Selling

THERE WAS BOUND to come a time when the pace would slacken. The market for commodities was increasing, but the new facilities for producing goods were increasing still more rapidly. The business enterprises of the country were well founded, well managed and reasonably certain of future prosperity, within bounds. But the stock market had anticipated the future, and had chalked up current prices of shares far beyond their value from the standpoint of earnings. A readjustment was inevitable, and it came when the awakened consciousness of a certain number of experts and business leaders began to affect the consciousness of people in general. Doubts about general conditions caused anxiety about private prosperity. The liquidating movement proceeded, the sellers having completely routed the buyers. The changed mood of the public had been produced by the authorities of the Federal Reserve System, with many statisticians and economists joining in the view that the country's credit was expanded beyond the limits of safety. When reaction begins under such circumstances, it may go far; because fear is an infectious thing, and a stampede is not a movement of organized intelligence, seeking a return to the normal.

Grounds
for Some
Encouragement

ALL THIS EXPERIENCE of reaction has now been sufficiently drastic. The phenomena of liquidation and deflation have spent themselves, and the period of slow, plodding recovery has set in. It will not be long before this rounded episode may be compared with former "cycles" of so-called business depression; and some things will be found of a distinctly encouraging sort. The banks and credit agencies will realize better in the future the nature of their responsibilities for excessive stock market booms. Public expenditure for roads, waterway improvements and other objects of permanent benefit will be, even more carefully than heretofore, adjusted to the conditions that have produced slackness and unemployment in other directions. President Hoover's efforts to mitigate the severity of the business recession will have been found of no small value. National, state, and municipal governments have this year increased their outlays upon desired public improvements. Railroads, public utility companies, and other large employing



By Warren, in the Cleveland News

TWO PICTURES, BUT THE SAME MAN

corporations have shaped their plans and policies with deliberate reference to conditions that affect the public welfare not less than their own particular enterprises.

**When the
Next Reaction
Comes**

A COUNTRY AS CAPABLE of enthusiasm as our own, under conditions that have wrought the changes of the past decade, will undoubtedly at some time in the future (let us say ten years hence) forge ahead once more a little too rapidly, under impulses of ambition and constructive imagination; and the over-speeding will doubtless be followed by another period of slowing-down and reaction. But the old days of widespread bank failures, worthless paper money, complete stoppage of mills and factories, bread riots and dangerous strikes, may well be regarded as belonging to times that are definitely behind us. As for the ordinary citizen, he should now concentrate his thoughts upon his own undertakings, trying, at least to some extent, to eliminate the factor of consciousness about things in general. Watching the stock market will not bring prosperity to the country. Hard work and clear thinking will prove to be the tonic that will strengthen the average citizen in the management of his private affairs. The stock market in due time will respond to a returning confidence in the ability of the country to maintain its decent standards of living, and to balance its producing and consuming capacity.

**The Crops
as National
Resources**

THIS YEAR'S CROPS will not bring high prices, but the sum total will amount to a tremendous aggregate of purchasing power. They will be exchanged for articles of clothing, for domestic and foreign sugar, for coffee and tea and other household supplies, for farm implements, for gasoline and electrical services. They will pay newspaper subscriptions and telephone dues. They will meet the interest on loans and pay local tax bills. They will help to support schools, churches and philanthropic agencies. The livestock farmers, besides giving meat supplies to a hundred and twenty-five million Americans, will sell to several million foreigners. They will furnish the raw material for the tanneries, which in turn supply the factories that make shoes for more than a hundred million people. The cotton farmers furnish raw material that enters into the clothing and other textile supplies of many countries besides our own. Carrying the crops gives business to the railroads and helps to pay the wages of several hundred thousand transportation workers. All this vast annual economic movement may indeed be temporarily disturbed, but it cannot be seriously impeded.

**Changes in
World Trade**

THE GREAT WAR caused changes, especially in the demands of foreign trade, that have resulted in oscillations as the world settles down to the adjustments of the new period. While these oscillations continue, and the effort for adjustment goes on, many countries will be disposed to give renewed study to the question of economic frontiers and defenses. A hundred years ago England had such a lead over other countries in manufactures that the free-trade propa-



By Hanny, in the Philadelphia Inquirer ©

GREAT DAYS NOW FOR BARGAIN HUNTERS

ganda was the most obvious and natural thing in the world. If other countries would also practice free trade, British wares could be sold everywhere, and supplies of raw material and foodstuffs could be purchased cheaply for return cargoes. With a dominating navy and a superior merchant marine, England could levy tribute upon all the less developed countries. But during the War of 1812 the United States had begun to make its own textile and metallic wares, and the young industries of America became insistent upon protective tariffs in order that they might survive and supply the home market. This was not in accord with the sentiment of the cotton-growing states of the lower South, because they had a direct European market for their principal products, were not building up manufactures of their own, and preferred to buy their finished supplies of all kinds at European prices. This difference of economic condition between the North and the South was one of the causes of that intense sectionalism which resulted in the Civil War.

**The Tariff
Out of
Politics**

THE LARGEST SINGLE industrial shift of the present century is to be found in the growth of manufactures in this group of southern states that so bitterly resented protective tariffs in earlier times. Mr. Edmonds of the *Manufacturers Record*, who has long been our best authority upon this southern transformation, has more than once told our readers of the magnitude and variety of the South's new industry. He believes that the new tariff may help rather than hinder the recovery of prosperity. It is at least high time for southern business men to put restraint upon the politicians who try to keep up the pretense that the tariff is a party question. Speaking in general, the South has obtained in the new Hawley-Smoot tariff the supposed benefits that its various interests have

desired. So far as our domestic situation is concerned, there is no ground for further partisan or sectional bickering about the tariff. There is, however, a real question, that concerns the entire country; and that is the still open inquiry as to the effect that the tariff rates will have upon our exports and imports. To assume that the United States has adopted a selfish tariff is absurd. England, France, Germany, Italy are all quite as selfish as the United States in such matters. It is not a question of selfishness with which we need concern ourselves, but one of practical wisdom. Our method of revising the tariff makes it hard to act upon larger considerations than those of special or local interest. Statesmanship is not consulted.

The Measure in Actual Tests

SINCE A REPUBLICAN PRESIDENT has signed the tariff bill, after it had been decisively adopted by a Republican House, though somewhat grudgingly accepted by an anti-Republican Senate, the brunt of defending it in the Congressional campaigns will have to be taken by the Republican party. No time should be lost in accepting the challenge of those who have denounced the new measure. It will not do to talk at large. The new law must be studied in its relation to localities, and to various interests. Those who support Republican policy must have a basis of facts. Those who oppose it must be compelled to show in exactly what ways the new measure is bad for their constituents or for the country. Exporters must be

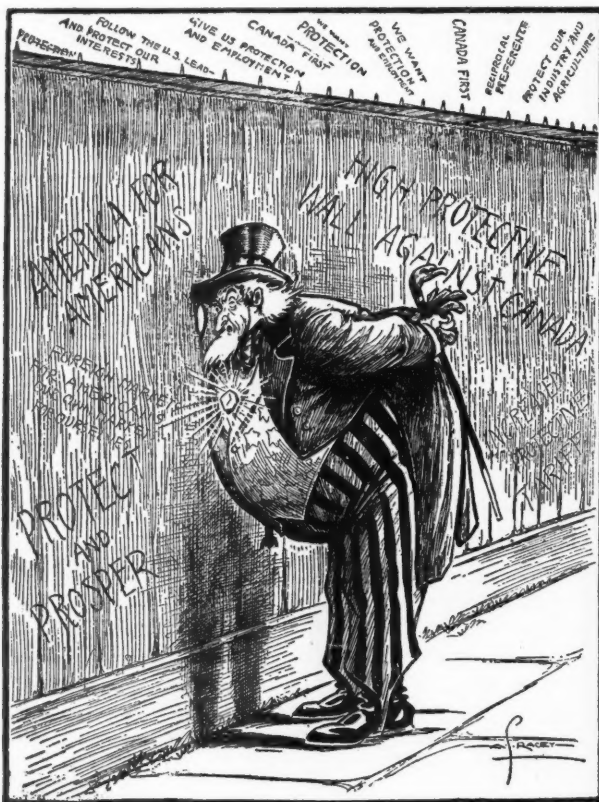
asked to give facts and figures, and the Department of Commerce must study assiduously the relationship of every tariff change to our foreign trade situation. Importers who criticize the tariff must have their facts and figures ready; and the foreign interests that have complained must be specific, if they expect to be further considered. A tariff is good or bad, in accordance with the way it is made to work. There should be no thought of a further general revision for a long time to come. The country is eagerly awaiting the announcement of President Hoover's selections for the new Tariff Board. It is well known that he expects to make active and constant use of the machinery for piecemeal adjustment and revision that the new flexible system supplies. After a short time it will be seen that our foreign trade will adjust itself, with a sense of relief, to the fact that uncertainty has been removed.

Canada's Tariff Policy

LOOKING AT THE effects of our new tariff from a detached standpoint, the most significant thing to be noted is the way in which various foreign governments are trying to use it as a means of forcing public opinion to accept changes in their own economic policies. Canada was ready at once with a scheme of so-called countervailing duties. It remains to be seen how significant this may prove to be. Canada is building up her own industries very largely with the aid of capital investments, machinery, and trained leaders from the United States. But her home markets are not large enough to justify a too rapid assertion of industrial independence. So far as shaping her own policies is concerned, Canada is absolutely sovereign and self-controlled. As regards her tariffs and her trade, Canada is no more a part of King George's empire than she is of Uncle Sam's empire. She is entitled to make her own decisions; but she should not be too cocksure that she is to derive permanent benefits from full acquiescence in Lord Beaverbrook's theories of commercial imperialism.

Britain's "Economic Empire"

COMPARED WITH THE profound tariff issues that are now agitating public opinion in Great Britain, our own long-drawn-out discussion was a mere haggling over details. We were engaged in no recognizable change of policy except for one welcome improvement. At least experimentally, we have lifted our non-partisan Tariff Board to a position where it may function with prestige and efficiency. The British, facing the disintegration of their political empire, are proposing to start over again on new principles. They dream of a great structure of colonial trade, basing it upon the sentiments and traditions of an empire that was originally built up by conquest, and maintained by political authority and naval supremacy. Under the old free-trade system, England found ways to control the major part of the exports and the imports of her colonies, while at the same time compelling those colonies to sell their foodstuffs and raw materials in the British market in pitiless competition with the products of the United States, of South America and the entire non-British world. In those happier days, the industries of Manchester, Birmingham,



From the Montreal Star

WATCHING HIS BEST CUSTOMER

(The explanatory caption in this Canadian paper describes Uncle Sam as the "Anxious Fat Party—prosperous through protection." He begins to be worried over prospective loss of trade with his neighbor in the north.)

Sheffield, Glasgow, and many another industrial center had no fear of German and American competition within the British home market. They found ample outlet for their surplus wares in all the ports of the seven seas frequented by the British merchant marine.

**"Safe-guarding"
and Empire
"Preference"**

BUT THE TIMES have changed; and wares from the United States, Germany, France, Italy, Czechoslovakia, not to mention other countries, can easily compete throughout Great Britain with home-made goods, unless they encounter stiff tariff barriers. As for the colonial and foreign markets for British wares, it is increasingly hard to compete with American and German manufactures. Early in July came the announcement that Mr. Baldwin, head of the Conservative party, had been converted by Lord Beaverbrook. He proposes to maintain and extend the policy, which was tentatively adopted several years ago, of "safe-guarding" import dues—this meaning certain tariff schedules arranged for protection of the home market. The Beaverbrook plan as now accepted by Mr. Baldwin is one of extensive reciprocity arrangements with a series of countries that are still regarded in Great Britain as belonging to an empire dominated by policies formulated at London. So-called preferential arrangements already exist. Canada gives advantages to Great Britain that she denies to the United States. But it is proposed to develop this system on a great scale.

**Propaganda
by the
British Press**

LORD BEAVERBROOK owns a series of widely circulated newspapers. His views of economic policy are supported by Lord Rothermere, who owns a rival system of British newspapers. It may perhaps be said that a considerable majority of the British people are now reading newspapers controlled by one or the other of these two imperial propagandists. They are endeavoring to drive a wedge between leading members of the Labor party. They are preparing for the next "Imperial Conference," hoping that Australians, South Africans, Canadians, and also the representatives of British India, may be ready to fall in with the ambitious program of the journalist-statesmen. These proposals are little more than a revival of the doctrines of Joseph Chamberlain, whose commercial imperialism culminated in the Boer War. The program seems less alluring now than in the days when Great Britain was a more important factor in trade and commerce, and when the "colonies" were relatively feeble and dependent. The Beaverbrook plan comes at a time when the European continent is discussing Briand's plan for a United States of Europe. Both of these ambitious schemes have derived publicity advantages from the unfortunate resentments caused by foreign propaganda against the new American tariff. If Great Britain were even half as large an entity in population, resources and economic development as the United States, the Beaverbrook plan would have better chances of success. But this country might, also, some day choose to make competing reciprocity offers that would be more advantageous to Canada—and perhaps even to Australia



BARON BEAVERBROOK

Son of a Canadian Presbyterian clergyman, William Aitken (Lord Beaverbrook since the War) first became famous by organizing the Canadian Cement Trust in 1910. He found himself a multi-millionaire overnight, and thereupon entered British politics, won a seat in Parliament, and became a Cabinet officer—all within eight years. Since the War his career in British journalism has been quite as extraordinary as the earlier one in politics.

and South Africa—than those of Great Britain. Canada will not tie her own hands. These comments are not written in a spirit of unfriendly criticism. The statesmen and economic leaders of Great Britain and the self-governing Dominions are capable men, and they consider their public policies far more carefully than do most of our politicians and men of affairs in the United States. We have lessons to learn from these able men, and we ought henceforth to study their policies and methods more constantly than heretofore.

**Congress
Adjourns
July 3**

THE REGULAR SESSION of Congress was adjourned on July 3; and members of the House of Representatives will have a clear period of five months away from Washington, before taking up the work of the short session on the first Monday of December. In spite of all efforts to secure postponement of the Senate's action on the Naval Treaty, President Hoover insisted upon calling a special session of that body to deal with this one subject. It was for the Senate itself to decide how long it wished to speechify in the July heat of the Potomac valley, and in view of the well-known fact that a large majority of Senators were ready to vote in favor of the treaty. This Seventy-

first Congress, which was elected in November, 1928, along with President Hoover, was called in special session to take up agricultural legislation in the spring of last year, and it has had almost fifteen months of activity at Washington.

**The House
Has a Working
System**

WITH A CLEAR and well-organized Republican majority, the House has been an efficient body under the experienced and level-headed auspices of the Speaker, Mr. Nicholas Longworth. Mr. Tilson, a Tennessean who was adopted by Connecticut in his student days, commands respect as floor leader. Mr. Hawley, as chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, and tariff-maker-in-chief, was formerly an educator in the Northwest, and deservedly holds the esteem of his colleagues. Mr. Snell of New York, as chairman of the Rules Committee, is another experienced Congressman of unquestioned character and trained ability. Mr. Porter of Pennsylvania, who had served for a number of years as chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, ranked among the first of these meritorious Congressional leaders; and his death in June was felt as a public loss. On the Democratic side of the House there are men of similar ability and high standing. There has been so much indiscriminate criticism of Congress during the past year that it would seem mere justice to remind the reader that practically all of the confusion, petty gabbling, tedious delay, irresponsible behavior and general foolishness that has discredited Congress, lies at the door of the Senate chamber. Whether one approves or disapproves of certain measures adopted by the House of Representatives, there has been no lack of order, dignity or efficiency. As at present constituted, the House deserves confidence. The Senate, also, deserves exactly the measure of public esteem in which it is held by those who have followed its proceedings somewhat attentively. The reader will have his own views.

**Some
Recent
Measures**

THE PRESENT CONGRESS has given us the Federal Farm Board, which has gone about its business intelligently, although it is too soon to set forth in terms of final judgment the effects of its program. Another piece of machinery, also placed at the disposal of the President, is that of the new Tariff Board, which is intended to consider further rate changes in separate detail. An important administrative change is that which provides for the reorganization of the Prohibition Enforcement Unit, and its transfer from the Treasury Department to that over which the Attorney General presides. A Federal Power Commission was already in existence; but a new law enables President Hoover to reorganize it and give it a more important relation to the problems of leasing and developing the hydro-electric resources that are Government assets.

**Pensions
for Former
Soldiers**

THE RAPID GROWTH of radio stations with competing claims had necessitated the establishment of some central authority to regulate this particular form of air service; and Congress has given us the Radio Commission as a permanent agency. Pension

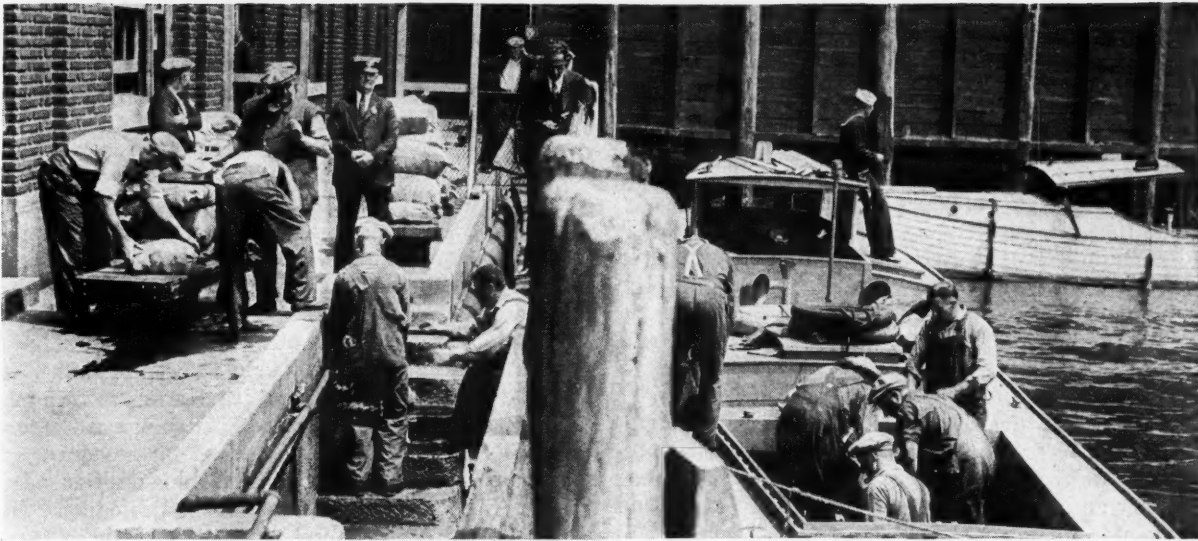
legislation for Spanish War Veterans was passed over President Hoover's veto, in spite of some objectionable features, on grounds of sentiment and regardless of sound principles. The country had hoped to escape a series of Treasury grabs on a vast scale, in the form of unmerited pensions for men who could prove that they had at least tried on a uniform during or after the period of the World War. Colossal sums have already been spent for soldiers' insurance and bonuses, hospital care, and relief allowances for actual veterans of the war. But the present Congress, nevertheless, enacted a pension bill based upon the absurd presumption that illness or disability of almost any kind, occurring since the war, might have had some obscure relation to the fact that the claimant had actually been enrolled as a soldier. President Hoover vetoed this measure, and his veto was sustained. A pension bill was then passed from which the features to which the President had objected were duly removed; and this was accepted at the White House.

**Mr. Morrow's
Victory Was
His Own**

THE VICTORY of Mr. Dwight W. Morrow in the Republican primary election of June 17 was by far too sweeping to be attributed chiefly to his expressed belief that national prohibition is a failure, and that the control of the liquor business ought to be restored to the states. If Mr. Morrow, during the campaign, had chosen to say that he was by no means convinced that the country was wrong in adopting the Eighteenth Amendment, and that he meant to do his best to uphold President Hoover in attempting a more vigorous and sweeping enforcement of the law, it is our opinion that he would still have swept New Jersey by a very large majority over his opponent. Mr. Morrow is renowned among his fellow citizens for high-mindedness and sincerity. He is held to be capable of dealing with questions on their merits, quite unaffected by the fanaticism of those who regard prohibition as a divine ordinance, while equally untouched by the opposite brand of fanaticism. Mr. Morrow stands so well in the estimation of serious-minded people throughout the country that his election to the Senate will be acclaimed, quite regardless of his opinions about any particular question.

**The Liquor
Issue Before
the Country**

IT IS A MISTAKE to assume that the opinions of New York and New Jersey, which are prevailingly anti-prohibitionist, are making an easy conquest of the country at large. Mr. Pinchot, commanding an immense vote in the Republican primaries of Pennsylvania as a candidate for Governor, remains a staunch believer in the prohibition law and in its enforcement. There is no clear sign that the demand for the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment is stirring the American population to its depths. The poll of the *Literary Digest* was conclusive in its confirmation of the view that millions of people have not yet learned to love the Volstead Law. This poll gave an excellent outlet for much of the current dissatisfaction. But there has come to light as yet no clear indication that this discontent is going to take active form in the near future. The so-called Wets have not even



AN EVERY-DAY SCENE ALONG THE NORTH ATLANTIC COAST

This speedboat was captured off New London, Connecticut, after the Coast Guard patrol had used its machine gun. There were 3000 bottles of liquor aboard.

the rudiments of an accepted program. Many of them think they have a plan; but they have made no headway in impressing it upon the country. Some of them favor a uniform national system of control. They would continue the prohibition régime, so far as whiskey is concerned, but would permit the sale of wine and beer of low alcoholic content. Others favor a national dispensary system under which Uncle Sam would go into the liquor business on a vast scale, importing foreign wines, while also handling the California supply, and making himself the greatest distilling and brewing monopolist that could be imagined.

Random Alternatives Suggested

THOSE WHO FAVOR this plan would have Uncle Sam make a billion dollars a year in profits, and thus lighten the burden of the income-tax payers.

Still others propose to throw the business back upon the states exactly as before the Great War. Importation of Scotch whiskey and French champagne would thus come back as a legitimate branch of private business. Distribution, of course, would be more or less affected by variations of state policy. Most of the Wets have done little or no practical thinking. They broadcast the assurance that we will never allow the old saloon system to come back, although we will smash the present system of prohibition. These excellent people have not told us how we could avoid bringing back the retail trade in some shape. Any state that chose to legalize the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages would probably revert to the saloon system. This is not to say that prohibition is desirable, or that it should ever have been adopted. It is merely to indicate that there is no prospect of abolishing it in the near future, because its opponents have exhibited no agreement at all upon a workable alternative. In every one of the Congressional districts this subject will have at least some attention in the pending political campaign. It will hardly be enough for candidates to express dislike of prohibi-

tion. They will be asked by some of their constituents exactly what they would advocate as a substitute.

No Early Action Possible

THE SEVENTY-SECOND Congress will not meet until December of next year. If it were disposed to make even the slightest modification of the Volstead Act, about two years, at the least, must elapse before such a step could be taken. If a serious movement were to be set on foot for the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, or for changes in its wording, committees of Congress would have to decide upon the form of the proposal, and this would take time, especially if additional clauses were to be considered rather than unqualified repeal. We shall know after the November election whether the Seventy-second Congress is to be less dry than the Seventy-first. It is hardly worth while to make predictions; but there are few experienced politicians who think that Congress would be ready to act favorably upon a proposed change of the Eighteenth Amendment for several years to come. To secure the ratification of such a change by three-quarters of the states would be no offhand job of a month or a year. Getting things out of the Constitution may well prove to be a more difficult process than that of putting them in.

The New Enforcement System

CONGRESS HAS NOT been enthusiastic about the work of the Wickersham Commission, which has been studying the problems of crime and law enforcement. Rejecting Mr. Hoover's recommendation to support the Commission for another year, at a cost of \$250,000, Congress chose to limit the work to the question of prohibition enforcement, at a further cost of \$50,000. The President was urgent and insistent, however, and his wishes prevailed. Meanwhile, Mr. Hoover is doing what any other conscientious man in his place would have to attempt. That is to say, he is taking the law as it stands and doing his best to

enforce it. An article in our present number on the plans of the new enforcement unit will give the reader a good notion of the character and quality of Colonel Woodcock, who has been put in charge of this work by Attorney General Mitchell, with approval of the President. Colonel Woodcock has been United States Attorney at Baltimore, and has already made a noteworthy record in the handling of prohibition cases. With the full backing of the administration, he is going to do his best to see that the laws of the United States are enforced.

**Wets and
Drys Should
Assist**

SINCERE PROHIBITIONISTS have now their opportunity to cooperate in every suitable way, in order to make the law respected. The more intelligent of the Wets will also have sense enough, undoubtedly, to see that the best way to get rid of what they consider an obnoxious law is to enforce it rather than to violate it. In some states the local authorities will help Colonel Woodcock's federal agents. In other states such help will be hard to secure. The Attorney General, with the aid of the State Department, will try to suppress those wholesale and systematic smuggling enterprises that have been carried on with supposed connivance of foreign governments. The large sources of domestic supply which have flourished under a system of bribery and corruption may find the Department of Justice interposing serious obstacles.

**The Naval
Treaty in
the Senate**

WHEN THESE PAGES were written, the Senate was in special session considering the Naval Treaty. Delay had been caused for a few days by an insistent demand on the part of certain Senators for all executive papers bearing in any way upon the inception and negotiation of the treaty. Questions of prerogative are always taken rather seriously by the Senate, which now goes so far as to claim that it shares with the President the exercise of the treaty-making power. The more seasoned and accepted view holds that the President alone negotiates treaties with foreign powers, and that the Senate has merely to approve or to disapprove. Two members of the Senate helped to negotiate the treaty at London. No essential information had been withheld from any Senator. It was finally voted almost unanimously to ask the President for full data if in his opinion compatible with public interests. There was no desire on the President's part to keep Senators in the dark. Mr. Hoover had supported the treaty itself in a communication that was convincing as regards the harm that might come from failure to ratify it. Senator Swanson of Virginia led off in support of the treaty with an extended and able address. Senator Johnson of California took the lead in opposing the treaty and a number of Senators of both parties shared his views. But a favorable vote seemed certain enough.

**The Trials
of a French
Premier**

WE ALWAYS HAVE to reckon with certain qualities of fickleness, impatience and feeble-mindedness, that make it hard to govern a country well and consistently, where public opinion has such ready

access to the ballot-box under our systems of popular government. In France the President is high and dry—an ornamental figure, not functioning except within limits of narrow discretion. When an existing Cabinet is rejected by Parliament and a new one has to be formed, or when a session is to be opened or ended, the President comes to life. Early July witnessed a tremendous political struggle on the part of Premier Tardieu to hold his position, as against the bomb-throwing of opposing elements. This Premier is an able man, with some good plans and policies for the prosperity of France. But while trying to realize those plans, a large part of his time and effort have had to be given to a steady fight to keep his job. He has had nine or ten months of it. He was thrown out once, in the very middle of the London Naval Conference. The whole conference waited for a number of days, during which Tardieu regained his position, with a reorganized Cabinet, and came back to London. He succeeded on July 11th in bringing the squabbling session to an end; and with Parliament out of the way until November, he will now have about four months of clear opportunity to work for the welfare of his country. Discord on the 10th had approached the point of riots and fist-fights, with Leon Blum, the Socialist, leading the attacks, and Tardieu fighting back with plain unadorned common sense. On the previous day the ministry had been sustained by the dangerously narrow margin of only five votes in the Senate. The Premier has one advantage that he can use in an emergency. He can obtain a presidential decree that enables him to adjourn a session of Parliament. He exercised this power in the evening of July 11th, against howling protests of Communists, Socialists, and Radicals.

**McDonald's
Wavering
Support**

IN GREAT BRITAIN, also, the drifting changes of public opinion are always now creating new situations for Premier MacDonald and his ministry. There are times when a British party has so strong a majority in the House of Commons that it is in no immediate danger of defeat and downfall. Mr. Baldwin and the Conservatives were in that position for several years. But the Labor party lacks a clear majority, and it can maintain itself only by virtue of the help of a handful of Liberals. No party is quite ready to risk another general election. In a "bye-election" to fill a vacant seat in July, Labor was the winner. Mr. MacDonald, however, came very near a loss of prestige that might have caused his resignation when, early in July, Mr. Lloyd George led a group of Liberals against him on a question arising in the detailed consideration of the new budget. Should that portion of the profits of industrial companies that is used for modernizing and developing the physical properties, in order to put them in better shape for competing with America and Germany, be exempt from the payment of income taxes? This is an interesting question; but it ought not to be discussed upon partisan lines. The British Government is virtually a partner in the industrial, commercial and shipping activities of the country; and these taxation details are for experts rather than for politicians.

**No Time
to "Change
Horses"**

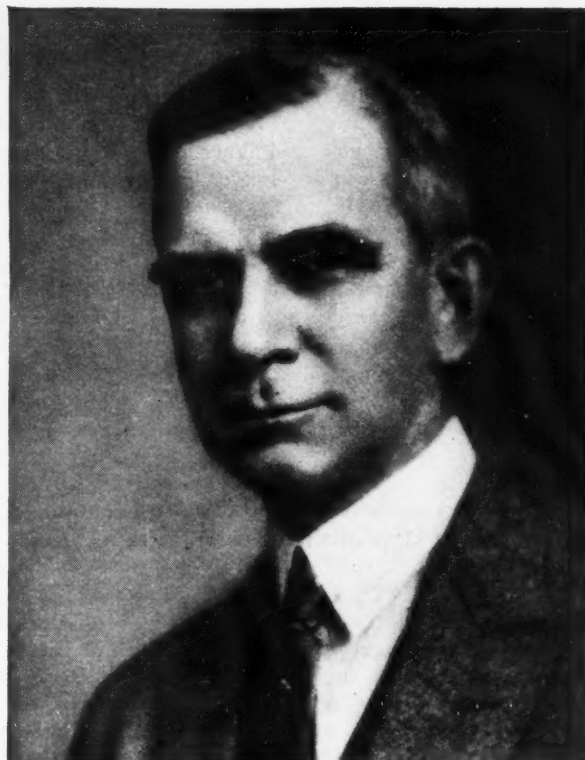
Mr. MACDONALD's administration evidently ought not to be upset at the present moment. It has called together the leaders of all parties in frank consultation about the critical situation in India. It shows open-mindedness in its attitude toward future tariff policies. It will discuss trade relations with the empire and the self-governing Dominions. It has transferred Mr. Thomas to the post of Minister for the Colonies, relieving him of his uncongenial task of dealing with the problem of unemployment. The ratification of the Naval Treaty at Washington will have reflected great credit upon the two national leaders who paved the way for this agreement, by their friendly talks last year at Mr. Hoover's camp in the Blue Ridge Mountains. Mr. MacDonald deserves well of his country, and should not be made the victim of popular caprice.

**Mr. Hoover's
Desirable
Situation**

IT IS WELL for Americans to understand the advantages of our system as compared with those of France and England. We elect our President not as a nominal head of the government, but as a powerful executive, with an amazingly broad range of authority and control, and with security in his place for a term of four years. Congress also has its important functions, though it exercises them sometimes in a tedious and obstructive fashion. But when public opinion has prevailed upon the voters to put a man in the White House, it usually sides with him as against opposing elements in Congress, unless his position is badly chosen or too stubbornly maintained. Congress has adjourned, not to meet again until next December. At the President's firm insistence, the Senate remained in session with a working quorum, and with a large majority anxious to vote in favor of the Naval Treaty and go home. As the country celebrated the birthday of its independence, Mr. Hoover had been in office sixteen months. In view of trying situations for which he was in no manner responsible—such as over-production of wheat—he has done exceedingly well.

**No Excuse for
Republican
Deserters**

MR. HOOVER HAS MAINTAINED friendly relations with all countries. He has not yet made the farm relief measure as successful in immediate operation as some people had expected, but this is due to world conditions beyond American control. He is peculiarly fitted to promote intelligent effort in the direction of making the new tariff a success in practice. He has aroused the country to a fresh interest in the possibility of better enforcement of the prohibition law. The larger policies of any country have to be carried out from time to time under the direction of a single responsible leader, whom that country chooses. In Italy Mussolini continues to direct affairs because the will of the country has placed him where he is, supporting him steadfastly as against his critics and opponents. Our system upon the whole suits us very well; and we would not like to exchange it for that of any other country. We are approaching election time, and the Republican party will deserve ignominious defeat if it has not sufficient fidelity, staying power, dis-



MR. PAUL SHOUP
President of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

cernment, and imagination to wage an aggressive and enthusiastic campaign in its own interest, and in that of the Hoover Administration. Other things being equal, an able and faithful President ought always to be supported in the mid-term elections. Let the big fight come in 1932.

**Democracy's
Unfortunate
Alliance**

THE DEMOCRATIC SENATORS have been so spectacular in the folly of their subservient relationship with a handful of insurgent Republicans that they have weakened the party's hold upon the country. They have destroyed, for the time being, its sense of dignity and responsibility. They have resembled a large and stupid dog wagged by a small but viciously active tail, and a grafted tail at that. Their brand of opposition must have made so sensible a man and so good a politician as the Hon. Alfred E. Smith shudder with disapproval. This is not written in partisan spirit. We like to see the country run ably, and we hate an irresponsible obstruction. If Governor Smith had been elected in 1928, it is almost certain that in these very pages this month we would be advising the country to elect a Congress that would coöperate sanely and reasonably with President Smith until the end of his term.

**Mr. Shoup
on Business
in the West**

WE ARE PUBLISHING a picture article on San Francisco, one of the cities whose climate invites the visitor every month in the year, and one of the world's metropolitan centers. The growth of Los Angeles is the sensation of this year's census. Mr. Paul Shoup, head of the great Southern Pacific Rail-

way system, has met our request for a statement of business conditions and prospects, from the standpoint of the Pacific coast, with a summarized report based upon an extensive survey. The state of mind that Mr. Shoup describes as prevalent is a sobered one, marked by the disillusionment that follows a period of speculative enthusiasm. But the reader gets no impression of western communities in a disconsolate or languishing mood. The Pacific states are meeting their obligations resolutely, while handling with due caution their real assets and their actual revenues, now that a good deal of fictitious value has disappeared. With a small percentage of exceptions, the general rule west of the Rocky Mountains is that of business improvement during the past few months. There has been over-pressure in production and in salesmanship, and readjustment is necessary. Mr. Shoup is one of those American leaders who would be characterized by Sir Josiah Stamp as having mastered the art of thinking, in relation to large affairs.

The Sentiments
of
Owen D. Young

ANOTHER OF THESE leaders who apply intelligent thought to the solution of great problems is Mr. Owen D. Young. He spoke at San Francisco several weeks ago before the National Electric Light Association, and our readers will find his views summarized elsewhere in the present number. Mr. Young criticizes by implication the failure of Congress to take large views of international relations. He is opposed to trade barriers that give offense to many nations whose good will is desirable, in view of our industrial and agricultural surpluses that seek their markets. He would undoubtedly agree with Mr. Shoup, in view of the recent activities of the United States Senate, in the following remark: "The return of prosperity is, in the view of many of our people, not related nearly as much to legislation as to the absence of legislation." To produce vast surpluses of wheat, or anything else that we cannot ourselves consume, while adopting legislative policies antagonistic to all of the foreign markets where we would like to sell these surplus products, and then to make violent demands upon the government at Washington to maintain prices for the benefit of such producers, would not command the approval of men of large intelligence like Mr. Young and Mr. Shoup.

Mr. Simonds
on Europe
and Asia

OUR READERS WILL FIND a wide range of topics presented by contributors, correspondents and members of our editorial staff, as they turn the pages that follow. Mr. Frank H. Simonds looks on at the world from his summer home in the White Mountains. He writes with firm historical grasp of essential things; and thoughtful readers will study his pages with full recognition of their value. The withdrawal of French troops from Germany gives him a good text. Again he warns of the danger that lurks in Franco-Italian rivalry. Tardieu delays naval construction, and will try to reach an understanding with Mussolini. It is hard to keep track of Balkan situations. But almost twenty years ago Mr. Simonds made himself an expert as he studied those small countries in their

local wars; and he writes this month of Magyars, Czechs, Roumanians, Serbians, Greeks, Bulgarians and Albanians. He gives us a timely chapter on the Simon Report. He notes the gap between what the people of India are demanding, and what the most liberal sentiment of Great Britain is willing to concede.

The Pleasures
of Summer
Travel

AN INCREASING NUMBER of people every year take summer vacations; and countless thousands of them make plans in advance, with the commendable purpose of having some new and enjoyable experience of travel. Hundreds of thousands of Americans are ambitious to cross the Atlantic. European travel will always be a source of instruction and delight. It was reported last month by Canadian authorities that the tide of vacation travel from the United States has become a source of revenue to the Dominion now running into the hundreds of millions, and perhaps equalling the great Canadian wheat crop. If our tariff is slightly adverse to certain Canadian interests, the tourists this very year make up the difference many times over. Our Southern states make their principal appeal for tourist patronage in the winter months. But their mountain resorts are also salubrious in summer; and their sea beaches are pleasant through most of the year.

A Plea
for Puerto
Rico

PUERTO RICO's loyal and sympathetic governor, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, makes a strong appeal to our readers, in the present issue, for the island and the people that now absorb his attention. To visit Puerto Rico (note the preferred spelling) under favorable auspices, is to feel a devoted interest ever afterwards in the welfare of these people who are our fellow citizens. It will not be a great while before the tourist traveling by automobile may have his car ferried from Key West to Havana, and may then—with two more ferry links—motor across Cuba, Haiti and Santa Domingo, and find himself traversing the beautiful roads of Puerto Rico.

Parks in
the West and
the East

SEVERAL ARTICLES in this number of the REVIEW suggest vacation possibilities in different parts of the United States. Massachusetts is holding a series of anniversary celebrations, a list of which our readers will find on another page. Harlean James recounts the progress of road building and development in the great scenic reservations that we call the National Parks. It is to be hoped that President Hoover will not have to give up the plans that he had formed some time ago to spend a few weeks as far west as the Rocky Mountains, amidst these scenes of grandeur and beauty. His retreat in the Virginia mountains is, however, as cool and comfortable in August and September as could be desired. Miss James notes the current development, also, of the Eastern forest reservations. It is hardly likely that Mr. Hoover will visit his own state of California, in view of the burden of his official duties. But he would find there an endless variety of new things since his last glimpse of our marvelous Pacific coast.



FRENCH TROOPS EVACUATING THE RHINELAND

History in the Making

From June 12 to July 13, 1930

THE UNITED STATES

June

23.. THE ADMINISTRATION is again rebuffed as the Senate passes a new World War veteran bill, 66 to 6. This bill carries an appropriation of \$102,000,000 for aid to former soldiers. President Hoover's warning and Secretary Mellon's prediction that the bill would lead to increased taxation are ignored.

24.. PRESIDENT HOOVER again denounces the veterans' bill, as "just bad legislation which violates the very integrity of governmental action." One-third of the Republicans in the House meet in caucus, and agree to sustain a possible Presidential veto of the bill.

26.. PRESIDENT HOOVER vetoes the World War veterans' bill, calling parts of it unjust, discriminatory, wasteful, false, and fictitious. His principal objection is that, in presuming that veterans' sicknesses arising since the war were caused by the war, the bill opens the way for a long series of pension wastefulness and scandal like that after previous wars.

THE HOUSE, as agreed, upholds the Presidential veto, and passes the Johnson substitute bill which will cost \$50,000,000 the first year instead of the \$102,000,000 in the original Rankin bill.

27.. THE SENATE rejects the President's recommendation to vote the Wickersham commission on law enforcement an appropriation of \$250,000 for investigation of all law enforcement. It votes instead \$50,000, limiting inquiry to prohibition enforcement. Mr. Hoover replies: "I have no doubt . . . that I shall be able to secure from private sources the \$100,000 necessary to carry this work forward to completion."

July

1.. THE SENATE, 56 to 11, passes another veterans' bill carrying pension rates similar to those of the Spanish-American War veterans' bill. Its cost is estimated at \$58,000 the first year.

2.. THE HOUSE, supporting the President, votes 272 to 41 to restore the \$250,000 asked for the Wickersham commission. Its action would broaden the scope of the law enforcement investigation.

3.. THE SEVENTY-FIRST Congress adjourns after fifteen months of special and regular session which began April 15, 1929, the Senate accepting two Administration demands. It passes, 48 to 14, the conference report on war veterans' legislation, which contains the original House rates with a maximum of \$40 a month for total disability, thus supporting the President against higher Senate rates. By 37 to 22 the Senate adopts the conference report on the bill carrying \$250,000 for the Wickersham commission, thus ending the deadlock which had held up adjournment.

MAJOR activities of this Congress were: (1) General tariff revision. (2) Setting up the Federal Farm Board to promote cooperative marketing and stabilize farm commodity prices. (3) Transfer of prohibition enforcement from the Treasury Department to the Department of Justice. (4) Increasing rates of pensions for Spanish War veterans. (5) Extending the pension system for veterans of the World War. (6) Providing two new Federal penitentiaries and a hospital for convicts mentally deficient. (7) Rivers and Harbors bill.

4.. THE PRESIDENT signs the Rivers and Harbors bill, inaugurating a fifteen-year program of waterway development. It will federalize the Erie Canal and the Illinois Waterway, and will cost \$144,881,902.

NAVAL TREATY

June

29.. "UNFAIR and unjust" are the terms applied to the London Naval Pact in a minority report of the Foreign Relations Committee. Senators Johnson, Moses, and Robinson of Indiana, Republicans and chief opponents of the treaty, object that (1) it fails to give parity with Great Britain, (2) it does not materially reduce naval expenses, (3) it does not conform with American naval policy, (4) it would weaken us in protecting our commerce in wartime.

July

4.. PRESIDENT HOOVER issues a proclamation convening the Senate in special session at noon, July 7, to consider the treaty.

- 7.. THE SENATE meets in extra session, with fifty-eight, nine more than a quorum, present. The President urges ratification lest we enter "a disastrous period of competitive armament," and says that rejection would mean "that the world will be again plunged backward from its progress toward peace."
- 10.. THE SENATE votes, 53 to 4, that the President submit to it all confidential memoranda relating to the treaty, "if not incompatible with the public interest."
- 11.. THE PRESIDENT declines to submit this confidential data to the Senate on the ground that this would be a breach of trust by him. But he offers to show all documents to any Senator who will hold them in confidence.

THE TARIFF

June

- 13.. THE SENATE passes the Hawley-Smoot tariff bill, 44-42, after an eighteen months' debate.
- 14.. THE tariff passes the House by a vote of 222-153.
- 15.. "I SHALL approve the tariff bill," says President Hoover in a statement to the people. No tariff bill is perfect, he adds, but he hopes to remedy any inequalities in the present one through the new Tariff Commission and the flexible tariff provision.
- 17.. THE SCRATCHING of President Hoover's six pens as he signs the tariff bill is heard round the world. Seated in the White House office while a dismal rain pours outside, the President writes: "Approved June 17, 1930, at 12:59 P. M. Herbert Hoover," carefully blots the script, looks up, and smiles at the few witnesses. The six pens are to be presented to the Republican conferees on the tariff.

HARDLY is the bill signed when Senator Borah attacks its "excessive rates on products bought by the farmer." He offers a resolution calling upon the Tariff Commission to investigate the difference in cost of production here and abroad on shoes, furniture, cement, hose, shovels, spades, scoops, forks, rakes, scythes, sickles, grass hooks, corn knives, and drainage tools.

PRINCE DE LIGNE, Belgian Ambassador, presents a protest against the tariff from his government, and foreign newspapers continue their attacks on it. The *Tory London Morning Post* calls on "all men of British blood, wherever they may live, to unite against this peril as they united against the German peril of 1914."

- 18.. WITHOUT debate the Senate adopts the Borah resolution asking investigation of the differences in the cost of production here and abroad of specified articles bought by the farmer. Senator Bingham adds a rider which puts bells, wire fencing and netting on the list.
- 19.. THE TARIFF committee of the French Chamber of Deputies asks that attempts be made to obtain reductions in the new American duties on French goods, and threatens reprisals. The action gains popular approval.
- 21.. FRANCE will make no immediate reprisals against the American tariff, announces M. Flandin, Minister of Commerce. His government will seek revision by friendly means.
- 30.. TWO KINDS of sugar, ultramarine blue, umbrellas, pig iron, and shoe lacings are added by Senate resolutions, without debate, to the list to be investigated by the Tariff Commission.

INDUSTRIAL and political leaders from fourteen European countries meet at the French Foreign Office to discuss methods of achieving European tariff solidarity. The group, unofficial, can only make recommendations.

July

- 1.. ITALY increases her duties on American automobiles by an average of 100 per cent. as a reprisal against us.

PROHIBITION

June

- 17.. DWIGHT WHITNEY MORROW, Ambassador to Mexico, overwhelmingly wins the Republican nomination for United States Senator from New Jersey against Congressman Franklin W. Fort, a Dry, and ex-Senator Joseph Frelinghuysen, a Wet. Mr. Morrow had advocated repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment and return of liquor control to the states.
- 18.. FROM THE White House comes information that "the President and the Administration will give every support to the Republican nominee in New Jersey."
- 23.. AMOS W. W. WOODCOCK, United States district attorney for Maryland, is announced as Prohibition Director. He is the choice of the President and Attorney-General Mitchell. Under the Department of Justice he will hold the post now held under the Treasury Department by Dr. James M. Doran.
- 30.. MAJOR MAURICE CAMPBELL resigns as Prohibition Administrator of New York, following orders transferring him to Boston. He declares for repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, saying that Prohibition cannot solve the temperance problem. He is succeeded by Andrew McCampbell of Kentucky.

July

- 1.. ENFORCEMENT of Prohibition is transferred from the Treasury Department to the Department of Justice, with Major Amos W. W. Woodcock in charge of enforcement.

ABROAD

June

- 28.. REVOLUTION against President Siles, accused of attempting to make himself virtual dictator of Bolivia, ends successfully, with demonstrations of popular approval. Many university students lost their lives during the uprising.
- 29.. THE JUNTA (council) of six high army officers under General Carlos Blanco Galindo which led the revolution in Bolivia against President Siles assumes control of government.
- 20.. TWENTY are killed in a clash between Communists and police in the city of Matamoros, Mexico. The fighting occurred when police attempted to disperse the crowd.
- 30.. THE FRENCH Tricolor, since 1918 a familiar sight above the Grand Ducal Palace in Mainz, Germany, comes down to the roll of drums and the crashing of bugles. It is handed to General Guillaumat, who kisses it and gives it to the keeping of a sergeant. Germans, for the most part good-natured, cheer the parting soldiers. Bonfires blaze along the river, and toasts are drunk as the Rhineland celebrates complete evacuation after eleven and a half years—four and a half years before the date set in the Versailles treaty.

GOVERNMENT support of a long-discussed channel tunnel to connect England and France is defeated by the British Parliament, 179-172. Financial and military grounds are cited against the tunnel.

July

- 9.. BY A MARGIN of three votes the Labor Party remains in office in England. The Tories, hoping to surprise Laborites and Liberals, rush in just before a vote which they lose, 278-275.

INDIA

June

- 21.. FIVE HUNDRED persons, including a few women, are injured in severe street rioting in Bombay, when Nationalist volunteers gather to parade before Pandit Motilal Nehru, acting President of the Nationalist Congress. Unrest and civil disobedience throughout India

continue, though outbreaks now center only in the region about Bombay.

- 24.. THE SECOND and final volume of the Statutory (Simon) Commission's report on India is published in London. It suggests a federation of eight of the nine great Indian provinces, with Burma to be treated separately. British representatives, however, would retain practically unlimited power over their Indian ministers, could call British troops in an emergency, and the British army would continue to guard the Northwest Frontier. Dominion status is not once mentioned.

- 24.. ACTIVE HOSTILITY on all sides greets the Simon report in India, called "this latest insult to the motherland."

July

- 9.. LORD IRWIN, Viceroy of India, makes a striking, conciliatory speech in the summer Legislative Assembly at Simla. A noticeable improvement in the temper of India follows, arousing hopes for the October round-table conference between Great Britain and India.

ITALY

June

- 28.. THE ITALIAN Cabinet Council adds \$25,000,000 to the nation's war budget. With Premier Mussolini presiding, it decides to increase military appropriations by 10 per cent., by means of taxation to go into effect July 1. The decision is in answer to a speech by Premier Tardieu of France, announcing heavy appropriations for defense of French frontiers.

July

- 3.. PREMIER MUSSOLINI, interviewed in *Le Petit Parisien*, demands revision of the "unjust" Versailles Treaty. This is the first open admission by the head of an Allied nation that the 1919 treaty may be ill-advised.
- 7.. ITALY emphatically rejects the Briand plan of Pan-European union, asserting that French security rather than disarmament is the basis of the plan. Holland and Spain had previously expressed guarded approval.

AVIATION

June

- 20.. REAR ADMIRAL RICHARD E. BYRD receives official welcome on behalf of the nation from President Hoover in Washington. He had landed in New York the previous day, after a year and a half in Antarctica which included scientific observations, aerial mapping, and a flight over the South Pole. The expedition of 42 returns without loss of a man.
- 21.. COLONEL ROBERTO FIERRO, Mexican Army aviator, flies with a mechanic 2200 miles from New York to Mexico City in 16 hours, 35 minutes.
- 25.. THE AIRPLANE *Southern Cross*, carrying the Australian Major Charles Kingsford-Smith and three companions, lands at Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, after a stormy 31½-hour crossing from Port Marnock, Ireland.
- 26.. THE *Southern Cross* lands at Roosevelt Field, Long Island, from Harbor Grace. It is the first airplane to make the east-west flight across the North Atlantic to the United States. Two years before it had set out from Oakland, California, across the Pacific, then later to India and Europe.
- 20.. ROGER Q. WILLIAMS and two companions make a non-stop flight of 1560 miles from New York to Bermuda and back, in 17 hours, 1 minute. Their plane is the *Columbia*, which Clarence Chamberlin flew from New York to Germany in 1927.

July

- 4.. THE *City of Chicago*, manned by John and Kenneth Hunter, lands near Chicago after setting a new endurance record of 553 hours, 41½ minutes (more than 23 days) in the air.

THE *Southern Cross*, landing at Oakland, California, completes its aerial journey around the world.

DIED

June

- 13.. SIR HENRY O. D. SEGRAVE, 33, holder of the world's automobile record of 231 m.p.h. He is killed as he breaks the world's motorboat record at 100 m.p.h. on Lake Windermere, England. He was an aviator during the World War.
- 16.. ELMER AMBROSE SPERRY, 69. Inventor of the gyroscope and credited with 400 patents, he began his mechanical career at thirteen. Called the leading citizen of Brooklyn, N. Y., he belonged to the Naval Advisory Board and many scientific societies.

- 23.. MELVILLE DAVISSON POST, 59, famous short-story writer. Educated in West Virginia for the law, he also worked at politics and was a leading Davis supporter in the presidential campaign of 1924.

LUCIUS LOREN PALMER, 49. Journalist, writer, editor. A member of President Roosevelt's "kitchen cabinet" and an expert on natural history. Since 1928, he was fiction editor of *Liberty*.

- 25.. JAMES KIMBLE VARDAMAN, 68, former Governor and Senator of Mississippi. A Spanish War veteran, he was one of "the little group of wilful men" who stoutly opposed the Wilsonian attempt to have the Treaty of Versailles ratified by this country.

WILLIAM BARNES, 64, former Republican leader in New York State. Grandson of Thurlow Weed, earlier party dictator, he was national committeeman from 1912-1916. In 1915 he sued Theodore Roosevelt for libel and lost. In 1921 he was dethroned when Albany went Democratic.

DR. KUNO FRANCKE, 74. Professor emeritus of German and curator of the Germanic Museum at Harvard. Born in Germany, he joined the Harvard faculty in 1884. Leading exponent of Teutonic culture, he stood by his guns gallantly during the World War.

- 26.. HARRY C. STUTZ, 59. Automobile manufacturer and engineer. He produced the Stutz car "that made good in a day" at the 1911 Indianapolis Race; and later the H. C. S., in 1923. He was a noted collector of firearms.

July

- 7.. SIR ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE, 71, famous British author and creator of the immortal "Sherlock Holmes." His adventure tales were unsurpassed. Soldier, doctor, cricketer, sportsman, he was called "the St. Paul of the Spiritualist movement" in which he was very active in later life.

SIR JOSEPH WARD, 74. Premier of New Zealand, 1906-1912 and 1928-1930, and a representative to the Imperial World War Cabinet. He advocated a federal British Empire with an Imperial House of Representatives, a delegate to every 200,000 population.

- 10.. GENERAL FRIEDERICH VON BERNHARDI, 81. Pre-war spokesman of the Prussian military clique and author of the outspoken "Germany and the Next War," which appeared in 1912. He served in the World War, and thereafter wrote the equally downright "The War of the Future."

Cartoons of the Month

Congress ▼ Naval Pact ▼ Briand ▼ Mussolini



THE GUIDING HAND

Even Government buying has not succeeded in upholding the price of wheat.

By Warren, in the News (Cleveland)



HOPE FOR THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY

Although the tariff bill would not have passed without Democratic support, it will be a partisan issue this fall.

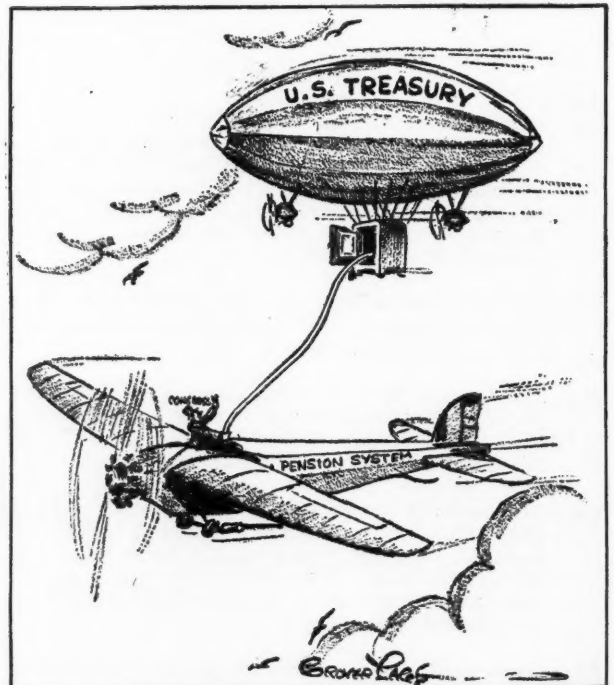
By Hanny, in the Inquirer (Philadelphia)



A SIGN POST NO CANDIDATE CAN IGNORE

A reminder of the autumn elections. Thirty-two Governors and thirty-four senators are to be chosen.

By Kirby, in the World (New York)



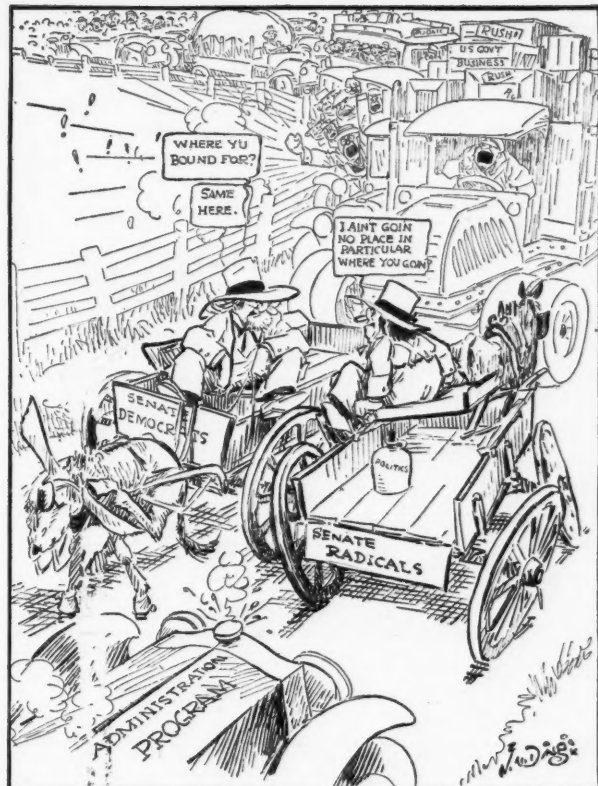
OUT TO ESTABLISH A REFUELING RECORD

Recently passed soldier pension bills place an increasing burden on the treasury for the next half century.

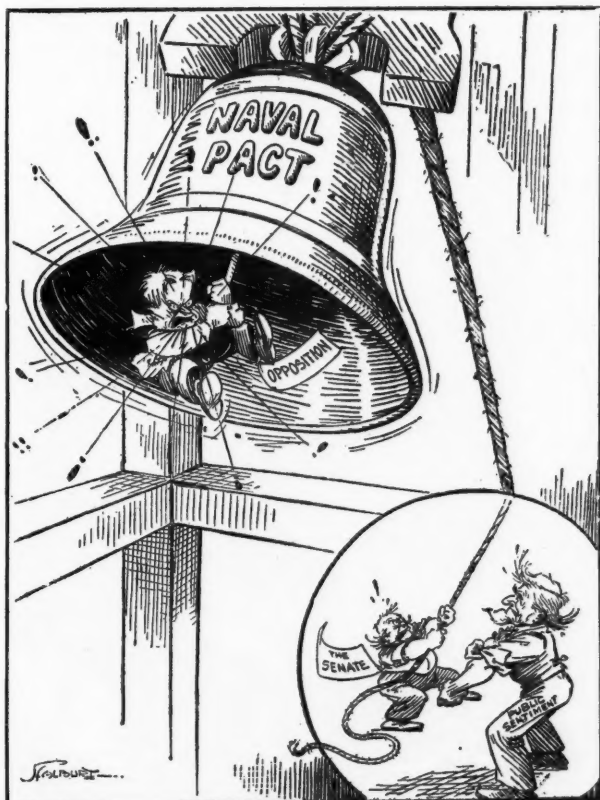
By Page, in the Courier-Journal (Louisville, Ky.)



BUT THEY'LL ALL CLIMB ABOARD WHEN IT'S TIME TO SAIL
By Hanny, in the *Inquirer* (Philadelphia)



THE OBSTRUCTIONISTS
By Darling, in the *Register* (Des Moines, Iowa)



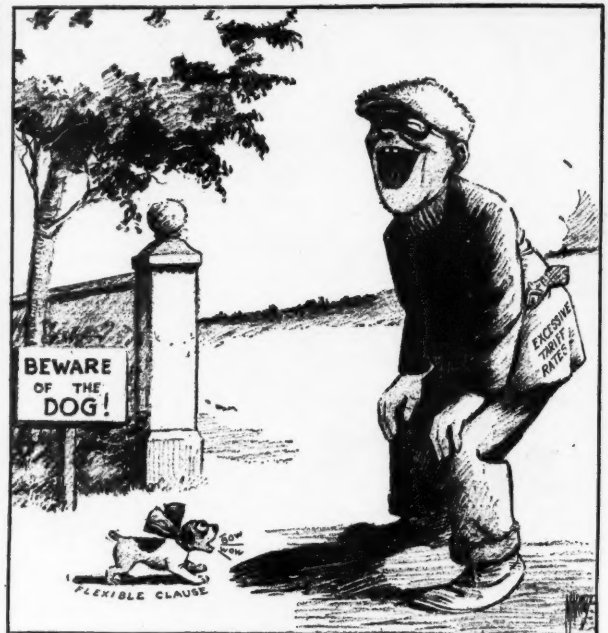
SENATOR JOHNSON: "CURFEW SHALL NOT RING!"
By Talburt, in the *Telegram* (New York)



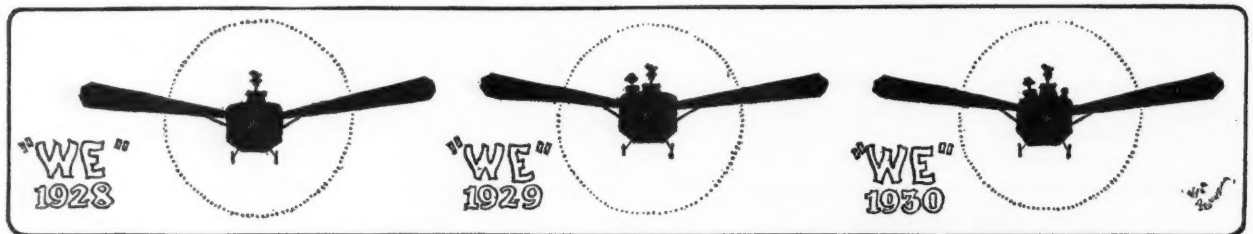
ONE THING WRONG WITH THE TREATY
By Chase, in the *Item* (New Orleans)



SLIGHTLY IMPATIENT

By Sykes, in the *Evening Post* (New York)

THE WATCH DOG

By Marcus, in the *Times* (New York)

THE LONE (?) EAGLE

On June 22 a son was born to Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh.

By Browne, in the *Times* (Reading, Pa.)

CONGRESS QUITS FOR A FIVE MONTHS' VACATION

By Talburt, in the *Telegram* (New York)

HOW HE LOVES THAT CHAIR!

By Kirby, in the *World* (New York)



WHY NOT QUESTION THE AVIATORS ON BIG NAVIES?
By Darling, in the *Evening Express* (Los Angeles)



THE VANISHING AMERICAN VILLAGE
By Shoemaker, in the *Daily News* (Chicago)



ANOTHER LITTLE TAX
By Enright, in the *Post-Dispatch* (St. Louis)



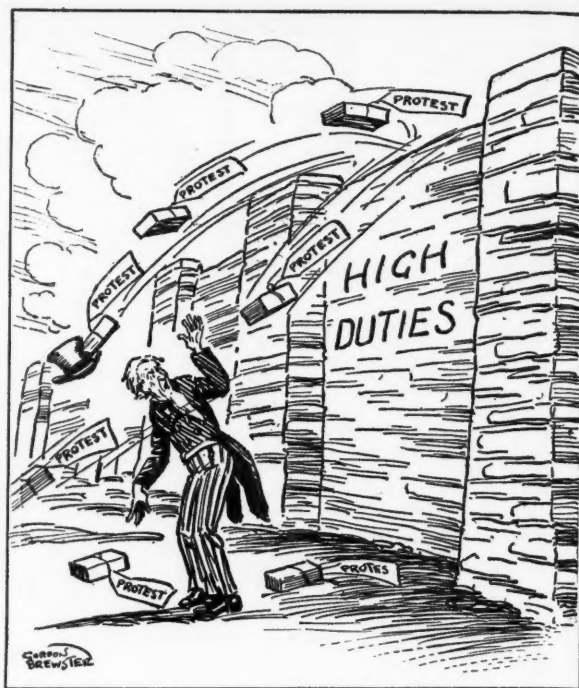
THE JOCKEYS AREN'T TIRED, BUT HOW ABOUT THE HORSES?
By Darling, in the *Register* (Des Moines)



AMERICA'S TARIFF WALL

The United States has a new national anthem: "A Mighty Fortress Is Our Go(l)d," according to the sarcastic Swiss cartoonist. European comment on the tariff is decidedly bitter as reflected in the sketches on this page.

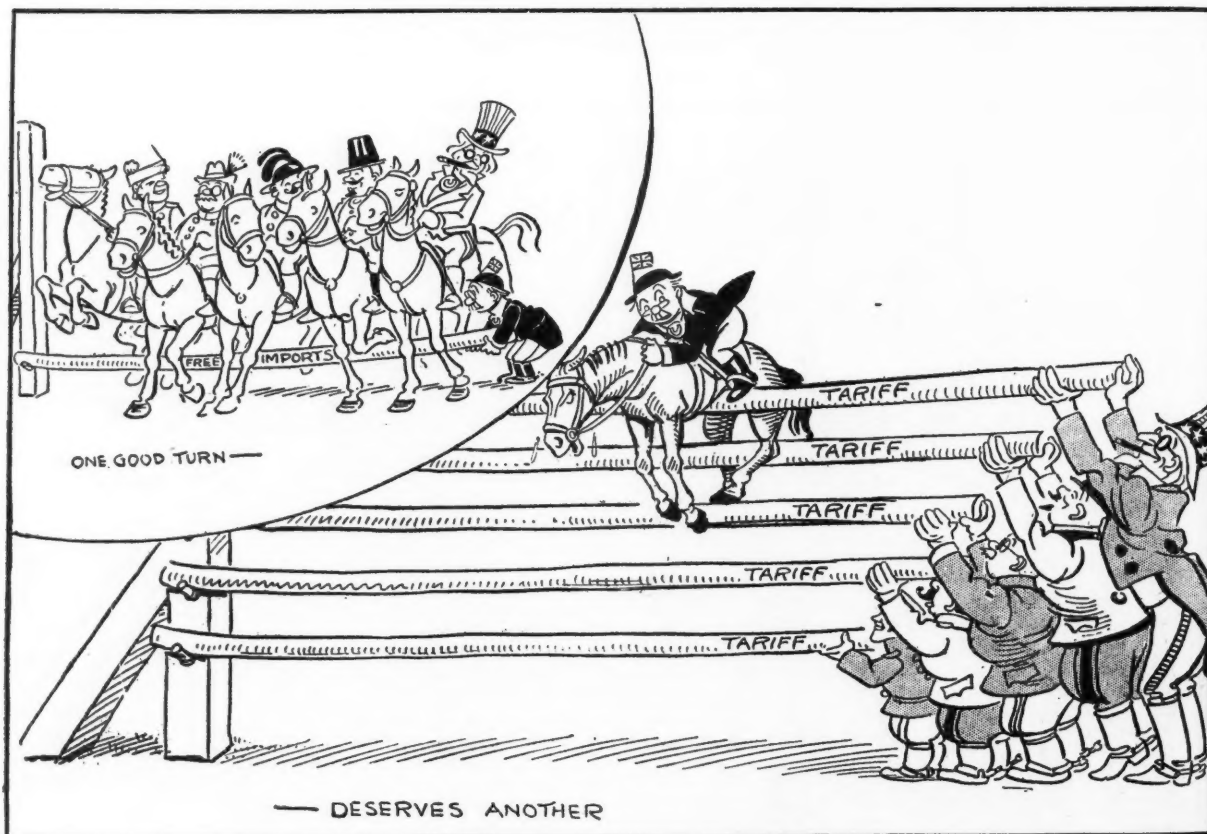
From *Der Nebelspalter* (Rorschach, Switzerland)



MORE THAN HE EXPECTED

A bombardment of abuse is the heritage of Uncle Sam, who seems sadly annoyed by the volley of bricks. An Irish cartoon attack upon America is unusual, for the Free State and its inhabitants are grateful for past favours.

From the *Independent* (Dublin, Irish Free State)



THE HIGH JUMPER BEGINS TO WONDER

The British doctrine of Free Trade favors all nations; but this, alas, is its unjust reward. The foreigners raise up high tariff bars!

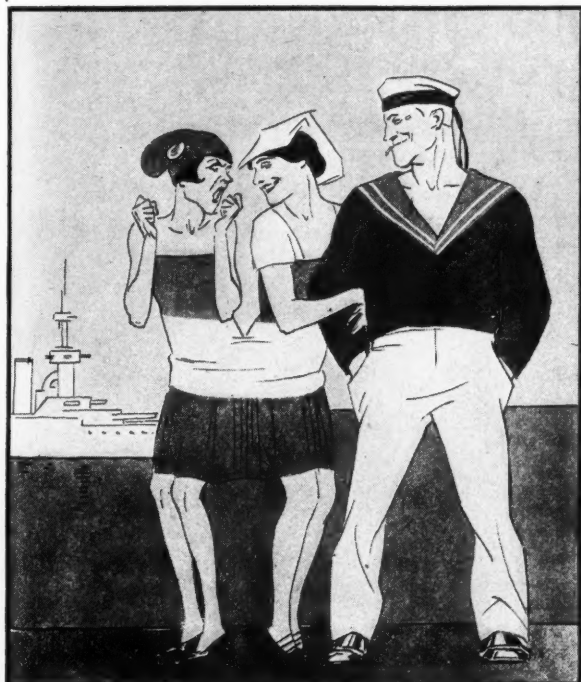
From the *Daily Express* (London)



KAISER MUSSOLINI I

Il Duce: "Make me up a snappy uniform exactly like that one there, tailor. I am fast growing to fill it."
[The aggressive speeches of Mussolini are strongly reminiscent of the ex-Kaiser's belligerent utterances, delivered wholesale before the World War.]

From *Le Rire* (Paris)



THE LATIN TWINS DISAGREE

Italy wildly welcomes a visit by the little German Navy, to the disgust of her dear sister France.

From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin)



WHAT ITALY ASKS OF FRANCE

Miss Italy: "I'll shake hands when you've removed those stains." The stains represent Tunis, London Conference, and Rhineland.

From *Il 420* (Florence, Italy)



WHAT FRANCE LEFT BEHIND

Germania attempts to clean up her Rhineland home after the withdrawal of the French army of occupation. The Italian papers have repeatedly attacked the methods of the poilus, who have left a legacy of "brutality," "filth," and "hatred."

From *Il 420* (Florence, Italy)



THE WOLF TURNS TAIL

German Michel takes a pot shot at the Polish marauder, as frontier patrols clash at Neuhoefen, West Prussia. There is constant friction along the disputed eastern boundaries of Poland and the Reich, of which this is an instance.

From *Kladderatsch* (Berlin)

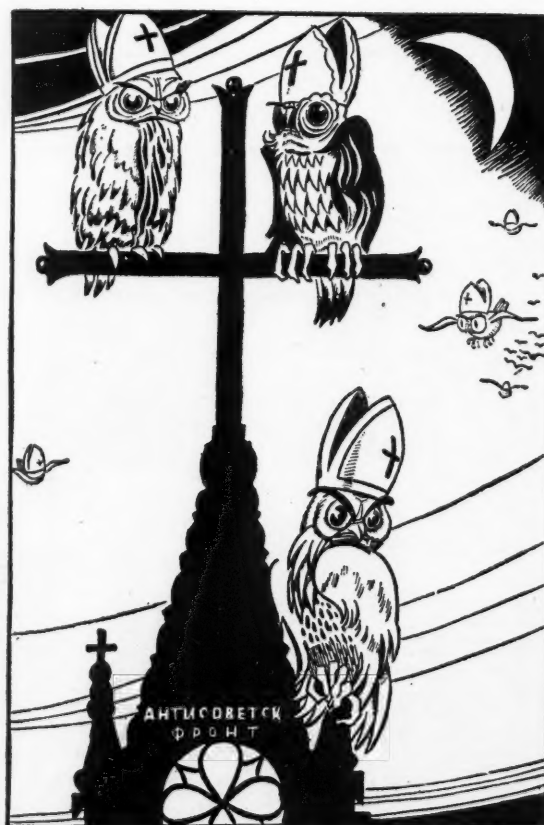
The international situation in Europe is full of activity; with French evacuation of the Rhineland, German-Polish disputes, non-Russian criticism of Russian methods, and high-flying Italian assertions and demands. Germany and Italy are displaying an increasing friendliness in their cartoon treatment of each other.



A FASCIST HISTORY LESSON

Italian guns roar out "Victory" as Italy triumphantly wins the whole World War by ducking an exhausted Austrian in the River Piave.

From *Il 420* (Florence, Italy)



RUSSIA CONDEMNED

A solemn conclave of English Bishops meets to discuss religious persecution in the Soviet Union. Here they are gathering.

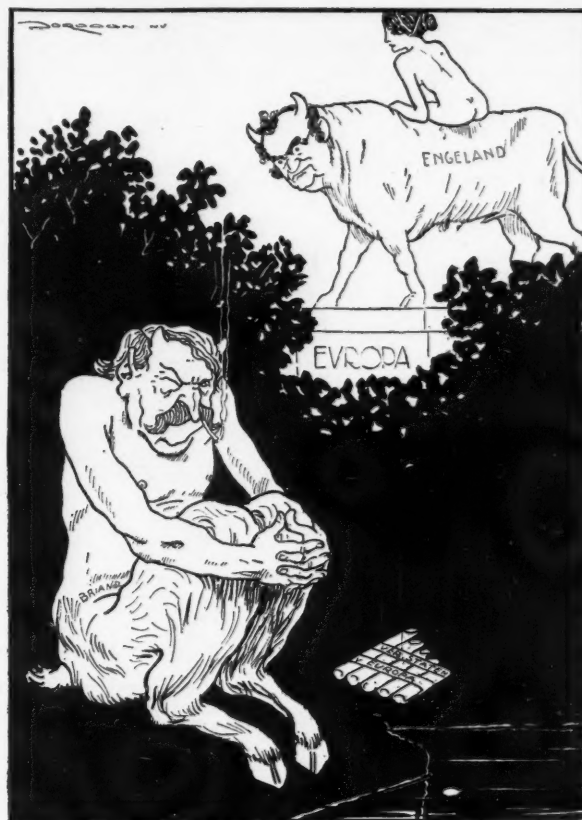
From *Pravda* (Moscow, U. S. S. R.)



BRIAND, THE "PAN" EUROPEAN

German Michel is listening politely to the seductive strains of the Pan European piper; but John Bull and the Italian Fascist are registering extreme disgust. Italy, in her reply to the Briand proposal, charged that the scheme was merely a subterfuge to promote French security on the continent of Europe. Holland and Spain have expressed a reserved approval of Pan Europa, and Germany has done the same.

From Kladderadatsch (Berlin)



EUROPA'S JOHN BULL

Briand: "To become a 'Pan' Europa, young lady, you'll have to get rid of your old Bull."

From De Groene Amsterdammer (Amsterdam, Holland)

On May 17, Aristide Briand, French Foreign Minister, forwarded to European members of the League of Nations an economic and social plan for a "Pan Europa," or United States of Europe—replies to which are now due.



IF BRIAND WERE TO HAVE HIS WAY

How the French Foreign Minister would like to see the Old World under a United States of Europe.

From Guerin Meschino (Milan, Italy)

All Quiet on the

TWO THOUSAND years of struggle between Latin and Teuton were ended—for the present—when French troops last month evacuated Germany. The Rhine once more flows between German banks. But as peace descends in the West, trouble rises in the South. "War between France and Italy can now come at any moment," writes Mr. Simonds, "as suddenly as the onset of world conflict sixteen years ago."

SINCE I WROTE last month the evacuation of the Rhineland has been completed, and from the mouth of the Lauter to the Dutch frontier the Rhine once more flows between German banks. By an odd coincidence the last stage in the retirement of the French troops almost exactly fell upon the date which saw the assassination at Sarajevo, the opening deed of the World War.

The sixteenth anniversary of the onset of the great catastrophe thus sees German soil once more free. Allied occupation, gradually diminishing to French, has lasted longer than the whole Napoleonic drama from the coronation to the first abdication. French troops have been established at Mainz only a few months less than in the period between the Treaty of Lunéville and the Fall of the First Empire.

Historically, this withdrawal of the French soldiers from the Middle Rhine must be memorable. From the first Caesar to the last Kaiser, the struggle over this strategic and "natural" frontier between the Teutonic and Latin worlds has lasted for nearly two thousand years. After the fall of the Roman Empire the French, succeeding to the Romans, have been able to hold this barrier alone but once, and that was achieved during the great days of the revolutionary and imperial triumphs.

For more than two centuries, however, from the Thirty Years War to the Franco-Prussian conflict, the possession of this natural frontier has been the objective of all French policy. Not until Sedan and Metz had broken French power, and insured German unity, did that aspiration begin to yield to the invincible might of a great new German Empire. After 1871, French hopes, ever growing dimmer, were concentrated upon the recovery of the lost provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, and upon regaining the old foothold on the Rhine.

By contrast, German ambition was fired to regain the somewhat mystical unity which had belonged to the ancient Holy Roman Empire as late as the era of Charles V. Belgium, the Channel ports of France, even the whole of French territory north of the Somme and the Aisne—these were the mad but not unfamiliar dreams of the Pan-Germans and their pedagogic advisers. Had Germany won the war, as she expected to, had the opening battles of just sixteen years ago ended in the super-Cannae of the strategist Schlieffen, the dream might have been realized, at least briefly.

When Germany fell, in 1918, there was an unmistakable revival of French aspirations. Foch and even Poincaré shared the delusion of Napoleon III. Only Clemenceau was wiser and perceived the impossibility of realizing such a scheme in the face of Anglo-American hostility and the undesirability—in view of their unmistakable Teutonic character—of the population.

A whole flood of books in very recent days has disclosed the hitherto unknown details of the struggle carried on behind closed doors in the Peace Conference and, as well, in the secret maneuvers of French domestic politics.

"My fellow countrymen blame me because I did not get them the Rhine," Clemenceau once said to me in bitter comment upon existing French opinion. "But it was not my fault. That is something they have never been quite able to do." Failing in the Peace Conference, the French generals and their political allies made one last effort. Repressed by Clemenceau with brutal vigor, General Mangin, who for a year commanded the Army of Occupation on the Rhine, passed from the scene after a brief effort to promote a separation of the Rhineland—but the old game was renewed in 1923 after the occupation of the Ruhr.

Despite certain converts, however, the attempt failed ingloriously and the slaughter of the

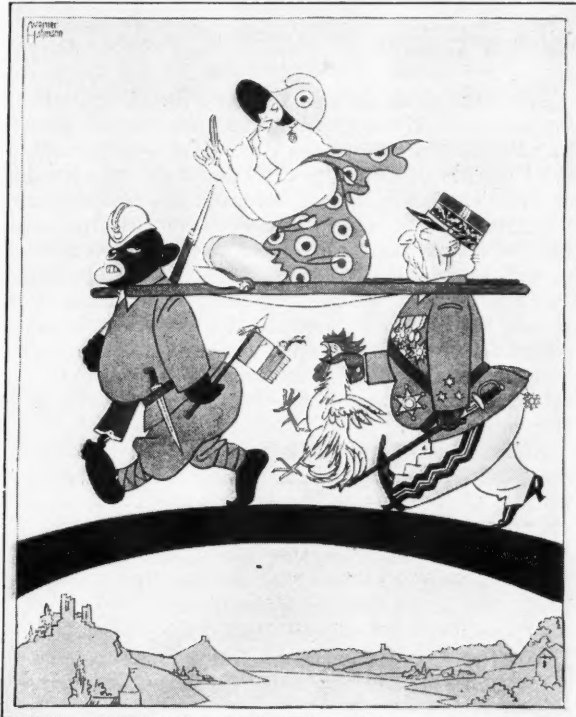


From the Moscow *Izvestia*

BRIAND'S DREAM

The first president of the United States of Europe.

Western Front—at Last



From Kladderadatsch
FRANCE WITHDRAWS FROM THE RHINE, 1930

Separatists under the very nose of the French army of occupation at Pirmasens ended an episode which was equally disastrous to French prestige and French reputation. With the fall of the Poincaré cabinet in 1924 the whole shabby intrigue was brought to a swift close, and Stresemann and Briand began the negotiations which were to lead first to Locarno and finally to the evacuation of the whole of the Rhineland nearly five years in advance of the date fixed by the Treaty of Versailles.

For nearly five years, too, ever since Locarno, the occupation has been of relatively little importance. The Germans no longer saw in the French occupation a menace to their unity, the French recognized that the stay on the Rhine was certain to end as soon as the question of reparations had been finally settled. And, in fact, the eventful ratification and application of the Young Plan has been followed promptly and automatically by the disappearance of the horizon-blue uniform from the German Rhine. Nor is it of slight importance that Tardieu, in championing the Young Plan in the French Chamber, frankly conceded that the day of enforcement by new occupation was over.

It is perhaps possible to believe that something more is over. By the accords of Locarno, Germany and France have both voluntarily accepted the existing frontiers as permanent, and Britain has guaranteed France, Germany, and Belgium against any aggression between Holland and Switzerland. In France it would be hard to find even a handful of super-patriots who believe that it is still necessary or possible to restore

By FRANK H. SIMONDS

the frontiers of Cæsar and Napoleon. In Germany no considerable or influential group or party proclaims a policy of *revanche* and a purpose to recover Alsace-Lorraine.

A state of balance has been established along the Rhine, and all the peoples directly concerned give clear evidence of being reconciled. The final act of restoration, the return of the Sarre district to Germany, nominally awaiting a plebiscite four years hence, is assured without recourse to any popular verdict. Certain economic and financial adjustments, the repurchase of the coal mines owned directly by France, the arrangement of a special system of relations between Alsace-Lorraine and the Sarre where coal and iron interests are mutually dependent, this is all that remains. In the meantime the Sarre is not occupied by French soldiers, but supervised by the League of Nations.

The defeat of the Germans in the World War demonstrated to all rational Teutons that the annexation of French or Belgian territories was impossible. Likewise the experience of nearly half a century in Alsace-Lorraine disclosed the emptiness of the conviction that Alsations were lost Germans eager to return to the Fatherland. The incidents of the Peace Conference and the Ruhr occupation sufficed to demonstrate to all reasonable Frenchmen that world opinion would not tolerate, nor German sentiment endure, any creation of a new and vastly greater Alsace-Lorraine.

The very incidents accompanying the withdrawal of the French troops disclosed the extent to which bitterness and resentment had vanished. One has only to contrast the passion of the moment of the Ruhr occupation with the not infrequent cheers of the last days, raised by the German inhabitants of the occupied cities in greeting to the French poilu, to realize how far events have traveled in less than seven years.

When the French tricolor came down for the last time from the Grand Ducal Palace in Mainz, which has been headquarters of the French Army of Occupation since 1918, a group of Germans outside the courtyard gave a cheer. But that, the correspondents who witnessed the event tell us, was the only discordant note in the entire proceedings. Men, women, and children lined the route of march to the station, giving every evidence of good nature. And when the departing poilus poked their blue-capped heads out of the train windows, the German watchers cheered them heartily and waved their handkerchiefs.

It was only natural that there should be little busi-

ness done in Mainz that day, that German bunting should line the streets, and bonfires burn along the river at night as the Rhineland, and indeed all Germany, celebrated. What matters is that the occupation is ended, and ended with good feeling on both sides.

Not only the sixteen years' struggle, which began when the gray-clad hosts of Kluck started on their

amazing dash which was to bring them in view of the Eiffel Tower, but in fact the two thousand years of battle dividing Julius Cæsar from Ferdinand Foch, might seem to be ending. At the very least it is possible to report "All quiet on the western front" for the first time since the opening week of August, 1914, released the deluge.

The Franco-Italian Snarl

IT IS, HOWEVER, significant of European history that the arrival of peace on any one of the well-nigh innumerable frontiers of friction is almost invariably followed by the coming of a new crisis elsewhere; and in the recent weeks there is no mistaking the fact that things have gone from bad to worse in Franco-Italian relations. The front of the Alps has come to resemble that of the Rhine in other days.

Large increases in Italian military appropriations, directly explained by similar French spending on the forts and other defenses between Chambéry and Nice, are only one of many evidences of tension. Wickham Steed, the distinguished editor of the *British Review of Reviews* and former editor of the *London Times*, has recently raised in the columns of his old journal a voice of warning, which the *Times* itself has editorially lent weight to. Steed would have the League of Nations at once take cognizance of a situation which manifestly menaces European peace.

The chances of any such unprecedented and far-reaching intervention on the part of the Geneva body are slight, albeit such action would be in full accord with Wilson's conceptions and League provisions. Yet the voice of Steed and the comments of the *Times* combine to give clear proof of how gravely informed public opinion is coming to regard the Franco-Italian situation.

AS I SAID last month, the thing no longer to be mistaken is that war between the two Latin countries can now come at any moment, with little or no warning, as suddenly as the onset of the world conflict sixteen years ago. Just as eight years ago the Naval Conference of Washington was a provocative prelude to the occupation of the Ruhr, the more recent gathering of London may easily prove the occasioning impulse to an even more disastrous trial of strength.

The most disheartening aspect of this trouble results from appreciation of the fact that no large and important definite question divides Rome and Paris. If certain perfervid Italian patriots talk of the recovery of the lost provinces of Savoy, of Nice and Corsica, all objective thinkers know that in none of these French territories is there the smallest desire for a change of sovereignty. Even the question of the forcible nationalization of the children of Italian parents in Tunis, precisely the same automatic naturalization which happens to the children of alien parents born in the United States, is trivial; for there are less than a hundred thousand Italians all told in the Beylicate.

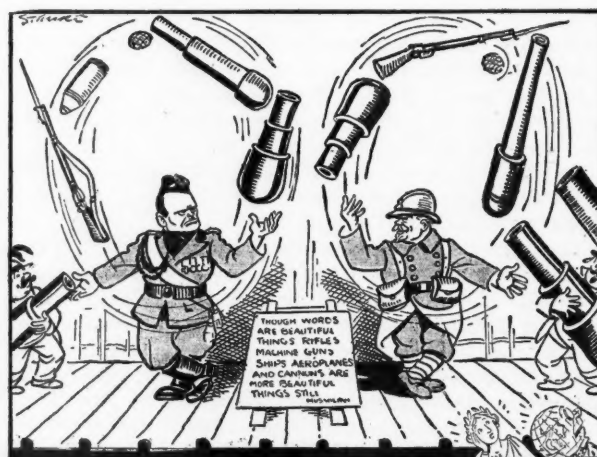
What is at odds here is something at once too vague and too definite to admit of simple adjustment. Italy, rising to equality with France in population, and now under the impulse of a super-nationalistic system and a Napoleon-minded dictator, sees in France the barrier to a realization of her dreams, which the Fascisti easily translate into rights. What Germany thought of Britain before 1914, Italy thinks now of France.

The analogy holds true in many directions, and the language which the German nationalist press directed at "decadent" Britain before the Great War is now almost exactly repeated by the Fascist press in speaking of France. The gospel of unreasonable and unreasoning hate is being widely and deeply inculcated among the Italian millions and a harvest of disaster is therefore to be feared. As I write, the press of Rome and Paris has taken up the quarrel between Briand and Grandi as to the responsibility for the collapse of projected negotiations to adjust Franco-Italian naval differences, which bulked so large at London; but the sober truth is that these negotiations have fallen through.

After all, what negotiations can serve when the real issue touches the position and possessions of one country and the purposes and pretensions of another? What counted in the German mind in the years before 1914 was the ever-growing conviction that not only did Britain possess an inequitable share of the world's territory and riches but also that she was resolved to prevent Germany from acquiring even a far less considerable colonial estate anywhere.

Each episode in the long series which extended from the Anglo-French settlement of 1904 to the Moroccan liquidation following Agadir in 1911, was represented to the German mind as a new evidence of British malevolence. Italy now looks upon the course of the states of the Little Entente as direct consequence of French incitation, just as Germany saw in French and Russian policies only the consequence of British encouragement.

The conviction that German greatness, indeed the very security of the Empire, could not be realized save as there was a settlement with Britain, is exactly reproduced in Italian views as to France. "The Day," which was the toast of the old German Empire, and



From the *London Daily Express*
SOMETHING IS LIKELY TO HAPPEN

meant the date of the outbreak of the inevitable war with Britain, is repeated in the Italian mess rooms and Fascist meeting places today. For five years the tension had been mounting steadily, until the London Naval Conference served to transform what was a subliminal threat into a direct challenge to European peace.

The single real guarantee against an Italian attack upon France, not perhaps today or tomorrow, but eventually and as a result of some incident which is inevitable in the circumstances—in fact, of another such incident as has already taken place a score of times—would seem to be a clear declaration of British policy. Even Fascist Italy would hesitate to risk a war if it were clear that Great Britain would act against an aggressor. A Locarno of the Mediterranean seems as necessary as was that of the Rhine five years ago.

Such a Locarno would not be an offensive and defensive alliance with France; it would be no more than the repetition of the Locarno pledge to act against any aggressor seeking to disturb the status quo in the Mediterranean. But the difficulty here is that both British public sentiment and British economic conditions preclude such a possibility. The whole ground was covered at London. It was the basis of all French policy.

In the New Balkans

A DIRECT ECHO of the Franco-Italian crisis has been heard in the new Balkans, which since the World War and the Paris Peace Conference extend as far north as the southern boundaries of Germany. Two months ago the result of a successful political coup enabled Carol of Rumania to resume his title to the throne, which he lost because of amorous adventures at the moment of the death of his father.

The return of the prodigal and his accession to the throne hitherto occupied by his infant son, while it created a vast amount of comment was an event of little international significance. The new sovereign was not suspected of any dangerous designs. His ambitions and program were little known, but nothing that was known suggested that he was about to seek hegemony in the Balkans or adventure in military directions.

But the immediate consequence of the Carolian episode was a revival of the rumors that the Hungarians were planning to seat the boy Archduke Otto upon the Hapsburg throne at the moment when, during the current year, he should reach his eighteenth birthday. Moreover, the formal withdrawal of the Archduke Albrecht, the single serious rival, a withdrawal fortified by a marriage with a commoner and an excursion to South America, following a pledge of fealty to Otto, cleared the way.

The accession of the son of the unlucky Emperor Charles to the crown of St. Stephen would, however, be quite a different affair from the return of Carol to Bucharest; for the young sovereign would be at once the symbol for all Magyars of their purpose to restore the old units of their kingdom, to recover the lost provinces from Czech, Rumanian, and Serb. As a consequence there came prompt warnings from Prague, Bucharest, and Belgrade, that any attempt at restoration would be forcibly suppressed by the joint armies of the Little Entente.

But the whole project of the crowning of Otto was set down to Italian intrigue in most informed European quarters. For several years the relations between Rome

and Budapest have been suspiciously close—suspiciously from the other side. As the Little Entente was patently bound to France by the various alliances of its constituent members, so it has been frequently but probably inaccurately reported that Hungary was joined to Italy.

In fact, interpretation has gone much farther; it has seen in the interviews between Count Bethlen and Mussolini, in the visits of statesmen between Rome and Budapest, the preparation of a counter system of alliances—an Italian group, which should include Hungary, Bulgaria, and perhaps Greece, as well as Albania, already reduced to the status of an Italian satellite.

The notoriously bad relations between the Yugoslavs and the Italians, which have threatened European peace more than once since 1919, when they clashed in Albania, would explain the desire of Mussolini to have an ally prepared to attack Yugoslavia in the rear in case of a struggle between the two Adriatic rivals. Thus, while a Franco-Italian war would certainly involve Yugoslavia as the ally of France, it might bring in Hungary as the ally of Italy.

See how the cards might fall: Hungarian attack upon Yugoslavia would surely bring in Rumania and Czechoslovakia on the Serb side. This in turn would offer Soviet Russia the chance to move to recover Bessarabia, taken by Rumania after the Russian Revolution but steadfastly claimed by Moscow. And such Soviet action would necessitate Polish intervention, since Poland is the ally of Rumania for Russian matters. Lithuania, in turn, might strike for Polish Vilna which she claims.

What of Germany, then? There is the rub. The Germans might easily be tempted to join hands with Moscow to recover the Polish Corridor, the suppression of which is the settled purpose of most Germans. But such German intervention would bring a new conflict on the Rhine, a fresh Franco-German conflict. Thus the circle would be closed and Europe involved in a new struggle as general as that of 1914, save only that Britain might conceivably escape.

Such information as I can gather from Magyar sources leads me to doubt any direct commitment on the part of Bethlen, who is for the present necessarily anxious to keep on good terms with London and Paris for financial reasons. His policy, which has stood the test of more than ten years now, has consisted in intelligent opportunism combined with clever caution. Bethlen, like every other Magyar, refuses to accept the frontiers of the Treaty of Trianon and looks forward to a restoration of much if not all of the lost territory.

The strength of his position lies in the negative power which Hungary possesses. While it stands out, all definitive adjustment in the Danubian area is impossible. Unless Hungary accepts the status quo and joins in some economic association with her neighbors, the conditions both economically and politically must remain chaotic from Pressburg to Braila.

Without ever resorting to any overt act, Bethlen can maintain Hungary as a threat in the rear of Yugoslavia, if it becomes involved with Italy; of Rumania, if it comes to blows with Russia. Commercially, too, it is a barrier to Czechoslovakia, whose position remains precarious despite the enormous progress of the regime of Masaryk and Benes. And, beyond this, Hungary constitutes a fatal obstacle to the French attempt to organize Europe on the basis of the peace treaties.

As to the immediate question of a king, certainly the Hungarians are monarchistic in sentiment. They have

maintained the form of a kingdom with Admiral Horthy as Regent, and the mass of the people would probably welcome the accession of Otto. But that Bethlen would risk such a gamble at this moment, unless domestic pressure is too great to be resisted or he has obtained assurances in London and Paris, seems improbable.

His policy is summed up in the constant and forcible reminder, alike to Paris and London, that nothing can be settled in the new Balkans until Hungary is satisfied. Thus, disarmed, mutilated, reduced from a state of 25,000,000 to a country of barely 8,000,000, Hungary still counts and counts heavily.

But it is significant of the extent to which Europe has reverted to the conditions of 1914, that the new Balkans have taken on the character of the old as the battleground for the rival great powers. In practically every Balkan state there is a French party and an Italian, a daily clash of factions, and a fundamental division in policy. Thus what happened in 1914 can be repeated with but brief and futile warning at almost any moment. This is, perhaps, the saddest conceivable reflection on the Sixteenth Anniversary. If one can today say "All quiet on the western front—at last," the prospects of "trouble in the Balkans in the spring" which kept Europe by the ears for at least a half century, remain undiminished. And the troublesome Balkans, which used to end at Belgrade, have now advanced to Budapest, to Vienna, and to Prague.

The Simon Report on India

OUTSIDE OF EUROPE the most significant development of the month has been the reception by the Indian public of the long expected Simon report. Nor can there be any disguising the fact that the reception has been uniformly unfavorable. India had demanded an assurance of a degree of home rule which at the least should approximate the Dominion status of Canada and Australia.

Instead, the Simon report recommends a ration of liberty which must frankly be conceded by all observers to be distinctly meager. Burma is to be separated from India. The remainder of the country is to be divided into provincial districts, or more exactly into a system of states, possessing a measure of self government. The British army is to continue to watch the frontiers. No date is fixed on which India will become a Dominion.

Put baldly, India has demanded what amounts to freedom, although it has agreed that freedom should be within the structure of the Empire. What the Simon report concedes is little more than a period of preparation, indefinite as to length, limited as to power. The result has been an approximate explosion of Indian wrath and a pretty general appreciation the world over of the fact that Britain means to stay in India and that the stay, however long or short, is bound to be marked by violence. Unless all signs fail, the Indian war of independence has begun; and the later reports, meager as they are, demonstrate that passive resistance has already provoked punitive measures.

This Indian drama, or tragedy, now opening, may well prove one of the most striking of all the developments of the next generation. The doctrine of self-determination which raged over Europe from the Congress of Vienna in 1814-15 to the Peace of Paris in 1919, which in fact, transformed into the new Problem of Minorities, continues to plague every European foreign office, has unmistakably arrived in Asia. One

form of it has spread ruin all over China, another is destroying peace in the sub-Himalayan peninsula.

The fact that the vast mass of the Indian population is totally unfit for self government, that India is not a nation but a chaos of races and religions, the probability that the withdrawal of British armies and administration would be alike the signal for domestic crash and foreign invasion, cannot be overlooked. The most practical and probably the most profitable form of solution of the issue would doubtless be the long delay of British retirement and the slow but sure education of India's millions to democratic rule.

But, unhappily, no such solution has ever come for any similar problem. The disintegration of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy in 1918 was, beyond question, in the main an economic nightmare. It brought with it not alone the political but the economic Balkanization of Middle Europe all the way to the outskirts of Dresden and Munich. The Irish separation was as unreasonable, on the practical side, as would be the secession of New England from the United States.

But peoples, like persons, are little guided by practical considerations where questions of sentiment and emotion are concerned. At the bottom of the whole British case lies the assumption that the British are better qualified than the Indians to conduct the government of the country, that it is better for India to serve a long period of apprenticeship under British tutelage. And that is probably true. But even its truth would not make it palatable to the Indian patriots who are now following the traditional pathway of rebellion and invoking the time-honored principles.

Unless all signs fail, the Simon report has insured the failure of the Round Table Conference scheduled for a later month. At present the prospect is that the breach will be rapidly widened. This is the case, the more unmistakably because the Simon report manifestly embodies the limit at present possible on the

British side, just as the Labor Government represents the group most sympathetic with India in all of Britain.

No political party, no statesman, would dare to go the distance which would represent the minimum of present India demands. The importance of India, commercially, economically, politically, to Great Britain makes actual surrender impossible for the British nation. The size of British investment, the extent of British trade, these are practical considerations. When one considers the delay and debate which the Philippine question has provoked with us, although relatively our interest there is slight, as in our tradition of possession, it is easier to understand the British attitude.

Meanwhile, however, the Indian boycott has added one more evil circumstance to the British plight. Lancashire is bearing the burden of still another economic catastrophe. On the larger side, too, British reports for the first half-year show falling revenue, mounting deficit, declining trade, and a ghastly increase in unemployment. On the side of foreign affairs is the Franco-

Italian crisis, on the domestic are 2,000,000 unemployed, in the imperial field is India. And with India must be counted Egypt.

In one field, a revolution has taken place and the results are promising. The mandate of Iraq, better known in wartime parlance as "Mesopotamia" and in Biblical lore as the Garden of Eden, has been conditionally abolished. When the new Arab state enters the League of Nations, two years hence, it will become free and all British control will be withdrawn. Few Englishmen will regret this decision and both English and French taxpayers will wish that some such solution might be found for the problems of Palestine and Syria. That the sovereign of the new state, the Emir Feisal of the Lawrence saga, will continue to look hopefully beyond the desert and the Jordan to the two ancient provinces of the Arab world is certain. That in the end Arab and Turk may again fight on the ruins of another Christian adventure, from Sinai to Antioch is possible. But for the moment Britain escapes a costly burden and the world welcomes a new sovereign state.

Admirals Insurgent

IN CLOSING I desire to say one word in the matter of the obvious insurgency of the admirals of all nations against the decisions of the London Naval Conference. It is, to be sure, quite out of fashion to defend an admiral, and there seems to be a prevalent notion that the sea-dogs are without exception given to chauvinism and militarism in all countries.

The fact is, however, that the protest of the admirals in all three countries is based upon the same ground. The politicians at London have made agreements materially reducing the means by which they require admirals to maintain national policies; but they have done nothing to modify the policies which may bring collision.

In the case of Britain and ourselves, no person properly outside of Bedlam believes that we could come to blows over any question save, alone, the matter of neutral rights. Britain as a member of the League of Nations is bound to resort to force to restrain or coerce an aggressor. We are not a member of the League and do not recognize the right of the League to make war for peace, or to enforce blockades legally indefensible and economically vastly expensive to us, solely on moral grounds.

As long as the question of neutral rights is not cleared up, an Anglo-American dispute is possible. The American admirals have asked parity because they believe that parity alone would insure that Britain would prefer the risks of European conflict rather than of collision with us. In the same way they ask the Washington ratio with Japan because that alone would permit us to defend the Philippines or maintain the policy of the Open Door in China.

The admirals have no voice in making policy. But, like the engineers whose mission it is to report the capacity of a new bridge to bear a load, it is their mission to state the needs of the navy in view of the national policy. A good deal of rather cheap fun has been poked at the admirals because they testified that our navy was adequate to defend home shores and waters but not sufficient to carry war elsewhere. But what was not discussed was the fact that our policies necessitate carrying war elsewhere in the Pacific and being capable of doing it in the Atlantic.

If Mr. Hoover and Mr. Stimson would persuade Con-

gress to take us into the League of Nations, or to agree that we should recognize League blockades and British administration thereof, we should not need parity and the Treaty fleet would be adequate. In the same way if the President and the Secretary of State should get Congress to quit the Philippines and renounce the Open Door Doctrine, our relative strength to the Japanese would be an academic discussion.

The same is true for the British. Their admirals protest that the fleet allowed the British is not sufficient to support the policies which remain unmodified, that fifty cruisers will not cover the lines of communication. Similarly the engineer would say that the load does not fall within the capacity of the bridge.

The civilian mind thinks of a navy as so many ships, and matches it against the numbers of another country blindly. The expert thinks of navies in their relations to policies and perceives that it is the clash of policies—not ships—which provokes war. As long as we do not settle the question of neutral rights with Britain once and for all, together with the League detail, the chance of collision remains exactly the same, no matter what the reduction in tonnage. Parity is an absurdity unless it is a guarantee of that neutrality, that right to use the seas under international law.

To give an example: When the French and German statesman had, together with the representatives of other nations, made the Locarno agreements by which both nations agreed to accept the existing Rhine boundaries as permanent, then it was possible to reduce French military strength; and the French metropolitan army has been cut a third since that time. But to reduce the army while the danger of invasion remained was preposterous.

Beatty and Jellicoe, talking in the House of Lords with little indirection, warned Britain that the Treaty fleet would not do the job, with the blockade of India rising in the near future as a possibility. The business of statesmanship is to make the policies, of legislatures to provide the means to carry out the policies. Maintaining policies intact and reducing the means is so much nonsense; that is what the admirals have been trying to say. But the statesman always has the advantage of the soldier or the sailor, even when the latter is right—as I believe he is in the present dispute.

IT COSTS forty million dollars to take a census. But it is worth that to learn how many Texans were born in Missouri of Polish parents—and to obtain other precise knowledge that will fill half a dozen volumes.



What Does

ONCE IN EVERY TEN YEARS Uncle Sam sets a day apart to take stock of his growing family. His nieces and nephews—like those of some of the rest of us who are middle-aged or elderly—grow more or less in number, move about from place to place, and alter their status in such interesting respects as education, marital condition, and occupation. His family, indeed, has expanded from less than 4 millions, when the first census was taken in 1790, to more than 124 millions.

It is not idle curiosity that prompts this decennial count. Every question asked by the enumerator yields a hundred answers sought by educators, sociologists, economists, and lawmakers. This year a series of questions asked of the unemployed will be especially illuminating, though it is proper to remember that this count of the jobless was decided upon early in 1929 when the business boom was at its height.

There was a supplementary unemployment schedule which the enumerator used whenever occasion arose. Did the person usually work; did he have any kind of job at the moment; how many weeks since he last worked; why was he not at work; is he able to work; is he looking for a job—such were the questions asked of the unemployed.

A preliminary analysis of the returns, covering a fourth of the country, indicated that about 2,300,000 persons who wished work were without it last April. Unemployment in cities averaged 3 per cent. of the total population; in counties it was just half that rate. Still later, on July 10, Census Bureau tabulations were announced that covered fifteen states—north, east, south and west. For every thousand persons, eighteen were out of work. This was widely interpreted to refute depressionists, though it must be remembered that the thousand persons includes aged and infants.

Primarily, however, the purpose of a census is to determine the number of Representatives in Congress from each of the states. The Senate's membership is equal, with Nevada's 90,000 souls standing there on even terms with 12,000,000 persons in New York. But membership in the House is based upon population, so that New York has more Congressmen than the total number representing Nevada, Wyoming, Idaho, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico, Delaware, Vermont, New Hamp-

shire, Rhode Island, Montana, North and South Dakota, Maine, Oregon, Colorado, and Florida. Seventeen states, large and small, from Maine and Florida to Oregon and Arizona, together have fewer votes in the House than the single state of New York.

It was so provided in the Constitution: "Representatives shall be apportioned among the several states according to their respective numbers. . . . The actual enumeration shall be made within three years, and within every subsequent term of ten years."

Every census, until the one taken ten years ago, was followed by a reapportionment of the seats in the House. The number of Representatives grew from 105 to 435. Each new apportionment in those years merely meant the giving of more seats to states which had grown in population. The census of 1870 added 50 seats, that of 1880 added 28, after 1890 there were 29 new members, after 1900 there were still 30 more. It was then felt that the limit had been reached; some other formula must be found.

To keep the number of Representatives at 435, and yet recognize the shifting of population disclosed by the census of 1920, meant that some states must lose a seat or two. Industrial Ohio and Michigan, for example, each was entitled to two more seats, California to three, and Connecticut, New Jersey, North Carolina, Texas, and Washington each to one more.

Since there were to be no new seats, their gain was some other states' loss. Vermont was to lose one (and it had only two), while Maine and Rhode Island would bring New England's quota down two more. The central states of Indiana, Iowa, Nebraska, and Kansas each were to lose one seat, and Missouri two. Louisiana, Mississippi, and Kentucky were to contribute the remaining three.

There was the rub. The reapportionment bill that followed the 1920 census proposed to legislate twelve Congressmen out of office. Yet the House passed such a bill promptly, in January, 1921, the Senate refusing to act. The House passed a different reapportionment bill in January, 1929; and again the Senate failed to act. Those who accept the Senate's high and mighty attitude in so many directions, its exercise of minute supervision over the election of its own members, and over the President's choice of judges of the Supreme



WESTWARD THEY WENT

A mural painting by Frank Vincent du Mond in 1914, depicting the "Departure of the Pioneers." It is one of the decorations in the Public Library at San Francisco, appropriate when one remembers that California in eighty years has assumed sixth place among the states.

the Census Show?

By
HOWARD
FLORANCE

Court, may well marvel at the veto the Senate twice imposed upon the House's plan to rearrange its own membership in accordance with a mandate of the Constitution.

For nearly ten years Congress thus ignored the Constitution. It was not until June of last year that a bill was passed for reapportionment—to be made after the census of 1930. With more concern for the obligation of future Congresses than for their own, the legislators added a provision to this combined census-reapportionment law forbidding later Congresses to fail—as they had done—in their constitutional duty; at least if they do so fail the President is henceforth given the power to declare a reapportionment.

WHAT DOES THIS CENSUS of 1930 show? It has already served to indicate that reapportionment of seats in the House must be far more radical than had been expected. As a result of the 1920 count, California's 11 Representatives were to be increased to 14; now the figures indicate that the Golden State may have 20 Representatives in Congress. Michigan's 13 may become 17. Texas, Oklahoma, North Carolina, Florida, and Arizona exhibit the growth of the old and New South. Ohio and New Jersey have earned new importance.

This census, indeed, is California's private show. For every 10 persons in the state in 1920 there are now more than 16. Its population has grown from 3,426,000 to 5,642,000, a gain of almost 65 per cent. Twelfth in rank in 1910, it became eighth in 1920, and now passes both Michigan and Massachusetts to take sixth place among the states.

It is interesting, even if fruitless, to speculate as to the course of political events under the new apportionment. One group of five agricultural states just west of the Mississippi, and another group of four east of that river and south of the Ohio, will lose fourteen Congressmen. Those fourteen seats, and some others besides, will go to new districts in the cities of California, Michigan, Ohio, Texas, and New Jersey.

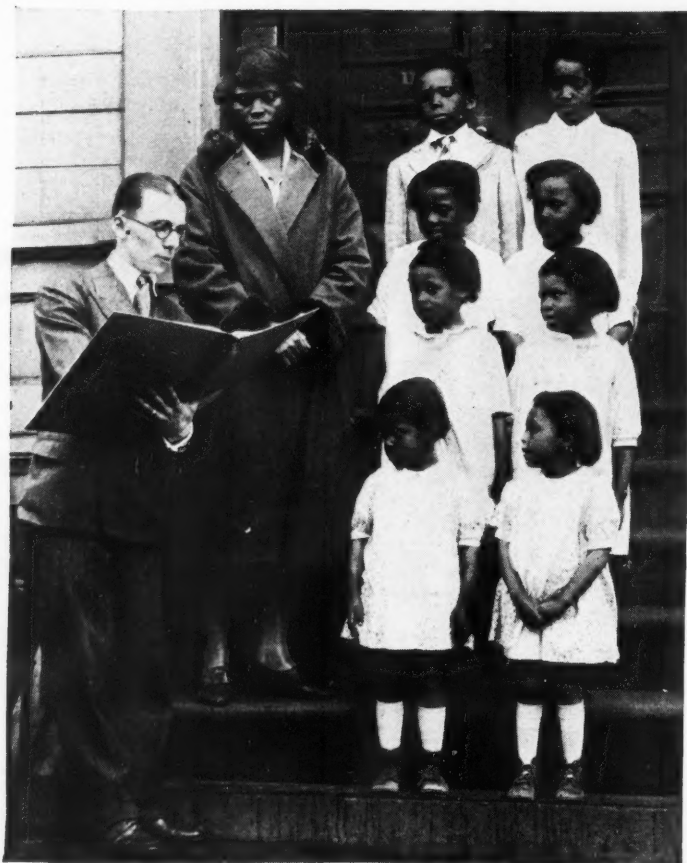
It is in this continued transfer of the balance of power from farm to city that the real political reaction resulting from a new census count will be found. It may happen that a state's quota of seats in Congress will not

be changed; it will be neither more nor less than it has been since 1910. Yet within that same state the shifting may be quite extraordinary. New York State, for example, may keep its 43 Congressmen. But the changing of the borders of the Congressional districts, which is bound to follow, will find the white-collared residential suburbs of New York City entitled to half a dozen more members in the House. Brooklyn, Queens, and the Bronx—three of the five boroughs of New York City—have grown in population in ten years by the unbelievable total of 1,663,000. These new residents within the metropolis exceed in number the total population of the six states of Nevada, Wyoming, Arizona, New Mexico, Delaware, and Vermont. They are entitled to representation in Congress, and cannot longer be denied.

So much for the political aspects of our fifteenth decennial count of the population. More absorbing by far, in recent weeks, has been the rivalry among cities. Los Angeles, mixing oil wells and motion pictures with a glorious climate, becomes the fifth largest city in the United States, jumping over the heads of Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Boston, St. Louis, and Cleveland. It had 50,000 persons in 1890; 102,000 in 1900; 319,000 in 1910; 576,000 in 1920, and 1,231,000 in 1930. Los Angeles is now outranked only by New York, Chicago, and Philadelphia, and by that other marvel among cities, Detroit.

San Francisco, which for so long fought off the challenge of Los Angeles, rival in its own state, has at last yielded gracefully. It has more than maintained its normal rate of growth, however (the new figure being 621,762), and has passed Buffalo.

New York's return was not officially reported until the 8th of July. Then it was learned that 6,962,200 persons live within the city limits, a gain of 1,342,152 in ten years. As the city thus adds eleven thousand persons a month it is quite proper to say that it passed the 7,000,000 mark during the month of July. Manhattan, the business center, dropped from 2,284,000 in 1920 to 1,859,000 this year, reflecting the ceaseless demolition of tenements for bridge and tunnel plazas, office buildings, and childless modern apartments. But since the growth of suburbs has been four times the loss of Manhattan, the city becomes more dominant than ever, with twice the population of Chicago.



EIGHT REASONS WHY

The census enumerators in Massachusetts found 700,000 more persons than there were in the state ten years ago. This Roxbury mother and her four pair of twins plainly helped to swell the total.

Chicago had no difficulty, however, in maintaining second place. Its growth in the ten years was approximately 25 per cent., bringing the present population to 3,373,753. The Chicago return, like that of New York, becomes of extraordinary interest when inspected in the light of racial and national groups. There are more than 400,000 Poles in Chicago, for example, 350,000 Germans, 175,000 Irish, 165,000 Swedes, 150,000 Italians, and 150,000 Czechoslovakians. The Negro population, now more than 200,000, has doubled since 1920.

Cleveland, which passed both St. Louis and Boston as a result of the 1920 census, loses the title of Fifth City which it then assumed and has so proudly used. It is pushed back into sixth place by the performance of Los Angeles. Baltimore, passing Boston, marks the only other change among the first ten cities.

The movement from farm to city, about which one hears so much, is not wholly apparent in census figures. Our rural population (meaning those who live in communities of 2500 or less) was 45 million in 1900, 49 million in 1910, and 51 million in 1920. No stagnation there. But meanwhile the number of city folk grew from 30 million in 1900, and 42 million in 1910, to 54 million in 1920. This year's figures of rural population are not yet complete, but it is plain that the trend remains the same. The percentage has approximately reversed itself in twenty years. In 1900 only 40 per cent. of Uncle Sam's children lived in cities; now about 60 per cent. do. Possibly, for the first time, this census will show a declining rural population.

New England likewise suffers only by comparison with regions that have exhibited extraordinary growth. Every one of its six states shows progress, and the whole region has ten persons now for every nine found in the previous count. Massachusetts has grown larger in population by half a million, Connecticut by a quarter of a million. New Hampshire and Vermont have for a century or more shown a tendency to send grown-up sons and daughters into the outer world, a habit fully appreciated by those already domiciled in sister states. Rhode Island, smallest of all states yet exceeding in population some of those a hundred times its size, takes a definite step forward in rank; it passes North Dakota, and possibly South Dakota as well.

THIS YEAR'S CENSUS was taken in April, as was that of 1910. In 1920 an experiment had been made with a mid-winter date, in January. For eighty years prior to 1910 the count had been made in June. There is much haggling, and very properly, over so simple a matter as the date; for in January many good citizens of northern states are found in the South, while in June the rural population of the North is reinforced by transient farm labor and by summer vacationists.

A census of agriculture, taken every five years, is combined with the present count of the population, although there had been much criticism of an April date as most unfavorable for obtaining data on crops or on the number of farm animals. The Government undertakes to find out the number of farms, the size of each, and such details as taxes, debts, value of buildings and machinery, value of the farm itself, the proportion of crop and pasture land and woodland, the extent of failure and of idle acres, etc. Next year there will be a biennial census of manufactures, and in 1932 there will be a five-year census of public utilities.



AN ANSWER BECOMES A PUNCHED HOLE

Area				Farm	Sex	Color	Age	M.C.	Ed.	Mar.	M.T.	Country	Birth	Imm.	Cit.	Eng.	Occup.	Class					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	1	1	1	N	M	W	Un	Un	Un	V	V	V	V	F	Un	Un	V	V	V	V	Un		
2	2	2	2	Yes	E	Neg	100			N	Y	X	X	US	=	NBN	N	X	X	X	X	=	
3	3	3	3			Ot C	0	0		N	N	0	0	0	0	NRP	1930	No	0	0	0	0	
4	4	4	4			Mex	1	1	S	Yes	1	1	1	1	NRP	1900 & prior	Na	Yes	1	1	1	1	E
1	1	1	1			In	2	2	M		2	2	2	2	NMF	1901-10	Pa		2	2	2	2	W
2	2	2	2			Ch	3	3	Wd		3	3	3	3		1911-14	Al		3	3	3	3	O
3	3	3	3			Jp	4	4	D		4	4	4	4		1915-19			4	4	4	4	NP
4	4	4	4			Fil	5	5			5	5	5	5		1920-24			5	5	5	5	
1	1	1	1			Hin	6	6			6	6	6	6		1925-26			6	6	6	6	
2	2	2	2			Kor	7	7			7	7	7	7		1927			7	7	7	7	
3	3	3	3			Haw	8	8			8	8	8	8		1928			8	8	8	8	
4	4	4	4			Ot	9	9			9	9	9	9		1929			9	9	9	9	
1	1	1	1			M.C.	10	10			10	10	10	10		1930			10	10	10	10	
2	2	2	2			Ed.	11	11			11	11	11	11		1931			11	11	11	11	
3	3	3	3			Mar.	12	12			12	12	12	12		1932			12	12	12	12	
4	4	4	4			M.T.	13	13			13	13	13	13		1933			13	13	13	13	
1	1	1	1			Country	14	14			14	14	14	14		1934			14	14	14	14	
2	2	2	2			Birth	15	15			15	15	15	15		1935			15	15	15	15	
3	3	3	3			Imm.	16	16			16	16	16	16		1936			16	16	16	16	
4	4	4	4			Cit.	17	17			17	17	17	17		1937			17	17	17	17	
1	1	1	1			Eng.	18	18			18	18	18	18		1938			18	18	18	18	
2	2	2	2			Occup.	19	19			19	19	19	19		1939			19	19	19	19	
3	3	3	3			Class	20	20			20	20	20	20		1940			20	20	20	20	
4	4	4	4				21	21			21	21	21	21		1941			21	21	21	21	
1	1	1	1				22	22			22	22	22	22		1942			22	22	22	22	
2	2	2	2				23	23			23	23	23	23		1943			23	23	23	23	
3	3	3	3				24	24			24	24	24	24		1944			24	24	24	24	
4	4	4	4				25	25			25	25	25	25		1945			25	25	25	25	

WHAT DOES THIS CARD TELL YOU?

The magic punched holes would furnish a mystery plot worthy of Edgar Allan Poe or Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. But when one has the secret key the card tells plainly, though tersely, the life story of a resident of the United States. It is that of a woman, who does not live on a farm, is a white person, twenty-eight years old and married. She no longer attends school, but is able to read and write. She was born in California, though both of her parents are of foreign stock. They came from Canada, from one of the English-speaking provinces. The woman herself is a wage-earner, her occupation being that of school teacher. The card also tells, in the columns at the left, the precise enumerating district in which the woman lives.

The Census Bureau has grown from a transient affair to a branch of the Government employing more than 900 persons permanently and as many as 120,000 persons during an enumeration. It makes use of the electric tabulating devices perfected by the makers of business machines and by the Census Bureau's own mechanical laboratory.

Each fact ascertained by an enumerator becomes a hole in an individual's card, and those cards—120,000,000 of them—are run many times through electric tabulating machines which classify and count them according to the punched holes.

From announcements so far made one might suppose that the only thing ascertained by this Fifteenth Census

of the United States is the number of persons who live in a given community, whether it be a village, a city, or a state. By the middle of June the population of practically every city had been announced, and by the middle of July most of the states had fully reported.

But the real meat of the census will be forthcoming at intervals for several years. The printed record will fill many large volumes—statistical, of course, but absorbingly interesting and immensely valuable.

Suppose you live in Texas. You already know that your state and your own and neighboring cities have grown; and the preliminary announcements have told you that this growth has gone farther than your expectations. But the question asked by Uncle Sam's Texas enumerators in April will ultimately be reflected in a combined Texas supplement and an abstract of the information yielded in all the other forty-seven states. You will find every line of that supplement telling you a new fact about your own neighbors. How old are they, by groups, in what state or foreign country were they born, what is their mother tongue, can the children and their parents read and write? These are simple matters, though fundamental to the work of all agencies within and without the state.

More fascinating is it to turn the pages of a census volume to discover separate tables telling how many Texans were born in Texas, how many came from Virginia or New York or Czechoslovakia; how many Texas-born have moved to the effete East; how many adult native Texans are illiterate compared with foreign born; how many are unmarried, divorced; how long do children of Texas parents go to school compared with those of foreign birth; how many foreign born have taken out citizenship papers? The combinations of facts yielded by a simple questionnaire seem to be unlimited.

At least it is certain that Uncle Sam knows his growing family more intimately after one of these ten-year roundups. It cost forty millions to do the job. Let us make the most of it.



CARDS ARE SORTED AND COUNTED BY MACHINERY



TWO BLADES WHERE ONE GREW BEFORE
 Porto Rico's future is largely agricultural. Therefore the Government has a staff of agricultural advisers (note the man at the left) to instruct and help small farmers.

Porto Rico

IT IS EXTRAORDINARY how little the people of the continental United States know about that insular part of our country, Porto Rico. The average individual does not even know that the Porto Ricans are American citizens.

As a matter of fact, Porto Rico has a much older history than the continent of America. Columbus discovered it in 1493. The foundations of the government palace in which the governors now live were laid nearly a hundred years before the Pilgrims landed on Plymouth Rock. The island consists of a cluster of steep hills belted by a narrow but fertile coastal plain. It is very small in size—only 100 miles by 35—but has a population of more than 1,500,000. These people are in the vast majority direct descendants of Spanish settlers. The island has a picturesque history. In times past Drake and Hawkins landed there, and in turn thereafter Dutch and English again. One of the old stone towers that form the sea front of the Fortaleza was used as the storage vault for the Spanish treasures shipped from Mexico.

The island has had an interesting past, and should

DISEASE, poverty, and insufficient education—these are the Island's trinity of trouble. Then came the cyclone. And now a new Governor of this American soil frankly asks for help.

have an important and prosperous future. At this moment, however, the people are struggling with many great problems. These problems both can and will be solved; but in order to do so in a reasonable length of time there must be outside help.

Economic conditions in Porto Rico never have been really good. There have always been hunger and disease. Matters were brought to a crisis, however, by the devastating cyclone of September 13, 1928.

Last October, when I arrived, I found we were carrying a heavy floating debt, due to our expenses having exceeded our revenues in the preceding year. Not only that, but we were running still further behind at an alarming rate each month.

The trinity of trouble that confronts the island is composed of disease, insufficient and in certain instances inadequately directed education, and great poverty.



Has a Future

By THEODORE ROOSEVELT

Governor of Porto Rico

So far as disease is concerned, our death rate from tuberculosis is greater than that of any other place in the western hemisphere. Specifically, our death rate is $4\frac{1}{2}$ times that of the United States. Our infant mortality is $2\frac{1}{2}$ times, our death rate from malaria some 25 times, the death rate of the average southern state of the Union. To put it differently, 200,000 men, women, and children are suffering now from malaria, 600,000 from hookworm, and more than 30,000 from tuberculosis. There is a brief summary of health conditions.

In so far as the economic situation is concerned, fully 60 per cent. of the children are suffering from malnutrition, many literally on the verge of starvation.

We have a school population of more than 500,000 and room in our insular schools for only 220,000. Nor is this due to lack of effort on the part of our people,

MEND YOUR OWN SHOES!

Besides reading, writing, arithmetic, and English, the boys in Porto Rico's schools learn carpentry and shoe-repairing. Each school also runs a model farm.

for 40 per cent. of our budget now is applied to education.

Naturally the first thing to do always is to meet the crisis of the moment. That we have endeavored to do by feeding through our school lunchrooms the most needy of the children. We asked funds from the United States through the American Child Health Association, the Golden Rule Association, and hundreds of individual donors. Sufficient money was realized to take care of this in fair fashion during the past six months. At best, however, feeding the children is merely a palliative. In order to work out the problem on satisfactory lines we must strive for permanent solutions. These are possible of attainment. Our people are intelligent, industrious, and adaptable. All they need is an opportunity to demonstrate their worth. A little intelligent aid now will greatly facilitate this opportunity.

In our survey of the situation from the standpoint of permanent solutions, the first thought that struck our minds was agriculture. The island in the past was entirely agricultural. Even now the vast majority of our people subsist directly or indirectly on farming.

The climate is ideal—a twelve-month crop year. The soil is rich. The difficulty lies in the fact that the population is so numerous. Evidently, therefore, our efforts must be directed toward intensive agriculture. Furthermore, there has always been too great a tendency in Porto Rico for the land to be concentrated in the hands of a comparatively few large holders. The small farmer, who is in the final analysis the backbone of any community, has been decreasing in numbers.

The principal crops are sugar, coffee, tobacco, and fruit. Sugar cannot be grown profitably on a farm under ten acres in size; and, conversely, the larger the holding the more possible it is to operate it economically. Coffee has suffered greatly from competition with Brazil and other South American countries. Both tobacco and fruit, however, particularly fruit, can be encouraged and developed greatly. We believe, furthermore, that still a fifth and equally profitable crop can be added—namely, vegetables. These could be cultivated on the small farms and sold fresh to the north during four months of the year. During eight they could be canned. And at all times they would form a staple of diet.

We have decided to direct our endeavor toward building up the small individual farmer. A Homestead Commission has been in existence for a number of years. This body had as its original duty the location of small farmers on government land. Unfortunately, the government of Porto Rico has had only a small amount of

public domain. This is now exhausted. We have made up our minds to extend the scope of this Homestead Commission by acquiring new lands for homesteading. To this end, we are providing money through a bond issue. The time is ideal for such an operation, because many of the large holders in the center of the island are anxious to sell cheaply one-half to two-thirds of their plantations in order to provide money to operate the remainder profitably.

The government will buy this land. On it we will locate farmers and their families, on farms running from 2½ to 10 acres. These farmers will return to the government the cost price of the land, by an arrangement of easy payments over a number of years.

On each group of farms there will be a representative of the Insular Department of Agriculture. His mission will be to aid the settlers. He will go from farm to farm, advising them what types of crops may be most profitably grown, and helping them organize coöperatives for marketing, etc. It is noteworthy that this scheme has worked in the past, for with the government land—for which, of course, payment was exacted—we have had only about 1 per cent. of defaults in payment, and we have now 900 small farms.

Our education had long been particularly faulty in the country districts, as was normal, for it is always more difficult in any country to furnish education to the country folk. We are now starting to develop a new type of practical rural school. This school has, in its curriculum, reading, writing, arithmetic, and English. The remainder of the course is devoted to practical subjects.

Each school is surrounded by a farm. The farm is worked by the boys under the supervision of a dirt farmer. Each child is encouraged to have at his home a truck garden. The garden is inspected by the school authorities and prizes are given. The prizes are practical—a pig, chickens, seed, etc. Meanwhile the girls are being taught home economics—practical home economics of the type that can be applied in the simple surroundings wherein they live. They are being taught cooking, plain sewing, and embroidery, which is a financial asset. Each school has a social worker who visits the surrounding families. She does not try to teach by lectures or pamphlets. She goes to the houses and talks to the women there, on how they may make the best use of the tools that lie at hand.

The boys are taught carpentry so that they can make the furniture for their homes. Incidentally, the school furniture is made by them also. They are taught barbering, and the children's hair is all cut at the school. They are taught cobbling, and repair not only their own shoes but those of their families. We are striving to develop these schools into social centers by providing a reading room, and by holding fairs there.

Through the schools we are doing a great work, not only for the generation that is to come, but for the present. We are reaching out and instructing the parents through their children. For example, at the school lunchrooms the children are taught to cook and eat a sensible diet, well balanced, and composed of all the products at hand. Naturally they in turn suggest the same procedure at home. Modern farming methods are brought home by the



THESE AMERICAN CITIZENS LOOK HEALTHY

But children in Porto Rico are less than half as likely to live as those in the States. The visiting nurse may well be proud of her charges.



Ewing Galloway

THE OLD SPANISH MILITARY ROAD OVER THE MOUNTAINS

Porto Rico is only 35 miles wide, yet the interior boasts a mountain range from two to three thousand feet high. It is in the interior that the Government hopes to buy land from large holders and sell it to small farmers.

boys. In a thousand and one ways, the rural units are influencing the surrounding communities.

Outside the rural units we are planning to develop farm bureaus, based on the same plan as is used in the United States now. These are coöperatives, with government aid and advice. We are developing demonstration farms, where the farmer in charge does not stay on the farm and work for the surrounding country, but acts as an itinerant preacher, visiting farmer after farmer. There are a dozen other movements that we have set on foot, all aiming at the same end, namely, betterment of the small landholder.

THE ISLAND HAS close to 440 people per square mile. A population of that density cannot live by farming alone. We must therefore have industrialization. We have at hand the main means for accomplishing that end. We have abundant cheap labor. What is more, the laborer is intelligent and easily taught. Only the other day one of the big sugar people told me that he had scarcely a continental American in his entire organization, because he had found that the island people were better. His office manager, one of the last continental American people in his employ, left him a year ago, and he is more than satisfied with his successor. The Porto Ricans can handle the development not merely from the manual aspect, but with executive ability and vision.

In addition to labor, we have hydro-electric power, and a water haul to all the great markets. With these as backlogs, all we need is an intelligent appreciation, which will bring capital to commence new ventures.

We are striving to do our part through having courses of industrial education in all our schools. We have founded a Bureau of Commerce, which shall have as its aim the encouragement of industry.

Right at the moment Porto Rico has a splendid opportunity in embroidering. It is something that comes naturally to the genius of our people. We have the beginnings of clothing factories. We have an opportunity for canning and freezing of vegetables and fruit. We have an opportunity for starting a sugar refinery.

As for disease, that is merely a matter of money. We know what we want, and we have our trained personnel. We want health units, based on the plan used in the United States. We will need some twenty to cover the island adequately. The trouble is lack of money.

I have here outlined the endeavors that seemed to us necessary to create of Porto Rico the prosperous, self-supporting community that she should be. Our difficulty lies in the realization, as I pointed out in the beginning, that during the last two years the insular government has been running behind in its revenues.

No country can exist in that fashion. We at once surveyed the budget carefully, and cut out every expense that was not vital. We dovetailed positions where possible, making one man do the work that two had previously done. My secretary is also Commissioner of Elections. He is doing both jobs and getting the pay for one. The new insane asylum has no director; the Commissioner of Health is acting. Even with the most drastic cuts in expenses, we were unable to reduce sufficiently. We therefore suggested to the Legislature an increase in taxation, which they approved. With the

funds realized from the cut and from this increase in taxation, we estimated that we could continue the activities of the past year, but we could not embark on any of the projects I have outlined above.

Fortunately, at that time—due to newspaper articles and to the work of the American Child Health Association sent to Porto Rico by President Hoover—interest was aroused in Congress, and a bill was passed authorizing additional aid for the island. This took the form of \$3,000,000—of which \$1,000,000 was to go in

of the island. The Golden Rule Association, assisted by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ, will have as its goal the feeding of the children. The other group will divide among them such strictly health projects as the fight against tuberculosis.

I believe, furthermore, that the average citizen of the United States has no conception of the importance that Porto Rico may be to our nation in the years to come. Porto Rico can play a rôle out of all proportion to her size or the number of her people. The Porto Ricans are of Spanish blood, culture, and tradition; but they are American citizens, and loyal American citizens. Incidentally, they petitioned to be included in the draft of the last war.

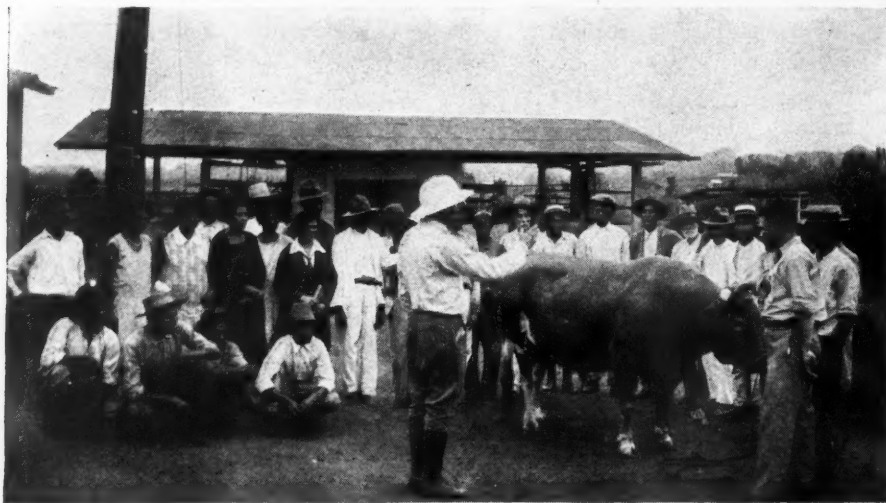
Our most important relationships, outside of our own borders, lie with the great Latin republics to the south. Porto Rico is in a position where she can act as interpreter of our aims, ideals, and aspirations to the Spanish-speaking peoples and in turn interpret theirs to us. Right now those countries are watching Porto Rico's affairs. What is more, the Porto Ricans have the ability to undertake this mission. In my opinion, American concerns doing business in

South and Central America should strive, for their own interest, to find young Porto Ricans to represent them there. I believe we should have in our diplomatic service more representatives of the island.

Perhaps all this is fittingly personified by our university. That university should in the future be of Pan-American significance. There great cultures should meet and merge. It has already started its development along this line. For example, there is a School of Business running in cooperation with Boston University, at which boys not only from Porto Rico but from the surrounding countries attend. With the aid of Columbia University, we have established a School of Tropical Medicine. To it come men not only from the continental United States but from many of the countries of South America, to take postgraduate courses and for research work in tropical diseases. In conjunction with Cornell we are hoping to develop the School of Tropical Agriculture. These endeavors in the applied sciences will reach out into the Latin countries and by service preach a far more effective understanding than all the wordy pronouncements of all the diplomats.

Right now we have proof that what I have outlined is not merely a dream but a realizable conception. We have a small College of Agriculture. Our graduates are already in a half-dozen of the South American nations. Our Department of Agriculture is advising the Republic of Colombia on the reorganization of its department, and furnishing personnel for that work.

Porto Rico has a future. Porto Rico merits the aid of the United States at this time, not merely because our aid should be extended to any of our citizens who may be in distress, but also because the future of Porto Rico will justify any aid that is given.



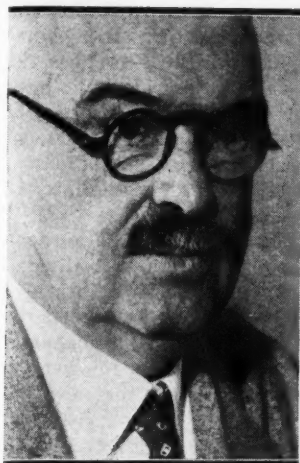
THE FINE POINTS OF A BULL

Homesteaders in Porto Rico—farming under Government guidance—are here gathered at a model farm. The superintendent plainly has an attentive audience.

loans to farmers who had suffered from the hurricane. The remainder was for road repair and construction.

Naturally the basis of all rehabilitation must lie in roads. If roads are not passable, education, health work, and industrialization become almost impossible. We have on the island 1796 kilometers of insular road. Of this about one-half is now asphalted. With the money that Congress will appropriate we will undertake a program of asphaltting for the remainder of the roads. The cost of maintenance of a kilometer of macadam road is \$800 a year. The cost of maintenance of a kilometer of asphalted road is only \$300. Therefore, when we are able to complete the asphaltting of this last 800 miles, we will save the insular budget some \$400,000 a year, all of which could go into schools, farm relief, and health work.

Even with this appropriation, our problem is far from solved, for we had no funds on which we could lay our hands with which to make an adequate fight against tuberculosis, hookworm, etc. The American Child Health Association in its report suggested that this matter should be undertaken by certain of the big American philanthropic associations. Accordingly, the American Relief, the American Child Health, the National Anti-Tuberculosis, the American Hygiene, the Catholic Porto Rican Child Welfare, the Golden Rule Association, and the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ, have united to form an organization known as the Porto Rican Child Health Committee. They have worked out a program for five years, which will deal with health, feeding, and their kindred problems. Within the committee each organization undertakes a specific mission—sometimes in conjunction with one of the others, sometimes by itself. For example, the Catholic Porto Rican Child Welfare Association is striving to raise money to found a children's hospital in the center



ANDREW McCAMPBELL
Enforcement Officer for New York



MAJOR A. W. W.
WOODCOCK
Chief Prohibition
Enforcement Officer
Harris & Ewing



WILLIAM D. MITCHELL
Attorney-General of the
United States
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A New Deal for Prohibition

By WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD

PRESIDENT HOOVER prior to his election called prohibition an experiment. Webster defines experiment as "a trial to discover something previously unknown." The inference therefore to be drawn from Mr. Hoover's statement is: We should thoroughly investigate prohibition before finally deciding what we shall do about it. Carried to its logical conclusion, it recommends that we make an earnest endeavor to enforce prohibition under the most favorable conditions. If a thorough trial demonstrates that it is enforceable and desirable—then continue it. If the investigation shows that modifications are necessary to insure its proper enforcement—make them. If it proves that public opinion is so opposed to national prohibition as to make it impossible to enforce the present laws—repeal them.

What has President Hoover thus far done toward carrying on this experiment of prohibition?

DRINKING still goes on. So does the attempt to prevent it—and with renewed vigor. The Department of Justice, not the Treasury, will henceforth prosecute bootleggers. And a new man is in charge of enforcement.

His first step was to appoint the Wickersham Commission to investigate law enforcement. The commission has made a preliminary report, its first notable recommendation being to transfer the Prohibition Enforcement Bureau from the Treasury Department to the Department of Justice. The Enforcement Bureau was originally placed in the Treasury Department as a matter of expediency. That department had an organized bureau for the collection of internal revenue, whose personnel was accustomed to deal with manufacturers and retailers of alcoholic liquors. Many of those

officials were thrown out of employment by the enactment of the Eighteenth Amendment, and they formed the nucleus of the Enforcement Bureau.

The President's next step in his experiment was to appoint Major Amos Walter Wright Woodcock as Chief Prohibition Enforcement Officer. It is not an exaggeration to say that the future of prohibition—its continuation, modification, or repeal—depends upon the success or failure of Major Woodcock's efforts to enforce it.

Into whose hands has so vital an experiment been entrusted?

Major Woodcock was born in Salisbury, Maryland, on October 29, 1883, educated at St. John's College in Annapolis, and at Maryland and Harvard universities. After graduation he began the practice of law in Salisbury. As a youth he joined the National Guard, and had worked his way up through the ranks to a captaincy at the outbreak of the World War. Captain Woodcock was then transferred to the 315th Infantry of the Twenty-seventh Division and sent overseas, bearing himself so valiantly that he received the Distinguished Service Medal for gallantry in action and was promoted to a majority. On his resignation from the army, he was commissioned a Lieutenant-colonel in the Reserve Officers Corps. He again resumed the practice of law in Salisbury, but not for long. President Harding appointed him United States Attorney for Maryland. He continued at this task until his appointment in June as Chief Prohibition Enforcement Officer.

In appearance Major Woodcock is slender and of medium height. His voice is low and well modulated. All in all "as mild a mannered man, etc."—that is, except his eyes. They unmistakably tell you that behind the mild exterior there is grim determination. When I was a youngster in the Southwest, some former members of the Quantrelle gang rode into the little village where we lived. They visited the corner grog shop, and then decided that it would be great sport to shoot up the town. After a preliminary foray, they returned to the saloon for further refreshments.

It so happened that John Anderson, the United States Marshal, was visiting his brother at Floyd. Mr. Anderson was a small man about the size of Major Woodcock. Hearing of the presence of the desperados, he calmly entered the saloon and greeting the ring leader by name said: "Johnson, I'll give you and your gang just five minutes to get out of town." Anderson did not draw his gun. He just pulled out his watch. But there was a glint in his eye that meant business. Johnson blustered: "Anderson, you are not a state officer and have nothing to do with us." Then he saw Anderson's eyes, and turning to his followers said: "Well, boys, we had better move on." It struck me that Major Woodcock was another Anderson. He means what he says. It is my advice to bootleggers and kindred offenders to "move on."

His modesty, or love of accuracy, causes him to ignore the title of Colonel that is rightfully his. In the war his highest rank was that of Major, the lieutenant-colonelcy coming upon his return to civil life; so he prefers the title of Major, and is addressed in that fashion.

Major Woodcock is so cool and self-possessed that he never appears to be busy. He keeps his work up to the minute, consequently his desk is not cluttered up with unfinished business. The lack of bustle in his office, and his unhurried manner, would give you the impression that he is a gentleman of leisure. Yet his associates say he accomplishes a prodigious amount of work; and his record bears out their statement.

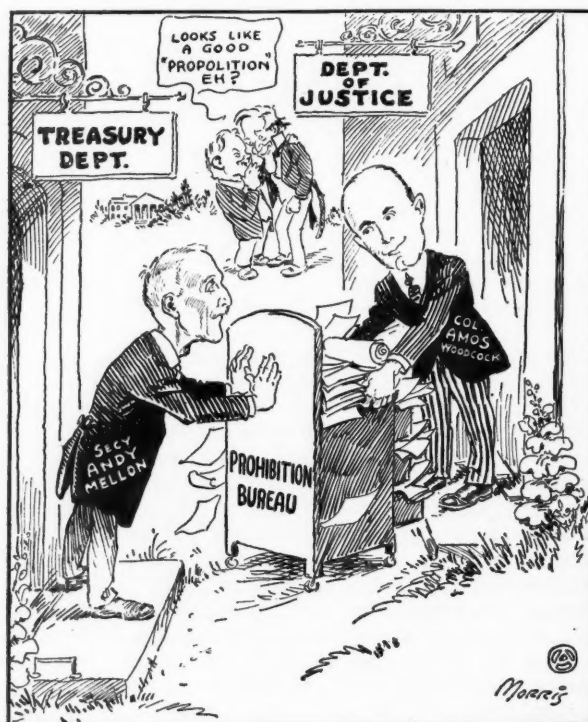
Major Woodcock is a total abstainer, but not a fanati-

cal prohibitionist. This does not prevent him from being the most aggressive prosecutor of prohibition violators in the country. He believes that prohibition can be enforced. Not perfectly of course, for all laws are more or less violated; but sufficiently well to check the almost unlimited flow, now prevalent, of alcoholic beverages. He has no sympathy with the oft-repeated cry of the Wets that prohibition is a violation of personal liberty. He sententiously asks: "Has the individual any rights which organized government, in the interest of the general welfare, may not deny?"

Major Woodcock believes that lax prohibition enforcement in the past has been largely due to divided authority. He is supported in this belief by Attorney-General Mitchell. Together they plan active coöperation between enforcement and prosecuting branches of the service. This coöperative policy has begun to produce results. Mr. Andrew McCampbell, the new enforcement director of New York, and Federal Attorney Charles F. Tuttle have already gotten together to plan a vigorous campaign.

Attorney-General Mitchell and Major Woodcock are of the opinion that quick-and-sure punishment is more effective than greater punishment after long-drawn-out and doubtful trials. Consequently they plan to speed up the trial of liquor cases. In most federal districts the court calendars have been clogged with prohibition cases. There are approximately four thousand untried cases in New York alone. In order to clear the calendar, there is a strong possibility that these old cases will either be nolle prossed, or that a settlement will be made with the defendants.

Some time ago Attorney-General Mitchell told me that one of the main difficulties in securing convictions was that the Prohibition Enforcement Bureau failed to get the proper evidence. Major Woodcock's experience as the most successful prosecutor in America will enable him to correct this fatal weakness. Under him arrests will not be made where the proper evidence is



By Morris in the Kansas City Star
AMOS TAKES IT FROM ANDY



From the New York Herald-Tribune
THE NEW DISCIPLINARIAN

lacking. He plans to instruct his lieutenants upon the kind of evidence necessary for conviction.

Congress has always shown a willingness to cooperate by enacting the laws necessary for prohibition enforcement. The question was, with which branch of the service should they cooperate. The Treasury and the Department of Justice did not always agree as to what laws were needed. Major Woodcock hopes that the Department of Justice will work in perfect harmony with Congress in formulating legislation which the further development of enforcement indicates is necessary. He feels assured that Congress will make increased appropriations, as the need arises, for the proper enforcement of prohibition.

Major Woodcock plans to improve the personnel of the Bureau. It would be impossible for the thousands of speakeasies, bootleggers and racketeers to ply their trade openly throughout the states without the connivance of police officers, federal, state, and municipal. A famous general once said "Let none but Americans be placed on guard tonight." The Major in following out this precaution intends to put at the head of each enforcement district a man who is tried and true, a man who is capable of finding the leaks, a man who has courage to withstand political influence and ruthlessly to dismiss unworthy agents.

As an evidence of this policy, Andrew McCampbell, former chief investigator of the prohibition bureau in the Treasury Department, has been appointed Chief Prohibition Officer for New York and Porto Rico. Mr. McCampbell has been unusually well trained for his new job. Born in the blue grass regions of Kentucky, son of a captain in the Union Army, he was raised on a dairy farm near Fort Worth, Texas, where Republicans were so scarce that all of them could have federal jobs. Andrew became a mail carrier as soon as he came of age. Two years later he deserted the postal service to serve as a Deputy United States Marshal, and later

he became successively Deputy and Collector of Internal Revenue for the northern district of Texas. When President Wilson came in, McCampbell went out. But with the return of President Harding he was appointed a prohibition enforcement officer. So well did he do his task that he quickly became an inspector, and has been chief inspector for the last two years.

His work as inspector has taught him to know men, and especially to know whether they are putting forth their best efforts. Mr. McCampbell is fearless in manner, looks you squarely in the eye, and answers all questions frankly, regardless of consequence. Unfortunately for the delinquent agent, the converse of this is also true. Very few of them will be able to put anything over on him. It will be the policy of Major Woodcock to place such key men in charge of every prohibition enforcement district.

Major Woodcock recognizes that the prohibition enforcement personnel is wholly inadequate. He intends to use the limited force to the best advantage, to fill in the gaps. In states that have passed concurrent legislation suggested by the Eighteenth Amendment, he plans to rely as far as possible on state and municipal police, at least to shift part of the burden to them. In states that have no enforcement act, he will meet more than half way whatever sentiment he finds in favor of prohibition. Municipal authorities are expected to close many night clubs and speakeasies, under the public nuisance law. But he will forge ahead with or without state cooperation.

It is my belief that he will use his available force largely to check the source of supply. The British Empire, especially Canada, has shown a willingness to cooperate with us by refusing to issue clearance papers to palpably false ports of destination. France has also fallen in line since my interview with Major Woodcock.

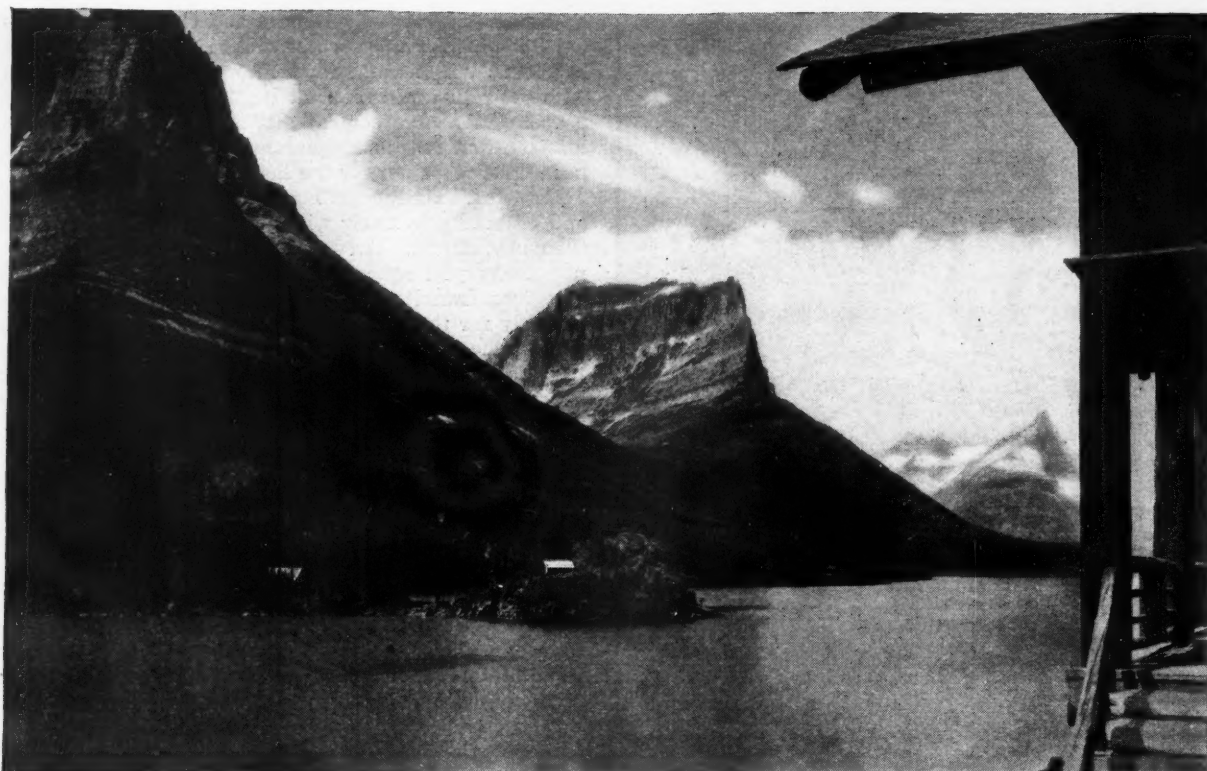
Under the Major's plan of attack, there will be a vigorous campaign against moonshine stills and conversion plants. Domestic rum running by racketeers will be scotched. Nor will the retailer escape. Notorious night clubs and speakeasies will be raided and their czars convicted in double quick time; for there will be no spectacular raids, which later will have to be squashed.

WHAT ARE the probabilities of Major Woodcock's success with these measures?

Patrick Henry said: "We can only judge the future by the past." Using Woodcock's record as a yardstick, he measures up to unprecedented success. Despite the fact that prohibition enforcement was only one of his manifold duties as United States Attorney for Maryland, and also despite the fact that he received little if any support from state or city officials—and less from the general public, for Maryland is decidedly wet—he made a remarkable record. He convicted, in round numbers, 800 out of 900 prohibition cases tried in Maryland during his first year in office, and 8000 out of a possible 11,000 during his eight-year term of office. This more than doubles the percentages of convictions of any other Federal District. It more than triples the record made by the entire United States.

So successful a prosecutor, when placed in chief command, will materially increase the number of convictions throughout the entire country. In my opinion, if it is possible to drive out the bootleggers and racketeers, Major Amos Walter Wright Woodcock is the only man who can do it.

President Hoover's experiment is due to have its first real trial, and the impatient public should await results before passing judgment on prohibition enforcement.



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The President's Vacation

By HARLEAN JAMES

Executive Secretary, American Civic Association

IF PRESIDENT HOOVER carries out his plan to spend his vacation in the National Parks he will be doing what any one else may do. For the National Parks are the property of the people of the United States and are administered in the interests of the people.

From the time, more than fifty years ago, when the Yellowstone National Park was set aside as a pleasure ground for the use and benefit of the people, the Congress has, with minor exceptions, adhered conscientiously to the policy of creating National Parks from areas of considerable extent with natural characteristics which will command national attention. In visiting the National Parks, therefore, the President may see the outstanding examples of the finest scenery and the most interesting scientific natural features of our country.

The President could travel around Yellowstone on the fine motor roads which make a circle drive connecting the hotels and camps placed strategically near the major points of interest. He might enter from the north, or from the east through the spectacular Cody road carved into the guarding cliffs. He might approach from the south by way of the Grand Teton Mountains, last year set aside in a National Park because of their su-



preme beauty. If so, he would observe the discordant note in the unsightly development of Jackson Hole, once a charming lake in the foreground of the stately Tetons. Or he might approach the park by way of the West Yellowstone entrance reached by rail from Salt Lake City.

As an engineer, the President would undoubtedly be interested in the hot springs and geysers, the foaming pools, the regularity of Old Faithful's performance, and the many natural wonders of the region. As a lover of outdoor beauty he could not fail to be impressed with the grandeur of the Falls and Canyon of the Yellowstone, built of gigantic stone and painted with brilliant hues.

But from the tonneau of a motor car only a small part of the great Yellowstone Park may be seen. Pack-train trips must be made into the wilderness if a visitor is to realize the full measure of service which the park may offer to an increasingly urban people. Did the President look upon Yellowstone Lake, so near the summit of the mountain divide that it would not be much of an engineering feat to drain it in either direction, he must surely rejoice with other public-spirited American citizens that the natural shores of the lake are still intact, and that Congress has permitted no com-

WILDERNESS unspoiled, fresh air—and fish. With these our National Parks welcome a President or the most humble citizen on equal terms.

IN THE NATIONAL PARKS

Little Chief and Citadel Mountains, in Glacier National Park, appear on the opposite page. At right is the Yellowstone Canyon, and below the Cliff Palace in Mesa Verde Park.

mercial exploitation of this lake dedicated to the recreation and enjoyment of the people.

From the Yellowstone it is but a short trip to Glacier National Park, carved out of Montana just south of the Canadian boundary line. From the eastern entrance, the traveler may go by motor, lake boat, and trail into the fastnesses of glacial, snow-capped mountains. In July and August one may see there a wealth of colorful flowers so bright and springlike that it is almost impossible to realize the severity of the long northern winters in these high



Photographs from National Park Service



altitudes. There are palatial hotels in Glacier Park, though their architecture and furniture are fitted to their sylvan settings; there are less pretentious chalets; and there are pleasant camp grounds for those who drive their own cars.

Perhaps the most charming spot of all is reached by the lake boat which carries its passengers through mirrored mountain masses to picturesque Going-to-the-Sun camp—a place commanding such magnificent views that the beholder must feel the peace of spirit inspired by nature when she paints on a ten-league canvas. Here, if anywhere, may be forgotten the clangor of city

streets, the insistent demands of affairs of men, and the close-pressing problem of high office.

Going west from Glacier, the President could visit Mount Rainier—that magnificent peak clothed in perpetual snow and ribbed with ancient glaciers, standing majestically in the midst of a range of spectacular mountains hardly less beautiful. Here the motor road reaches Paradise Inn, lying in the shadow of the snowy peak. To reach the summit, it is necessary to climb over a precipitous trail under the care of trained Alpine guides. Pack-train trips are made to the glaciers which are hidden in the rugged canyons.

For respite from heat and confusion these northern parks offer remarkable opportunities in their many secluded trails and great wilderness stretches, unpenetrated by motor roads.

BUT THERE ARE others. Crater Lake in Oregon presents appealingly beautiful waters of intense blue. In Colorado the finest example of the middle Rockies is preserved in a National Park. And down in the southwest corner the Mesa Verde National Park contains such a wealth of prehistoric pueblos that it will be years before they are all uncovered from the dust of ages. Here may be seen the masonry homes of a people who were living on the Green mesa when William the Conqueror crossed the channel to bring Norman rule to England. Here are to be found their discarded implements—their stone axes, their grinding stones, their pottery containers for food and water. To-day we may step in the worn toe-holds which they dug into the rocky cliffs in order to reach their homes built in the great caves of the mesa walls.

In the President's home state the matchless Yosemite so familiar to him, and that magnificent Sequoia country with its unbelievably gigantic trees, older than the Christian era, offer their hospitality. To the south lies the Grand Canyon, whose breath-taking wonders of color and carving are on such a scale that human affairs sink into insignificance. In Utah, Zion and Bryce Canyons present silent cities with castles and fortresses in stone, after which man-made architecture must forever remain puny and ineffective.

Ever since President Hoover came to Washington he has spent frequent week-ends in what will be the Shenandoah National Park in the Virginia Blue Ridge Mountains. During his administration, the Secretary of the Interior has received deeds for more than 150,000 acres of the Great Smoky Mountain National Park in Tennessee and North Carolina. Soon it will be under the protection of the United States Government, to be preserved and used for the benefit and enjoyment of the people. Indeed in the scant year and a half since the

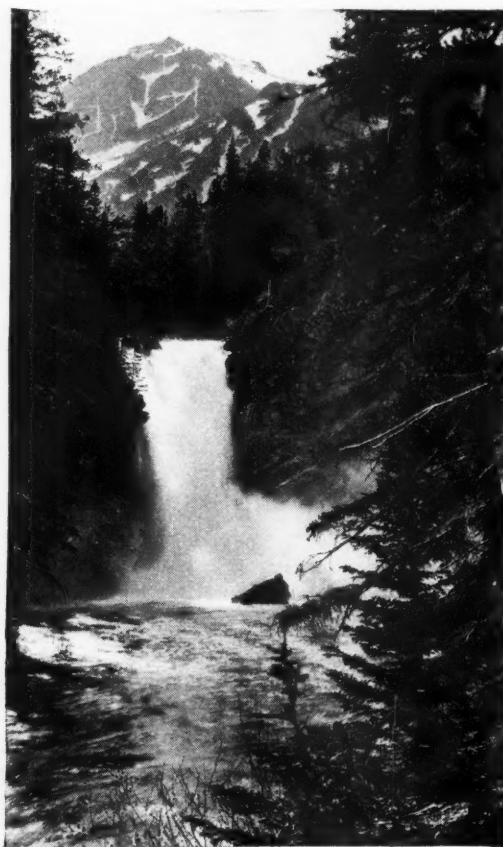
President assumed the duties of office, there has been great activity and expansion in the National Parks, with promise of further important developments under the able leadership of the Director of the National Park Service, Horace M. Albright.

During the year more than 15,000 acres of fine sugar and yellow pines have been added to the Yosemite National Park, purchased from private holdings by funds provided in part by Congress and in part by Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Some 7500 acres were added to the Yosemite last spring by presidential proclamation, under authority previously granted. Nearly 18,000 acres were added to Zion National Park.

The spectacular Zion-Mount Carmel Highway, dedicated on July 4 in the presence of governors from many states in the Union, is built in part through solid rock where the road is cut into the cliff and provided with great galleries through which light and air may penetrate to the road-tunnels and from which may be glimpsed superb views. Work is now in progress, also, on the Trail Ridge Road in Rocky Mountain National Park, a road which will be the highest continuous road in North America, reaching an altitude of 12,120 feet at one point and with nine miles of its total length of 28 miles located above the timberline.

The rapid development of historical National Monuments in the vicinity of Washington promises additional areas to the National Park Service. The George Washington Birthplace National Monument at Wakefield, Virginia, has already been admitted to the system; and the Cramton bill for the Colonial National Monument provides for acquisition of appropriate areas of Jamestown, Yorktown, and Williamsburg. With the realization of the Shenandoah (Virginia) and Great Smoky Mountain National Parks, with the enlarged Acadia National Park in Maine and the possibility of the creation of the Everglades National Park in southern Florida, there may be established during President Hoover's administration a string of Eastern National Parks capable of commanding the interest and attention of the nation.

Time was when magnificent scenery and hunting grounds were reserved for kings and courts. Not so in America. President Arthur was the first Chief Executive to visit a national park, in 1883. Roosevelt went to the Yellowstone in 1903, and Taft to the Yosemite Valley in 1909. In 1923 Harding visited Yellowstone and Mount McKinley Parks, and in 1927 Coolidge also went to the Yellowstone. But in the United States today the most sublime scenery which the President can find is equally open to every other citizen on equal terms. He can stop at good hotels or he can drive in a modest car to the camp grounds where his eyes may see all that can be seen by the eyes of a President.



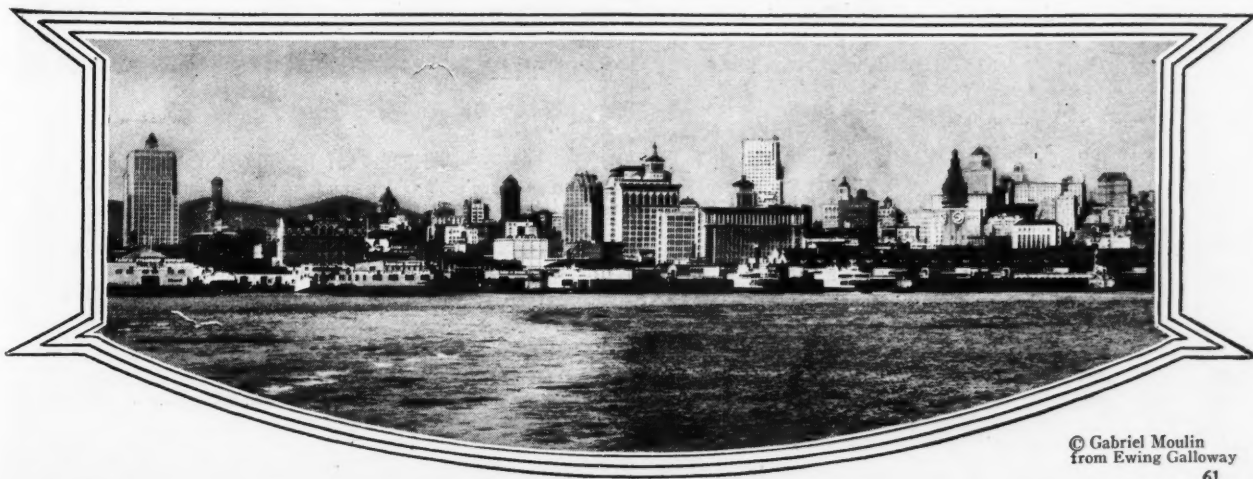
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TRICK FALLS, GLACIER NATIONAL PARK



SAN FRANCISCO

YERBA BUENA the Spanish settlers called it, their pueblo at the mouth of the great harbor—a name which might be translated to mean Good Vegetation. That was the year the Liberty Bell rang out. And Yerba Buena it was until renamed San Francisco after the war with Mexico. This metropolis at the Golden Gate, disdaining growth by annexation, waxes bigger by a hundred thousand souls every decade. There is little that is old in San Francisco except the hills.



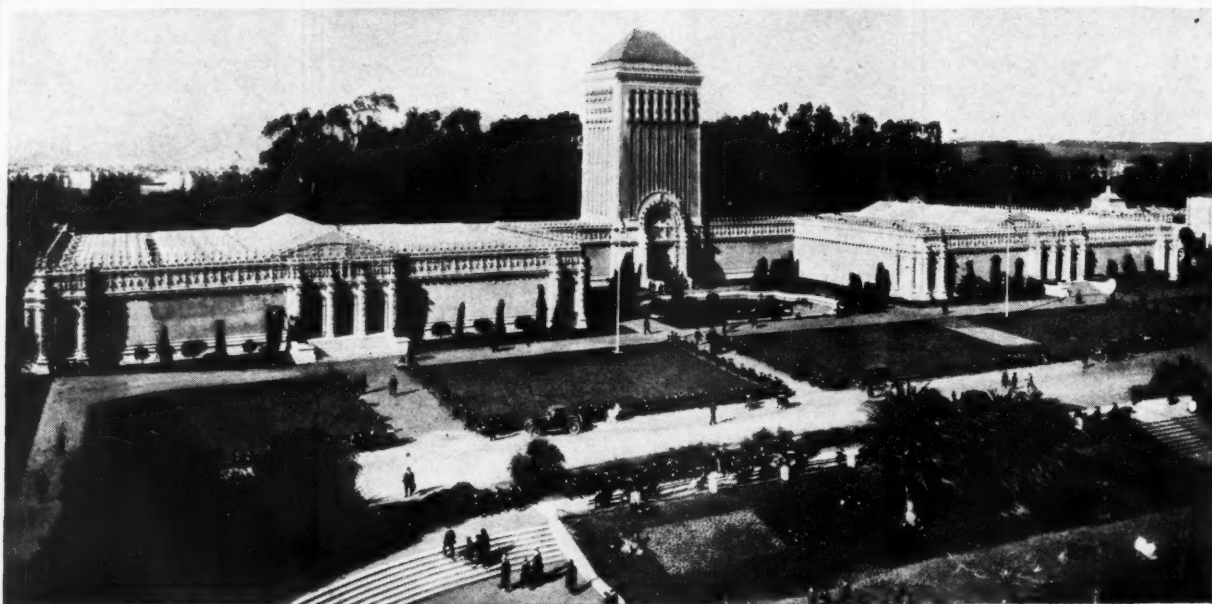


BUILDINGS FIT FOR A KINGDOM

San Francisco's magnificent City Hall, at the left, is surmounted by a dome higher than that of the Capitol at Washington. It is part of a civic center that includes also an exposition auditorium, the public library, and the state building.

The DeYoung Memorial Building, below, is one of the attractions of Golden Gate Park—a playground three miles long that overlooks the ocean. Mr. DeYoung was founder of the San Francisco "Chronicle" and editor and proprietor until his death in 1925.

Photographs
from
Ewing
Galloway



WHERE EAST MEETS WEST

San Francisco's Chinatown is small, but densely populated. Eleven thousand American and foreign-born Chinese live in the district, their homes and places of business retaining the pagoda form of architecture.

From France came the inspiration for this beautiful Palace of the Legion of Honor, above. It is a replica of the famous structure in Paris, erected on a site overlooking Golden Gate, as a memorial of the Great War, the gift of Mrs. Alma de Bretteville Spreckels and the late Adolph B. Spreckels.

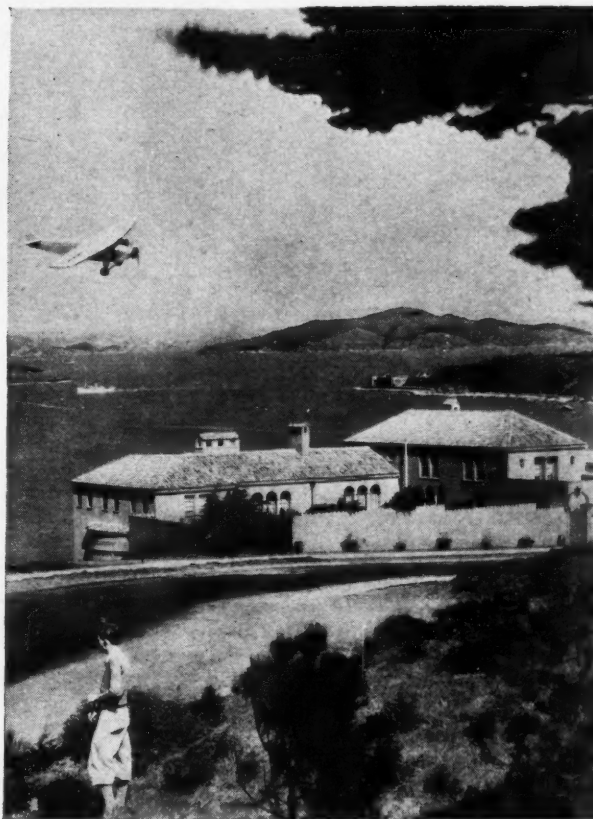
LOOKING OUT UPON THE WATER

San Francisco has one of the finest land-locked harbors in the world. From the Golden Gate, below, one looks out over the Pacific Ocean.

Inside the same gateway is San Francisco Bay—more than 500 square miles in area. This view of the bay, at the right, is taken from a high-class residential section of the city, the photographer finding ships of the air and sea in the same focus of his camera.

Photographs from
Ewing Galloway

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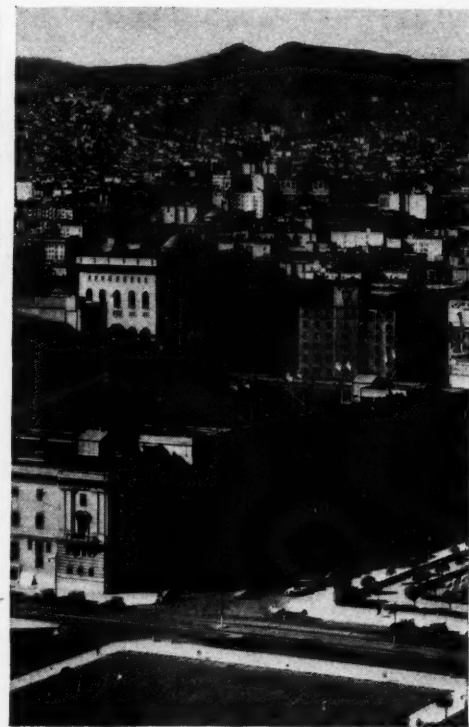


TWELVE MILES OF OCEAN BEACH

In the immediate foreground, at the left of the assemblage of automobiles, are the paraphernalia of an amusement park; and just beyond may be seen the green grass and trees of Golden Gate Park, stretching back toward the heart of the city. This is San Francisco's Esplanade.

In the smaller picture at the right is a glimpse of the broad expanse of San Francisco Bay, flecked with the white sails of pleasure craft, as seen from the sun-porch of St. Francis Yacht Club.





A CITY BUILT ON HILLS

Extending across both these pages, at the top, is a panorama of the city of San Francisco against a background of hills that rise nearly a thousand feet high. In the foreground is the famous civic center, dominated by the City Hall. In the lower corner of that portion of the picture which prints on this page is the auditorium that housed the Democratic convention in 1920.

The picture at the left—from "Pictorial California"—shows the famous Market Street, looking toward the equally famous Ferry Tower.

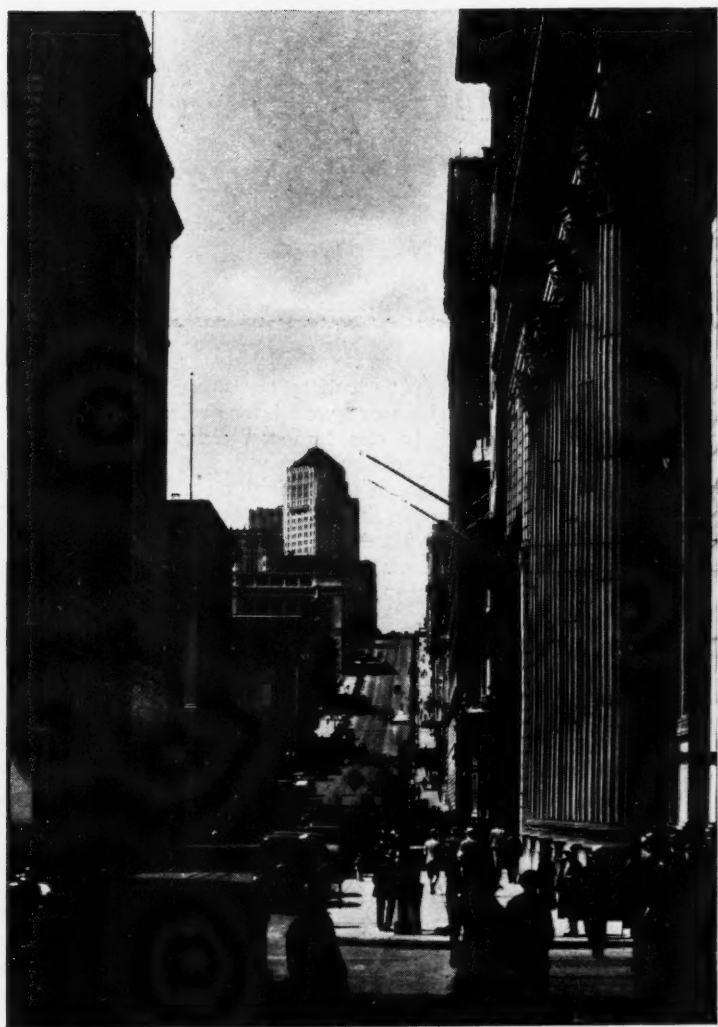
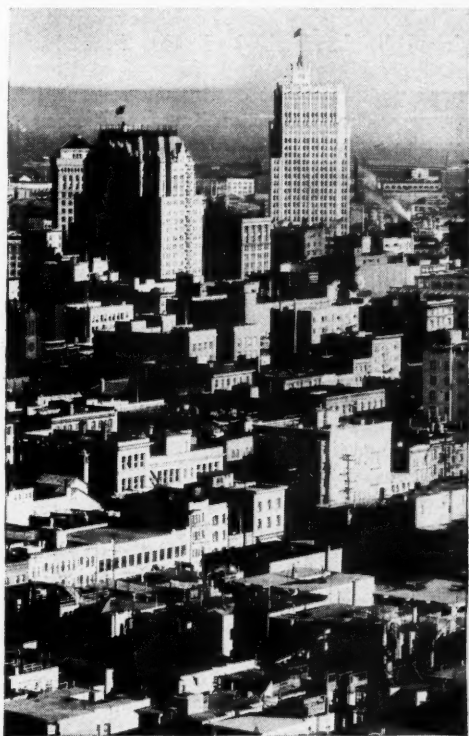


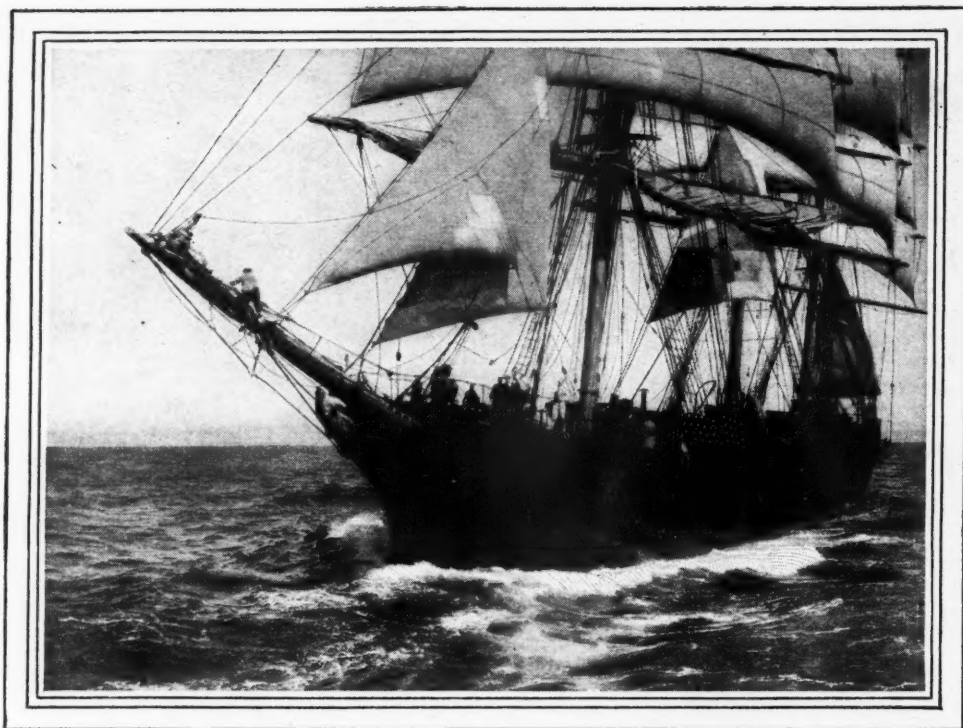


FEW BUILDINGS MORE THAN TWENTY-FIVE YEARS OLD

Extending across both pages, below, is a panorama of downtown San Francisco looking out over the bay. There the Pacific Fleet rides at anchor.

In the picture at the right the view is up California Street from the financial district, looking toward the new Mark Hopkins Hotel. Half-way up the hill is a glimpse of Chinatown, a pagoda roof injected into an otherwise modern scene.





Pictorial California

Business on the Pacific Coast

By PAUL SHOUP

President, Southern Pacific Railroad

A BUSINESS SURVEY as of June 15 was made by representatives of the Southern Pacific Company following conferences with local bankers, principal merchants, heads of industries, and other men active in affairs, all of whom are well informed as to conditions in approximately one hundred cities and towns along our lines. The section covered by the survey was the Pacific Coast south of and including Portland (Oregon) to the Mexican line, and the territory as far east as El Paso (Texas), Santa Rosa (New Mexico), and Salt Lake City and Ogden (Utah).

In two-thirds of the communities business conditions were as good or better than they had anticipated three months ago; in about one-third the outlook was less inviting. The people generally are making a determined effort to catch up on their obligations. Collections were good in more than 60 per cent. of the territory, poor in not more than 6 per cent., and slow in the remainder. The universal reply to inquiries about crops was that they were good everywhere. Many statements were quite enthusiastic as to the outlook from a production viewpoint. People as a whole were more optimistic as to the future on June 15 than they were on March 15, in the proportion of about 3 to 2.

As to the new tariff, which on June 15 had not yet become the law, there was substantially a unanimous expression that it should be out of the way, one way or another, immediately. There was on the whole much

less interest as to what disposition should be made of it than that it should be disposed of. In less than 10 per cent. of the cities and towns was there a sentiment favorable toward postponement of the whole question until next winter. The proportion favoring the new tariff as against the old was as 18 to 13.

The general feeling on the Coast is that during the last few years purchasing desire has been overfed, and purchasing power overstrained. The processes of adjustment, individual and company, now under way, however painful they may be, are unquestionably leading to the necessary stability. People have quit unnecessary buying until they catch up with their debts. Paper wealth represented in market values that never existed having disappeared, as usual, a great many people feel much poorer accordingly. They thus become more conservative with respect to spending—in some instances more so than need be. We find also that with less employment people who have incomes or jobs are carrying increased burdens in having to care temporarily for other people who are out of work, or who have been improvident. This slows down the catching-up process which nevertheless is under way.

The results of the vanishing of dreams of wealth, the too confident view as to the future which extended the company, personal, and family debt on a budget system beyond reason, and the saturation of desires even where purchasing power was ample, have all created a con-

● **FACTS and figures show that all is not well in the West. Meanwhile the march of time brings new demands for things to eat, to wear, to use. And the darkest industrial period usually marks the coming of better times.**

servative state of thought, as well as brought home a realization of the actual state of the pocketbook. But I can say as to the Pacific Coast, possibly because of a rather unusual reserve of wealth well distributed, that there is a quite cheerful state of mind and a very marked assurance that we are going to come through this sink without sinking, in no great while. Our chief trouble here is production on an efficient basis that does not find commensurate markets (many quite distant) in purchasing power or purchasing desire. The major problem involves questions of consolidation or coöperation; these in turn cause thoughtful consideration of the present anti-trust laws, which we will have to reckon with sooner or later, for those clothes have been outgrown. Yet the return of prosperity is in the view of many of our people not related nearly as much to legislation as to the absence of legislation.

MEANWHILE EACH passing day creates new demands, for, as we all know, added wealth is founded largely upon wealth disappearing. Depreciation and obsolescence work almost as inevitably as taxation, but in different directions. The disappearing factor in wealth in a period of depression is of very great consequence in its varying effect upon different industries. Consumption of food supplies is not far below normal unless distress becomes great; we can keep our old hats as long as our family will let us, and shoes and clothing may be in service somewhat longer, especially overcoats; the automobile of last year and the year before can be made to do duty for a considerably longer time; the life of dwellings and business buildings can be stretched quite interminably, while works of art, such as paintings, which suffer from wear and tear hardly at all, remain in constant supply. The disappearing factor, which is so helpful at one end of this line in maintaining volume of purchases such as foodstuffs, is almost entirely absent at the other. An artist who deals in the goods of his fellow artists extensively told me the other day that in two weeks' time he had sold \$15 worth of paintings, and I judge these were at the rate of about 90 per cent. discount from their original price.

The element of time with respect to wearing-out processes is quite important indeed in creating that demand which brings business activity perhaps more than we generally realize. The

railroads and other transportation systems in the United States, including the electric lines, represent at least forty billions of dollars invested. It is probable, that aside from real estate nearly all of this property disappears through use or obsolescence within a twenty-year period. I am quite sure that putting it on a weighed average basis, as measured by the useful life of each element in this investment, the property engaged in transportation to the full value of the investment now made therein disappears within the twenty years. *This property has to be replaced.*

Just as in speculatively good times the foundation is disappearing while the structure above looks at its best, so in bad times the foundation is being renewed when the more visible structure looks to be at its worst. Greatest unemployment follows, I believe, near the tail end of the adjustment period. The darkest industrial situation marks the beginning of better times, and much idleness this summer does not at all mean a continuation of that condition for any length of time.

Our reserve wealth is greater than ever before. That part capable of engagement in active work as capital is also greater than ever before. The pressure of this capital to secure employment will have a very marked effect upon the return of activity.

There has been some disappointment about the failure of prosperity to return promptly. The suggestion has even been made that the coördinated effort to maintain employment and constructive activity last winter produced no good result. Perhaps it would be well to look at the other side of the picture and consider what would have happened if the heads of all large industries and men in places of responsibility in the early months of last winter had taken full counsel of their fears instead of their hopes. It was quite generally realized—to use the phrase of my friend, Ogden Mills, that “the party is over.” The underlying troubles which business men had seen accumulating in their own industries all at once presented a very depressing picture to the public view. If all constructive activities had ceased, what kind of winter might it have been?

Many of us remember the painful period of the early nineties, what happened, and how long it took us to get rid of the paralysis of business which at that time afflicted the situation. The continuance of activities through winter and spring following President Hoover's conference had at least the value of giving elbow room to a great many people, both as individuals and in their larger affairs, to make necessary adjustments.

We were somewhat out of breath in a business way in 1907 and 1908. I happen to have before me the statement of earnings of the railroads of the United States during that period. Measured thereby, business decreased from July, 1907, to July, 1908, about 15 per cent. This depression continued through August but the September showing was not so bad, and by December, according to this same measure, business was again even with that of the previous year, and each of the succeeding six months showed an increase over the same months of the previous year.



From the Portland Oregonian
FRIENDS IN NEED

What Makes a Tariff Flexible?



These Brides
Are Sincere, Too
From the
Columbus Dispatch

"THE COUNTRY should be free from further general revision for many years to come." President Hoover could have sent no more reassuring message to the nation and to the whole world. He was giving his reasons for approving the Hawley-Smoot tariff. The country had passed through a year of tiresome debate and indecision, that had produced a tariff that appeared to be more wicked in its oratory than in its rates.

It was not a popular tariff law; its sponsors had been too long on the job and too much on the defensive. Even in the workshop where it was fashioned the finished article came nigh to rejection.

What, then, did the President mean? Free from general revision for many years to come! Surely this is a consummation devoutly to be wished; but we have had tariff bills for more than a century, and even as recently as in the political campaigns of 1928 both the major parties declared for tariff revision. What did the President mean? "The outstanding step," he went on to say, "has been the reorganization of the largely inoperative flexible provision of 1922, to secure prompt and scientific adjustment of serious iniquities or inequalities."

This flexible tariff, as it is popularly called, is provided for in Section 336 of the new law, under the title "Equalization of Costs of Production." The old law empowered the President alone to act, with the assistance of the Tariff Commission. But henceforth not less than four doors are open: The Tariff Commission must investigate any tariff rate that has been questioned (1) by the President; (2) by resolution of either house of Congress; (3) by itself, or (4) by any interested party. The results of its investigation, and its own findings, are to be reported to the President.

If the commission finds that duties fixed in this tariff law do not equalize differences in the cost of producing the domestic and the foreign article in question, it shall specify an increase or a decrease in rate that will equalize such differences. The change in rate shall never exceed 50 per cent. of the rate fixed by the tariff law. The President shall approve the new rate if in his judgment the commission's investigation has shown it to be necessary.

What worries the critic of the new tariff law, and the flexible unbeliever, is that of 37 changes made in the Tariff Act of 1922—by Presidents Coolidge and Hoover—only 5 were decreases. One of these lowered rates was on paint-brush handles, another on quail, a third on millfeeds, bran, etc., a fourth on phenol, and the fifth on cresylic acid. The total value of all imports on these five articles is almost less than nothing. That was the extent of flexible tariff revision downward in eight

years of life of the Fordney-McCumber law.

Meanwhile there had been 32 specific increases in the rates laid down in that law, 27 by proclamation of President Coolidge and 5 others by President Hoover. The first, and perhaps even yet the most notable, instance of a rate raised by use of this flexible provision was that on wheat. On

March 7, 1924, President Coolidge proclaimed a new duty of 42 cents per bushel on wheat imports, an increase of 40 per cent. over the old duty of 30 cents. Other articles upon which manufacturers or agricultural interests obtained higher rates than the law itself provided include pig iron, gold leaf, cherries for flavoring, plate and window glass, linseed or flaxseed oil, butter, milk and cream, onions, and peanuts.

Thus there were six changes upward for every one downward under the old law. But the ink had not dried in the President's signature of approval before the critics of the Hawley-Smoot tariff had seized upon the new flexible provision as suiting their purpose; and the future may hold a different story from that of the past. Senator Borah offered a resolution in the Senate—his proposal later being adopted—directing the Tariff Commission to investigate and report upon the differences in cost of production, here and abroad, of fourteen specific articles from shoes to cement and corn knives. That was the opening gun.

The flexible tariff provision was invoked on the very day the law was signed. Watch for the fireworks.

Plainly the flexible provision furnishes a means for rectifying an improper rate without revising all the other thousands of items. The law remains as it was, the President and the Tariff Commission together having blanket authority to change any rate as much as 50 per cent. If exercised properly, it could produce in the course of time that perfect tariff which has not heretofore been possible. At a time when the Senate has been under criticism for amplifying its prerogatives in so many directions, it is worthy of note that in this instance a fundamental power has been shared and even temporarily surrendered.

Hand in hand with the new punch in the flexible paragraphs of the Hawley-Smoot tariff goes a complete reorganization of the Tariff Commission itself. The President asked for this in his special message last year, urging higher salaries to command men of the broadest attainments. Some members of the old body will stay, but it had been understood that Mr. Hoover was looking for a chairman who would be outstanding. The retiring Commission came into existence thirteen years ago. It was the creation of a Democratic Congress under President Wilson.

What Education Means at Annapolis



The Making of

AS YOU SWING from the train and head for the Naval Academy grounds at Annapolis to accept your appointment as a midshipman your heart is thumping. Following the historic cobblestoned streets you come to the Main Gate, which closes not only on the town but upon your entire life. Now begins a new existence.

The understanding smile of sympathy given to you by the gateman is unnecessary. You, who are filled with a desire to give your allegiance to the regiment of midshipmen, don't need it. The four years' hard work ahead of you is blissfully ignored in your eagerness to become a unit of this famous organization.

As you stand at attention in the Administration Building, your duties as midshipman are impressed upon you. A solemn ceremony. You never realized before that you were obligated to the government. "... you swear that you will support and uphold the Constitution against all enemies. . . ." Your upraised hand trembles ever so slightly. Life becomes a serious business.

All manner and sort of young men enter these gates. Men from every state and territory. Frequently boys from some foreign country such as Holland or Japan are enrolled as courtesy students. Each year one hundred enlisted men from the regular navy enter, after passing examinations identical with those taken by civilian entrants. All the variations of the English language are heard here. The soft southern drawl mixes with the harder speech of the New Englander. The Easterner is amused at the Westerner's idiosyncrasies of speech.

These differences are very noticeable to the newly made Plebe.

You are issued uniforms—shapeless until washed. Friends are made. French or Spanish? The only elective subjects in the entire course. First come, first served, for the class must be split up evenly. The melting pot begins its work immediately, and never ceases from that time on. It is constantly, though silently, at work molding character. Here is true democracy. All hands make their own beds and clean their own rooms. Wealth commands no prestige. Beauty sleepers soon learn that six A. M. brings the sad notes of reveille.

Few colleges can boast of a financial system which pays the student a salary. Your salary of seven hundred and eighty dollars a year is enough to take care of your needs. This amount is credited to you and only a part of it ever comes into your hands. This, no doubt, explains why it is enough. At the end of the year you will have enough money with which to go home on leave—if your studies and conduct warrant. The monthly allowance of twelve dollars for the First Class or seniors, scales down to four dollars for the Plebes who correspond to college freshmen. This does not lead to extravagance. At that, the allowance of a few years ago ranged from four to one dollar per month!

No fraternities exist here, obviously. Living conditions are standardized. Such organizations as musical clubs and Masqueraders, the dramatic group, are permitted. Their annual show is an event. And while after-hour energy is generally absorbed by athletics, a weekly publication, *The Log*, is given hearty support.

By Lieutenant H. B. MILLER, U. S. N.



a Naval Officer

Each graduating class has a hard-working staff which brings out the annual *Lucky Bag*.

The hard physical work which the Plebe encounters throughout the first summer takes its toll of excess poundage. Long hours at drill with heavy service rifles develop strange and hitherto unknown muscles. Peculiar physical carriages begin to straighten out. Jerky and awkward walks are transformed into a snappy military pace. Pulling heavy ten-oared cutters through the water brings out breath which makes possible the weekly two-mile race, engaged in by nearly twenty boats. As a reward, the winning crew is not required to hoist its cutter clear of the water.

BOXING, TRACK, tennis, and swimming do their part. All kinds of military drill contribute. These are compulsory. But to you, seeing the world for the first time, they are a pleasure. New sports to learn—lacrosse, water polo, soccer. Here is a young man's paradise.

Saturday afternoons spent in rambling through Crabtown—so-called because of the once leading industry of Annapolis. The town's present fame, and indeed its very existence, are due to the presence of the Naval Academy more than to the fact that it is the state capital of Maryland.

Strolling through the grounds and buildings you see trophies of war and exploration from all parts of the world. The rich endowment of generations of naval officers to their Alma Mater. Battle flags captured from England, Spain, France, Formosa, and the Boxers. The

mast of the sunken *Maine* proudly flies its flag from sunrise to sunset. The body of John Paul Jones in its crypt in the chapel fills you with awe. There was a man!

Contact with the navy begins at once with semaphore and signal drills. A few periods of foreign languages and English foreshadow the future academic year. Paradise, however, it still remains.

Then the upper classes return from their annual cruise. Perhaps they have been to Europe. Possibly to Panama. At any rate, they are the biggest, brownest collection of men you and the other Plebes have seen.

Chaos for a day. The upper classmen are intent on getting away for their thirty days' annual leave. They have no time to devote to the proper training of the new Fourth Class men. That will come later. Nevertheless, you and your classmates make excellent messengers. For the first time you learn to walk under the row of lights down the center of the passageways. You look only straight ahead. Nothing to the right or left is of any interest. You have become a stranger called "Mister." All formation bells mean for you to double time to your place in the ranks. What a change!

However, the weary day finally drags to a close, and the upper classes are speeding off to all sections of the country on a glorious leave. You Plebes drop back into your leisurely summer customs, with some doubt as to the wisdom of your ways. You look upon the return of the upper classmen with grave forebodings. And well you may. Your carefree life of physical drills is nearly at an end. Your every movement outside of the bare

walls of your room will be under close observation. Also the mental side of your education is about to begin.

THE FIRST of October brings Academic Year—and the return of the upper classmen. It is a day to be dreaded. You soon discover that Plebes rate, according to an old catechism, "with and before a moke," a moke being one of the colored waiters in the mess hall. The theory behind this humbling process is that no one can appreciate privileges unless they have at some time been deprived of them.

Further, you discover that silence is golden. At meals you talk only when addressed. The same condition exists in the passageways of Bancroft Hall, your dormitory. Freedom is achieved only in your room, and that is liable to interruption. You are set at the task of learning old ballads for the edification of the upper classmen: "The Honorable King of England," and the one about, "Poor Lil' from Lehigh Valley." Temporary liberty is restored only when the unofficial order "Carry On" is given, in celebration of some athletic victory or worthwhile event.

Demerits accumulate so easily. Shoes not shined. Rooms not properly swept. Weary hours are spent with gun on shoulder marching off the obnoxious things.

As if the loss of your personal rights were insufficient, your academic studies have begun. Mathematics, mechanical drawing, English, languages, and the like are thrown at you at an heretofore unknown rate. Lessons that before were paragraphs long are now pages long. Always driving. The end of each week and each month sees various ones "on the tree,"—a list of those unsatisfactory in any particular subject.

You make the acquaintance of Tecumseh, the Indian figurehead of the old frigate U. S. S. *Delaware*. He is the "god of 2.5," the passing mark in academic studies. Marching to examinations the midshipmen attempt to appease him by throwing him penny offerings—a custom much appreciated by the small boys of the town.

Your instructors consist of both naval officers and civilians. The naval personnel teaches professional subjects while the civilians have the more academic studies such as English and foreign languages.

Football season with its glamour comes along. Hard evenings of scrimmage followed by wearing nights of compulsory study. In your rooms from 7:30 to 9:30. The sport of the games. The hops afterward. Girls down from boarding schools. Young ones. The navy prefers to bring them up.

To preserve the innocence of the Plebe he is not allowed to dance. He may only look on with envious eyes. Perhaps you are sent over by some upper classmate to "rate" his girl, one form of indoor sport. This is the process of assigning a mark to the girl, or drag, as she is called. A 4.0 is perfect, while a 2.5 is passing. A Plebe seldom assigns a mark over 1.0.

Days of discouragement are forgotten when a game is played away from the Academy. The Regiment of Midshipmen attends in a body. Your first parade. How high you hold your head!

Christmas comes along, but possibly low marks automatically cancel your leave. The term ends. Cramming pulls some of the tottering ones over the hump at the last minute. They are safe for another term.

The first batch from the Plebe class falls by the wayside at this point. These "bilgers" go on their separate



THE MIDSHIPMEN OF 1930 ON PARADE

Nearly 2000 young men are studying to be naval officers in the United States Naval Academy in Annapolis, Maryland. The Academy was founded in 1845 as the Naval School, by Secretary of the Navy George Bancroft. Then the course was five years, only the first and last being spent at the school.

EARN WHILE YOU LEARN

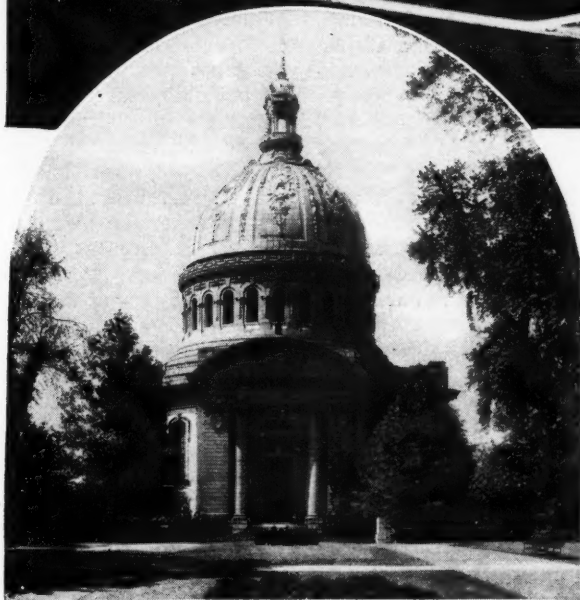
A class in seamanship. Mathematics, English, French or Spanish, and many engineering subjects, as well as the theory and practise of nautical matters, make up the four-year course. A midshipman's salary is \$780 a year.



Photographs from Pickering Studio

FITTINGLY ANNAPOLIS LIES ON THE WATER

The Naval Academy grounds are on the Severn River, two miles from Chesapeake Bay. The present buildings date back, for the most part, about thirty years. At left is the chapel, where John Paul Jones lies buried.



ways, perhaps to enroll at some civilian college. Most of them leave with tearful regrets. Others are only too glad to get away from military discipline and regularity. Some young men were never made for ten o'clock taps.

Spring approaches with its inducements to dream. If your marks are sufficiently high, you can afford to succumb. Winter sports pass along and on come lacrosse, baseball, and track. Sunday afternoons of sailing on the beautiful Severn. Unfortunately, the wind usually dies out late in the afternoon and the return is a slow and painful rowing process. The first classman, or senior as he would be termed at another college, who goes sailing with his drag generally takes along a crew of Plebes to act as galley slaves.

ALL THINGS must end. Best of all the end of your existence as a Plebe. Deliverance! Only a number of four-hour exams stand in your way.

Summer cruise dope springs up from nowhere. The Superintendent's maid told a mess boy that she had heard the Admiral say that the cruise was going to be to South American waters. Rio! Buenos Aires! Now

aren't you glad you elected to study Spanish? Moonlight nights with bewitching señoritas!

The upper classmen bear down hard. Plebe training is not to be neglected even at such a late date. Grit your teeth and hang on.

Official orders for the cruise are published. The Midshipmen's Squadron of four battleships is to visit western European ports. Those who have been studying French take their turn at cheering. Three months spent in traveling. Compensation for your eight months of seclusion and hard work. The last two weeks will be occupied with target practice off Cuba. All your hard work begins to appear worthwhile.

The annual old graduates' dinner. They fall into ranks and muster by classes. Prominent civilians return to their Alma Mater for a visit. Professor Albert Michelson of the University of Chicago; Robert M. Thompson and W. Butler Duncan, sportsmen; Frank J. Sprague, Mortimer E. Cooley, Ira N. Hollis, engineers; Joseph W. Powell, shipbuilder. The late Secretary of War, James W. Good, often attended these dinners. The mess-hall rings with song:

Poor little mids who have lost our way,
Cruising around on Chesapeake Bay.
Gentlemen sailors from over the lee,
Bound to hell for eternity. . . .

Graduation of the First Class. You are no longer a Plebe. A joyous snake-dance down Lover's Lane, hitherto forbidden you. Now that it is over, it wasn't so bad. A lot of fun. You scarcely know how to lounge down the corridors. A Midshipman Third Class, at last. The June Ball. You drag to your first hop, then embark for the cruise. Your sea-going days have begun.

You find it difficult to sleep in a hammock at first. There is so little hammock and so much of you. Your

method of installation allows it to sag at the middle. A stormy sea would certainly roll you out. Skill comes after several informal contacts with the deck.

There is no room for your clothing and other gear. A small locker must suffice. Scrub paintwork. Holystone the decks. You are told that an old navy saying advises, "A clean ship is a happy ship"—but you have your doubts. Machinery must be greased. There are periods of work in all parts of the ship, in order that you may have a comprehensive idea of it.

Hard work is leavened with liberty in foreign ports. At Oslo your midshipman is a grimy stoker during the day and the guest of the King and Queen at the Royal Ball that night. The Middies' Jazz Band furnishes the music, much to the delight of the Norskes. The King remarks, "My what a lot of midshipmen."

Navigation proves unnecessary in locating Lisbon. "Your nose knows." A close survey of the rock of Gibraltar fails to disclose the insurance trademark. You collect hotel stickers avidly with which to dazzle the home guard that will meet you at the station.

The scorching trip back to Cuba.

Hot, sweaty watches spent in the firerooms heaving coal into a gaping furnace. "Trading backs" after a weary four-hour watch. "You scrub mine, I'll scrub yours."

Already your plans for September leave are being made. Letters bearing foreign stamps go forth to get desirable dates. Blistering hours are spent on deck to acquire a tan worthy of the old salt you have become.

Target practice. Hard days of gunnery drill are brought to an end by the actual firing. You are coming on the range. Shivers and chills play a tattoo up and down your spine. "Commence firing!" By means of electricity you aim the huge turret guns as if they were toys. On the target. Press your firing key. A dull rumble shakes the turret. Acrid smoke chokes you. You've steadied down now. A record score. You can hardly believe it. Whew, that's over!

Anchored at last off Annapolis. The new crop of Plebes, in turn, are anxiously wondering about you. Ashore. Commandeer a Plebe. Get packed. Break out your new uniform with its Third Class stripes. A few blissful moments in front of the mirror. What you won't do to the home-town girls! Check out on leave.

THIRTY DAYS pass quickly. Now a man of the world, you view things with a more sophisticated eye. Leave is over. Strangely enough you find yourself quite willing to return to your adopted life.

As a Third Classman, your Youngster Year, you have more privileges—but queerly, not so many as you had visualized during your Plebe year. You are permitted to attend hops. Lover's Lane can be used for a background. Certain stairways and yard benches and gates are still denied you. On the whole, however, your existence is most satisfactory. You contribute to the education of the Plebes.

Harder subjects of study covered at a still higher speed. Sports. Big games. Comparison of the team with last year's. Alas, strong men from the Yangtze Patrol to Port-au-Prince break down and weep at the mention of that classic, the Army-Navy game. The

ball rooms of the Commodore still ring to the strains of "Anchors Aweigh." However, the navy did get tired of playing against Harry Wilson—three years at Penn State, and four years at West Point.

The boxing team has another clean slate. They have yet to be beaten in a dual meet. The combined Canadian Colleges nearly turned the trick. They were such good sports it wouldn't have hurt to lose to them.

The navy athletic teams do not often get away on trips, since time cannot be spared from academic studies. Each team, however, gets at least one trip away a season.

Week-ends of dragging the newly discovered One and Only. An occasional luxury—dinner at Carvel Hall. And so the year passes. You suddenly discover that your bill at Bailey, Banks and Biddle, and at Caldwell's, is increasing at an alarming rate. Classpins and monogrammed belts given away so lightly come back to haunt you. Unfortunately that they are on such alluring display on Maryland Avenue, just where you must pass with your drag. You begin to suspect collusion. Again the cruise. The West Indian Islands. Panama, Madame Kelly's. The Tropic, where beer is

six per cent. and the world can go hang. Then to Halifax. Where did the girls get those American ideas?

Home on September leave. It is pleasant for a change, but through it all you are restless. It annoys both you and your family. You eagerly await the day when you can return to Crabtown. Home no longer gives you all you unconsciously desire. Your family fails to understand, and you are unable to explain, because your restlessness is a mystery even to yourself. It will reveal itself to you in time, when finally you realize that the navy has you.

Second Class Year brings more privileges and greater responsibilities. Studies take a distinct turn to professional subjects such as seamanship, ordnance, and navigation. A squadron of seaplanes is part of the Academy equipment. You are given familiarization flights, and taught aerial navigation. Time does not permit actual flight instruction, but your thoughts are turned toward the naval aviation school at Pensacola.

Very likely your athletic tendencies are well established by this time. Either you have made a team or you admit to being a radiator hound. Academically, you know whether or not you are capable of finishing the course. So studies, games, and hops continue. Some unfortunates and some lazy people are unceremoniously dropped from time to time. One class began with 935 members. Of this number 480 graduated.

You discover that a midshipman's love passes on and comes again. Disillusionment. A sign of maturity. Another graduation. The privilege of wearing a class ring—your symbol of authority.

Then comes the last midshipman's cruise. Copenhagen. The Legation Ball. "Princess, may I cut in?" The Angleterre. What food! Wivels, where women smoke cigars, occasioning no comment. Scotland. No one begrudges them whiskey after seeing their cold and barren coastline. Glasgow and Edinburgh. Lucky ones even make London. Brogues and tweeds which appear so collegiate in their own element are purchased only to be discarded at once in the States.



THE SIGHTS OF EDINBURGH
Every summer midshipmen go on a three months' practice cruise.

Lisbon bound. Much to your surprise it has been cleaned up. Whoever did it is runner-up for Hercules at the Augean stables. Cadiz with its bull fights. Organized cheering for the bull, which mystifies the townspeople! "Rah! Rah! Bull! Bull! Bull!"

Gibraltar with its merchants. Bartering for fezes that were probably manufactured in Jersey City.

First Class Year! The transition from college man to naval officer is greatly accelerated from now on. Authority brings on a sense of responsibility. You begin to see the Academy's relation to its progenitor, the navy. Heretofore, you have been attending a college. Tradition and the influence of the active navy failed to scratch deeply. It built up an *esprit de corps* around the Academy, but no further.

Now all has begun to change. The Academy has merely been preparation for future days in the fleet. A part of a sea-going organization. Influential in peace-time pursuits, powerful in any action necessitated by war. Foreign representatives of a great nation. At times relying on its diplomatic resources, at other times forced to fall back on the power of armament. An organization that cannot tolerate a mistake, where the captain goes down with his ship.

The Naval Academy thus becomes the cradle of the navy. It must first set its personnel on a common footing, which is generally a work of destruction to old habits and manners of living. Then comes the building up of the framework upon which the integrity of the nation may some day depend. This cannot be a sudden transition. It requires years of indoctrination.

The other three years have dragged along, but this year passes only too quickly. Treated by superiors as a fellow-officer brings out initiative. Responsibility and judgment are awakened.

Drawing numbers gives a seniority list in the selection of the ship to which you will go upon graduation. Twenty-five of your class go into the Marine Corps as

commissioned officers. There is no searching around for a job. You have understudied one for four years.

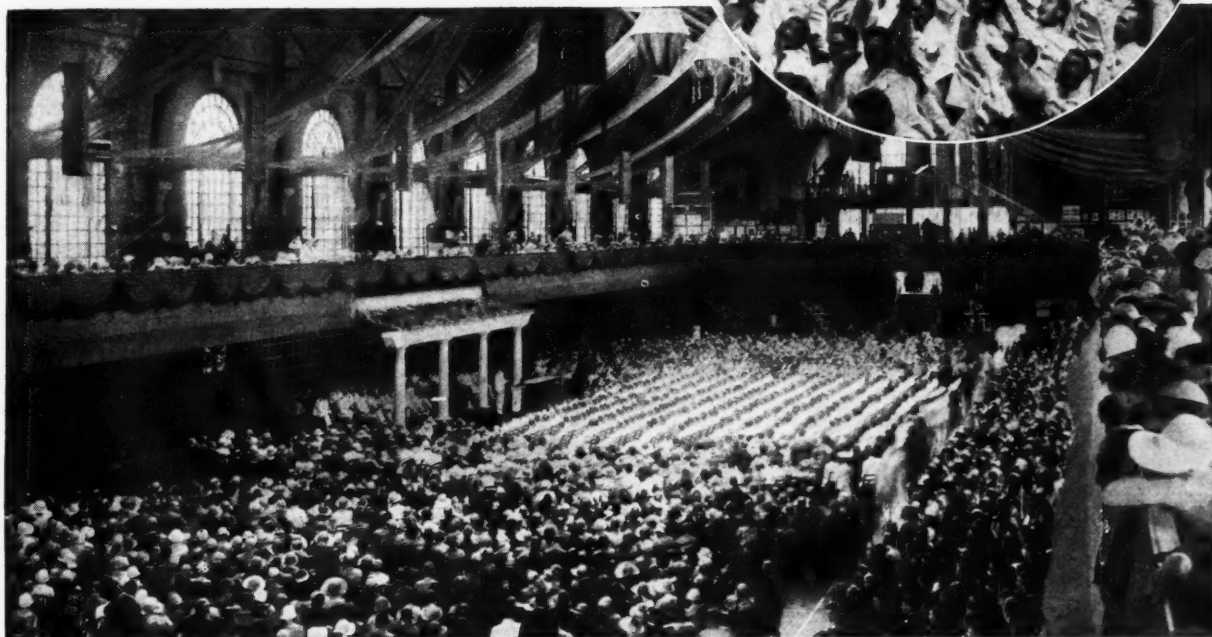
Graduation arrives. With it is your commission as an Ensign in the navy, signed by the President of the United States. Your officer's uniform makes you self-conscious, but proud.

June Week—the dream of every sub-deb. Your last hop, the June Ball. It is hard to leave after all, but you think, "On to freedom!" A man's estate. Probably you don't know that a prominent Admiral weighed down with medals and honors recently remarked, "Never again in his career in the navy will a naval officer have the freedom and the privileges that he had as a First Classman at the Naval Academy."

Now it is time to say your goodbyes. It is difficult not to grow sentimental. The friendships you took so casually are really deep. One room-mate is going out to the Asiatic Fleet. Another is going as a marine to Nicaragua. Bush war. Six are accepting Rhodes Scholarships. Several classmates are getting married in the Chapel. Stout-hearted lads, planning to live on love and an ensign's pay. When next you meet you may be flying fighting planes together in battle formation. Or, perhaps, marooned at the bottom of the sea in a disabled submarine. Or, happier thought, over glasses of beer at Sloppy Joe's.

EACH GRADUATE IS ASSURED A JOB

Below are midshipmen at graduation exercises, which bring a commission as ensign in the Navy, or as lieutenant in the Marine Corps. Hats are thrown into the air after the ceremony.





Ewing Galloway

Union Stations for Freight

By HOWARD S. CULLMAN

Commissioner, Port of New York Authority

MANHATTAN ISLAND will probably be a pioneer in the next eighteen months in solving a most difficult economic problem. For the crowded streets, the bustling river-front pier stations of this central borough of New York City, are the outward and visible signs of an inward economic evil.

For this evil Manhattan has its forbears to thank. It is an island, completely cut off from the mainland by the Hudson River on the west, the East River on the east, the Harlem River on the north, and the bay leading toward the open Atlantic on the south. Just why its early visitors chose to settle on Manhattan instead of on the mainland of New Jersey we cannot be certain. But they did; and in so doing stored up difficulties for their successors today.

The Port of New York, which includes a crowded area roughly within a twenty-mile radius of the Statue of Liberty, takes in parts of New Jersey to the west, Westchester County to the north, and Long Island to the east. The port now has eleven trunk line railroads which link it with the rest of the country. But only one of them, the New York Central, can bring freight to Manhattan directly by rail, across the Harlem River.

Naturally the other railroads would like to do the same. But land in Manhattan is valuable out of all proportion to its size. And a single freight car, carrying perhaps ten tons of freight, would occupy land worth \$10,000 when in Manhattan. Therefore the other railroads stop their rails in New Jersey, Staten Island, across the bay, or the Bronx across the Harlem. Their freight cars are usually brought on barges to piers on Manhattan's waterfront, where they occupy space badly needed for ocean steamers.

Not only that, but consider also what it means to the business man of New York. Suppose he has to ship a large volume of freight in less

than carload lots. Jones & Co., let us say, at 34th Street and Broadway, has a truckload of merchandise to be forwarded by freight on ten railroads. The driver must necessarily make ten stops at ten pier stations, causing innumerable traffic delays, waiting in line, backing in and out, and picking up bills of lading. It is quite possible that this single truck load of merchandise may take the better part of a day to be left with the various railroads.

The Port of New York Authority, an independent body set up by the states of New York and New Jersey in 1922, proposes to relieve Jones & Co.'s truckman and incidentally to wipe out at least some of the congestion of streets and piers, with what it calls universal inland freight terminals. This is something which any city served by a multiplicity of railroads and steamship lines may be interested in watching, for with the exception of St. Louis and Brooklyn, I know of no large cities in the United States that have shipping clearing houses for distributing freight in less than carload lots.

The theory of universal inland stations is like that of the post-office system. A letter destined, let us say, for Washington, is dropped in any mail box in New York, and not in a special box in a special place where all mail for Washington must be brought. As we all know, letters for any locality may be placed in any regular mail box.

FOLLOWING THIS same theory, universal inland stations will be general post offices and sorting rooms for less than carload lots of freight. They will take freight from shippers and deliver it to railroads, and vice versa. With such a system Jones & Co.'s truck driver, whom we left a moment ago backing in and out of ten different railroad freight terminals, can go merely to

the nearest universal inland station. There he can unload his entire truck of freight at once. His job is done with a single stop.

The merchandise he deposited is sorted for the respective railroads. When there is enough merchandise received from various shippers to make up a large truck-load, it is taken by tractor and trailer direct to each railroad, using when necessary the bridge or tunnel facilities which the Port of New York Authority is also charged with developing.

On incoming freight Jones & Co.'s truck, instead of making ten stops at ten pier stations, can receive at this clearing house all merchandise consigned to Jones & Co. from all railroads. Again the driver can return to Jones & Co.'s premises within a reasonable time.

THE FIRST universal inland station is to be in the block bounded by 15th and 16th Streets, and Eighth and Ninth Avenues, in Manhattan. Calculations based on present traffic estimates indicate that three universal inland stations will be sufficient to handle all less-than-carload-lot freight in Manhattan south of 59th Street, where railroad stations with trunk connections are utterly inadequate and almost impossible to produce.

The records of one complete day's freight business, of all Manhattan Island freight stations, disclose that truck mileages incurred in the collection and delivery of freight of Manhattan shippers and consignees would have been reduced at least one-half had universal inland stations been in existence. An enormous duplication in haulage throughout the city will be eliminated. And New York, with its tremendous coastal and foreign shipping, is in real need of more and better facilities for berthing steamships. It is estimated that with the universal inland stations in use, eighteen to twenty piers can be converted from railroad use into this much needed steamship space.

National and Foreign Affairs

Beginning the Biggest Dam

MR. WALKER R. YOUNG, engineer, was waiting. His assistants, also engineers, were waiting. They were in that barren region not far from the deep canyon which the Colorado River has cut through stony soil to make the boundary between Arizona and Nevada. While they waited there President Hoover, in Washington, put his signature to an appropriation bill carrying, as an initial item, the sum of \$10,660,000. Immediately afterward this message sped over the telegraph wires from the capital to the waiting Mr. Young:

"Order No. 436. Elwood Mead, Commissioner of Reclamation: You are directed to commence construction of Boulder Dam today."

At once the engineer and his staff began to stake out a townsite in Arizona, a highway three miles long from there to the dam, and a railway of thirty miles to the outside world. Already site, highway, and roadbed had been surveyed and selected. It remained by the placing of stakes as markers, to begin this actual work on Boulder Dam.

In the town now going up a thousand men will live from five to eight years, until the dam is finished. With their families that will mean a population of four or five thousand. Being no mere construction camp this community is laid out with all the earmarks of the most modern town planning; for it is known that even while the dam is being built tourists will come by the thousands to see. When it is finished there will be a peaceful lake 100 miles long where nothing but rocky canyons with a roaring river far below existed before.

Commented Secretary of the Interior Wilbur in Washington, after the engineers on the ground had started work:

"The Boulder Dam will signalize our national conquest over the Great American Desert. With dollars, men, and engineering brains we will build a great natural resource. We will make new geography, and start a new era in the southwestern part of the United States.

"To bring about this transformation requires a dam higher than any which the engineer has hitherto conceived or attempted to build. It is to be placed in the bottom of a canyon, whose walls rise over 2000 feet and through which flows a turbulent river, at times carrying a flow equal to the average of the Mississippi at St. Louis."

The dam itself will be 700 feet high. And the store of water it will hold back will supply, beside untold gallons for



reclamation and irrigation, 1,000,000 horsepower of electrical energy.

So Boulder Dam, talked about for years, has been begun. All concerned are cheerful—except the people of Arizona. For although seven states—California, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Colorado, Wyoming, and Arizona—are to be affected, Arizona, whose territory lines one side of the development for its entire length, feels herself slighted in the distribution of water and power. Under the Swing-Johnson bill of December, 1928, the project was officially proclaimed operative—without Arizona's consent.

Now the state's Attorney General, K. Berry Peterson, announces that the way is clear to protect Arizona's rights by filing suit in the Supreme Court.

Pensions

ELEVEN AND A HALF years after the Armistice the United States passes a pension act for its veterans. Before July 3, 1930, there had been no general pension law for those who fought in the World War.

During the War itself it had been hoped that soldiers would be cared for without the extravagance of a general pension system, through the War Risk Insurance Act of 1917. This act provided money for the soldier should he be disabled, or for his dependents should he be killed, and allowances for his dependents. It provided also an insurance policy at peace time rates, the Government assuming the added risk of war. This insurance benefited veterans if they were disabled, or their relatives if they died.

In 1924, when the cry for a bonus came to a head, additional compensation was voted for veterans. They were given cash if their service entitled them to less than \$50, and a new insurance policy (many of the previous ones had lapsed) for sums greater than that. The maximum was \$625 for overseas service, and \$500 for home service.

On the Job!
From the Los Angeles
Evening Express

The present pension law did not come painlessly. It held Congress in a deadlock, provoked a Presidential veto, and loosed a torrent of Congressional grandiloquence. First the Rankin bill was sent to the White House. It tarried there only a short time before being sent back, most conspicuously without the President's approval.

In fact Mr. Hoover wrote to the House a rather long letter telling them just why he did not like the bill. Here are some of his objections: That it adds almost nothing to aid of veterans injured in the War. That it provided compensation for men who have been disabled in civil life since the War, injuries which have no connection with their war service. That men who were in the army only a few days or weeks, who never left their home states, would receive aid on the same basis as those who fought in the Argonne. That the wealthy man might collect a pension just as easily as one really in want. That it aided men who are disabled owing to wilful misconduct during the War. Finally, Mr. Hoover estimated its cost at \$110,000,000 the first year, and more thereafter.

The House of Representatives upheld the Presidential veto, and passed the substitute Johnson bill. This bill, which became law when Mr. Hoover signed it July 3, provides a pension of \$12 a month for 25 per cent. disability, \$18 for 50 per cent., \$24 for 75 per cent., and \$40 for 100 per cent. disability and \$25 per month supplemental is allowed for battle casualties. Mr. Hoover approved the bill even though its pensions for disabled veterans are to be paid whether or not the disabilities are service-connected.

Irwin and India

SINCE MR. SIMOND's discussion of India (page 44) was written, India has taken a turn for the better. Instead of an apparently certain future of continued riot, turmoil, and disintegration some hope at least exists for an intelligent, peaceful way out when Imperial Britain and Nationalist India meet at a round table in October. The prime reason for the change is a speech by the Viceroy, Lord Irwin, to the Legislative Assembly in summer session at Simla.

Previously the Simon Report had roused universal anger in India for denying a definite road to self-government. Now comes Lord Irwin to say that the

National and Foreign Affairs

Simon report is not binding: "The conference . . . will be free to approach its task greatly assisted indeed, but with its liberty unimpaired, by the Statutory (Simon) Commission report or by any other documents which will be before it."

Similarly the Simon report, in two ample volumes, had not once mentioned the dominion status eagerly sought—almost as a minimum—by Nationalist India. Said Lord Irwin: "His Majesty's Government last year authorized me to declare that, in its view, the attainment of dominion status was the natural completion of India's constitutional growth. That declaration still stands."

His half-hour speech concluded: "Thus two roads today lie open, one leading as I think to turmoil, disunity, disappointment and shattered hopes, the other guiding those who follow it to the India of our dreams, a proud partner in a free commonwealth of nations. India today has to make her choice. I pray to God she may be moved to choose right."

Uneasy Spain

AS THIS is written King Alfonso of Spain is yachting in England without marked success. Previously he has been ruling in Spain with hardly more success, in coöperation with the dictator, Primo de Rivera, and later with dashing General Berenguer, Primo's successor. Whether the monarch will return to his monarchy is considered problematical by some. There is much talk of a republican Spain.

Between March, 1918, and September, 1923, there were twelve unhappy cabinets in office. In the northeastern province of Catalonia was a well-organized separatist movement sponsored by a group demanding regional autonomy, and by another in favor of complete independence. Linguistic peculiarities (Catalonian is an ancient semi-French) and the progressive industrial character of Barcelona, the chief city, were underlying causes. Added to this were repeated reverses of the battered Spanish armies in Morocco, which met with disgraceful defeats at the hands of Abd-el-Krim and his Riffs. In 1921, at Annual, Spain lost 10,000 soldiers in one day. Only French help finally saved the situation.

On September 13, 1923, General Primo de Rivera executed a successful *coup d'état* and assumed a military dictatorship in imitation of the Italian Fascist régime. His program was to clean house, abating petty politics and reestablishing governmental authority among the rebellious Catalans. The Constitution and all vestiges of democratic usage were swept aside, but this iron rule gained a certain support among the business classes. Last spring, under considerable pressure, the clerical veteran relinquished office, and died in Paris shortly after. The King summoned the Dictator's rival, General Berenguer, to form a more liberal government. Since that time things have gone from bad to worse.

Student rioting at the University of Madrid has been bloody and continuous,

and the Catalans have asserted themselves again. Intrigue in the army had previously reached such proportions that Primo was forced to abolish the aristocratic Artillery Corps, distributing its armaments among the more stolid infantrymen. On June 23, this year, a general strike was proclaimed in Seville as a protest against brutal police repression, and serious street fighting occurred. The Union of General Workers and the Socialist Labor party, which dominate Spanish workmen may launch a paralyzing nation-wide strike at any time.

The unrest, first directed at the Primo dictatorship, is becoming increasingly republican; and Alfonso is sorely perplexed. Late in June he went to Paris, where he politely interviewed the former Liberal Minister, Santiago Alba, exiled under the dictatorship. The latter's recall was prophesied as a concession to the discontented. From Paris the King proceeded to England.

China's War Goes On

THE CIVIL WAR in China goes on. Now the nominal government of the Nationalists is battling two divergent elements at the same time. One centers in the north around Peking or Peiping, the former capital, and is headed by the independent generals Yen Hsi-shan and Feng Yu-hsiang. They call themselves the Northern Alliance. The other opposition element is a Communist-bandit faction, strong in the south and centering in the Yangtse River valley. The latter is perhaps the greater menace.

In 1912 China became a republic, dethroning the ancient Manchu dynasty. Then came the benevolent despotism of Yuan Shih-kai, followed by continuous upheaval until 1926. In that year the vigorous young Nationalist Party, originating at Canton, marched north victoriously, and two years later nominally united China after the capture of Peking. The German Colonel Bauer, Ludendorff's chief-of-staff in the World War, had helped to organize the Nationalist armies for their victory.

The late Dr. Sun Yat-sen fathered the Nationalist movement, and his successor today is President Chiang Kai-shek. The Japanese, while declaring strict neutrality in the present unrest, have been dumping large quantities of ammunition at Shanghai, and are understood to be quietly backing the Nationalists in their struggle for existence.

The southern Communists—originally a branch of the Kuomintang—are receiving Russian supplies, shipped by a Soviet volunteer fleet from Vladivostok. Their program is said to be as follows: death to (1) political opponents of Communism; (2) the wealthy and socially undesirable; (3) the incurably diseased; (4) the aged poor. The Reds believe overpopulation to be China's greatest ill.

As to the war itself, the Nationalists have so far had the upper hand in five

battle areas, despite constant fluctuations of fortune.

Meanwhile economic conditions are rapidly becoming worse, and the vast bulk of China's 400,000,000 inhabitants are totally indifferent to the political platforms of the war lords. They want only to be left alone.

Bolivia Is Reborn

A COMPLETE REVOLUTION of orthodox type has occurred in Bolivia, and all is reasonably quiet again on the South American front. Gone is President Dr. Hernando Siles, as well as his right-hand man, General Hans Kundt, German commander of the Bolivian Army. With them went their administration. Instead there reigns a military junta headed by General Jose Galindo, called the Liberator, who announces himself as a reformer.

Complaints against the Siles-Kundt régime were numerous. The presidential term expired in the winter of 1929, but Siles postponed elections on the ground that a threatened war with Paraguay made his continuation in office necessary. He exiled those who opposed this continuation, including Vice-President Saavedra. The National University was grossly mismanaged, being treated as a political plum. General Kundt was too efficient for the easy-going native officers; Siles had tried to check the decline of Bolivia's chief export—tin.

Kundt, incidentally, is an iron Prussian who emerged from the World War as Major General. The Kaiser had lent him to Bolivia as military organizer from 1910-1914; and he returned after the Armistice, becoming a Bolivian citizen and chief-of-staff.

In May a protracted boundary dispute with Paraguay (over the Chaco region) was finally settled, and attention turned to domestic affairs. On June 25 there occurred a mass meeting in La Paz, the capital, which the Kundt troops broke up with bloodshed. Then troops in Oruro and the military school at La Paz revolted, aided by engineers and army aviators. After a pitched battle, with perhaps 150 casualties, the government resigned and its members sought refuge in the various foreign legations. The generals then took charge.

The new régime has promised the millennium. By decree, no President may prolong his term or seek reelection. The National University shall be completely autonomous. A national economic council is to deal with tin. Judicial and municipal autonomy shall be strictly respected. There is to be a Constitutional Assembly, under the auspices of the Junta. But the Junta will support no presidential candidate; nor will any of its members be eligible for that office. Political minority rights shall be respected.

In mid-July it was expected that former Vice-President Saavedra, exiled, would return to be chosen President.

Here begin Ten Leading Articles
selected from the month's magazines
by the REVIEW OF REVIEWS

UNEMPLOYMENT can mean two things: statistics applying to a lot of others who don't seem to matter—or the bottom dropped out of a family's life. And nowadays it is not only the drifters, the lower classes, who are unemployed.



Man Out of Work

By His Wife

From Harper's Magazine, July

AS A POLITICAL liberal I have for years been interested in the problem of unemployment; but never until this past year have I actually known, through long and bitter experience, the hideous misery and long, dull agony that those twelve letters can spell. . . .

Mark was a newspaper man when we married, and for three years thereafter. Our income was small but steady, so after my daughter's birth I gave my attention to her and earned no money except by an occasional essay or lecture. I had learned from my German mother the first principles of thrift. So, though it seemed impossible to save out of our income—a fact about which I worried quite a little—we managed to live comfortably and have our share of good times.

Then—crash! The newspaper on which my husband worked was bought by the owner of a string of papers and, with no warning whatever, other than a brief day or so of vague rumor, it was killed overnight, and its entire staff, from office boy to managing editor, was thrown suddenly into the street. Incidentally, the printers and such, having more good sense and brains economically than the highbrows of the city room, were protected in that crisis by their unions—poetic justice for the scribes who were above that sort of thing!

I remember the sense of bewilderment and the all-gone feeling I had at the pit of my stomach at that time. It was as

though the floor had suddenly floated out from under me.

But, luckily for us, after a few days of suspense, the floor floated back and we stood on it once more. My husband had gone to an advertising agency and had "sold himself" for a salary that was fifty per cent. more than he had been getting. Life looked rosy. . . .

Continuing, the writer says that for several years the family lived comfortably and saved money. Then Mark contracted blood-poisoning which prevented him from working for two years. All the savings were spent, as well as the money which the writer was able to earn. Bills began to pile up. Finally Mark recovered and found a job at \$7000 a year. In six months the family saved \$800 besides paying debts and doctor's bills. Meanwhile the firm changed hands and all of the old men were being dismissed. On the eve of his vacation Mark was told that he would be needed no longer.

If I live to be very old I shall never forget the poignant heartsickness of that day. Instead of bidding my tired man a cheery vacation farewell, I nursed him through a short physical illness that the shock and anger caused by such treatment had brought on.

When he was again well I urged him to go on a vacation just the same. I argued that with our \$800 saved he could well afford to do so. I also reminded him that midsummer was a slack season in

advertising. But he countered that he had to get this job question settled first, and then he would go away to rest. He would enjoy himself so much more. Surely, with the numerous fine samples he had collected and the prestige of his latest position, it would take him only a couple of weeks, even in the slack season, to land with another first-class firm. Poor boy! Little did he guess that those "couple of weeks" would lengthen sickeningly out into a goodly number of months! . . .

There was the large public service corporation whose advertisement for a publicity man Mark answered. They said frankly that he was the only man who had answered their advertisement who had the exact qualifications they wanted; but, sensing his need and seeing his shabby overcoat, I suppose, they tried to beat him down to half his former salary. When they asked him his age and he truthfully replied, they courteously said, "Well, you look older." . . .

To the uninitiated—that is to say, to those who have not yet been forced by their own experience to think about it—my husband's experience of being five months out of work will probably suggest that there must have been something lacking in him or his ability. But these uninitiated are behind the times. Through long years of economic security they have come, I believe, to look with middle-class haughtiness upon the bread- and soup-lines, saying, "Well, if those men wanted work they could get it."

Ten Leading Articles

I say this mental attitude is behind the times because I am aware that the plight of these bread-line men has crept up the social scale and is today threatening the middle-class. It is destined, I believe, even to creep to the very threshold of the well-to-do. . . .

Looking back upon this five months' search for work, I should say that the much-heralded courtesy and ethics of American business men were conspicuously lacking. There were several good letters, asking for an interview, written by my husband to firms of good standing that were not even given the courtesy of a reply. There was the obscure little outfit that led him to believe that they were about ready to hire him at a fair salary if he would work out some selling plans and write several pieces of convincing advertising copy to convince the company's president. After working on this for two days and after repeated efforts to get a decision on it, Mark was at last told hesitatingly that his copy had not been "convincing." But several weeks ago we noticed that that self-same copy, for which Mark had received not a single penny, was "convincing" enough to have been used, with only slight changes, in several full-page newspaper spreads.

As autumn wore on and so many bright prospects faded into thin air, while our precious bank account was painfully shrinking towards its last hundred, our mutual anxiety was sharpened into agony. We would find each other lying awake at night, tense with worry. . . .

Mark no longer tried to hide his despondency. His nervous state was such that each night, if he were a little late for supper and had not 'phoned, I became anxious. One night six o'clock came, then seven, then eight, but no husband. I telephoned to all the places where he might have been likely to be. At ten I found him on a neighboring park bench, sobbing like a child. He said he just couldn't bring himself to face me again on still another night with nothing whatever to report. In all our years together I had never seen him thus before. "I'm just no good," he said, as I pulled his head down into my lap. "Why, here I am, almost forty, and a failure. I can't even pay the rent and buy the groceries for my wife and child next week. I can't 'sell myself.' If I only knew what handsprings these chaps want me to turn for them, I'd turn them; but I just can't find out."

AFTER paying the January rent we should have \$20 left. We had put off paying the \$12.50 insurance premium that was due. There seemed to be no friends or relatives from whom we could borrow any worth-while sum at that time. That week Mark pocketed all his pride—and he is immensely proud—and went to a firm with which he had had a friendly acquaintance for some years. Without mincing matters, he told the chief there his whole situation. This employer was a man of unusual sympathy and understanding. In his youth he had fallen heir to a large fortune, but

had dissipated it and his own powers. Rather late in life, realizing the plight into which he had thrown his wife and children, he had come back, like a prodigal son. He was not the average executive.

He told Mark that they were in no need of a new man at that time, but would try to make a place for him. "Let me show you that I am in earnest," Mark replied. "I'll come to you at half the salary I got last year, and when I've

had a chance to show you what I can do you can raise me accordingly."

New Year's Day found us with just two dollars in our purse, but with light hearts. No longer need we fear the landlord's ring might mean a threat of eviction. Nor need we ask friends or relatives to take us in—bitter thought!—until we might get on our feet again. True, we have to live economically on a small salary, but after what we have just been through, that seems easy.

Mr. Hoover's Hair Shirt

By JOHN PELL

From the North American Review, July

HERBERT HOOVER was swept into office on a tidal wave of enthusiasm. He was elected President by the greatest majority on record. A San Francisco paper of November, 1928, expressed the opinion of a great part of that multitude of voters:

"We predict that Herbert Hoover will enroll his name with those of the greatest Presidents the nation has had. We foresee under his guidance a constructive period likely to eclipse anything of its kind that has gone before. He is a constructive man. He will, we believe, drive so forcefully at the tasks now before the nation that the end of his eight years as President will find us looking back on an era of prodigious achievement."

A few weeks ago House Minority Leader Garner of Texas expressed the opinion of a great part of the country in these words:

"The titular party leader in the White House is either lacking in courage or capacity to lead, and the consequent bewilderment of Congressional leadership is a reflection of the deepening disappointment of the American people in the promised and expected major part the President was to play in shaping national affairs to the better ends of national needs."

"There is not a Republican leader in either House who has the faintest glimmer of what the President wants and, worse still, they haven't the slightest idea that he wants anything particularly constructive or progressive."

There are bankers and brokers who voted for Hoover because they knew that a Democratic régime usually brings a weak market. Now they realize that the consequences of a weak market would have been nothing compared to the consequences of the crazy bull mar-

ket that followed Mr. Hoover's election.

There are Drys who voted for Hoover because he promised to try to uphold the Prohibition Law. The country is as wet as ever.

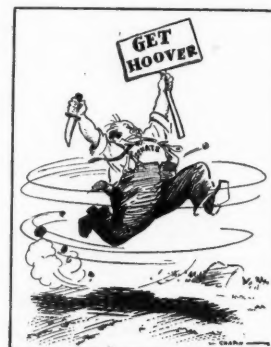
There are Internationalists who voted for Hoover because he advocated the World Court and Disarmament. We are not in the World Court and our delegates returned from the Disarmament Conference with neither reduction nor parity.

There are hundreds of thousands of farmers who voted for Hoover because he promised farm relief. Since his election the price of farm commodities has fallen heavily while the

price the farmer pays for clothing, food, labor, automobiles and radios is nearly as high as ever.

There are millions of men and women who voted for Hoover because they were enjoying prosperity and wanted it to last. It didn't. Now they are feeling poor, discouraged, and sore. Do they blame "Economic Periodicity," "The Business Cycle," "The Law of Supply and Demand," "Speculative Madness"? No. They blame Herbert Hoover. Why? For the same reason that for hundreds of thousands of years the greater part of humanity has worshiped in some form or other a personified God. Can you love, hate, sympathize with, or blame an economic condition? . . .

Last year thousands of farmers grew too much wheat and cotton, thousands of manufacturers produced too many goods, thousands of speculators paid too much for securities, thousands of people spent too much money. Why? Because it was in the air. Everybody else was doing it. Money was easy to get. All you had to do was buy a stock, hold it for a week, and sell it to somebody else at a profit. Then you could loan your profits to speculators at fifteen per cent.



By Chapin in the Philadelphia Public Ledger

Ten Leading Articles

Well, it's all over now. Money is cheap, stocks are low, jobs are hard to get. Do we blame ourselves for our folly? Do we blame the over-enthusiastic airplane manufacturers who built planes for thousands of people who didn't know how to fly? Do we blame the Investment Trust magnates who told us about a New Era? No. We blame Hoover. He was President. He should have done something.

Well, he did. The Secretary of the Treasury advised us to put our money in bonds. The Federal Reserve Banks fought speculation with its strongest weapon—the rediscount rate. What did we do then? We cheered when the chairman of one of our biggest banks laughed at the Federal Reserve. Discouraging speculation! The idea of such a thing!

Again, after the panic, the President helped us in the only way he could by encouraging the national and State Governments to rush building programs which would give employment to idle men and money. He assembled the leading manufacturers of the country and asked them to do the same thing.

What do we care about his stabilization measures? He brought us bad luck. That's all that matters. "Hoodoo Hoover."

Does the President know how the people feel? He does. "Presidents have plenty of hair shirts," he wrote to his friend, William Oxley Thompson. "A vast clamor of half truths and untruths and injured facts will always fill the air and intoxicate people's emotions."

Let us look at the man who wears the hair shirt. What is this man whom we chose so vociferously a year and a half

ago and now blame for all our troubles? He is an engineer. What sort of an engineer? Well, he might be described as a Horatio Alger engineer. Do you remember when you as a child used to read and dream about engineers who lived in the open, built bridges and dams, dug mines and fought with Indians? That is the sort of engineer Hoover was. His life was pure Horatio Alger from the beginning until he reached (in his own words) "the highest office in the world." . . .

Votes are cast by people. From the people the politician derives his power, and to them he is responsible. In a sense, this was particularly true in Hoover's case. The people chose him in spite of the professional politicians, who were against him from the start. But the people were fed up with oil scandals, property custodian disclosures, Senatorial campaign slush fund investigations. They were disgusted with politicians, they wanted a business man. The engineer in the White House.

Now, the engineering method of doing business is to learn the facts, decide what needs to be done, pick the best man available for the job, give him responsibility, and back his decisions. The political method, on the other hand, is to guess what is likely to please the greatest number of voters, pick a man to whom you are already indebted or who may be useful in the future and then, if anything goes wrong, lay as much blame as possible on him. The engineering method is the method of big business, of the chain store, of oligarchies. The political is the method of pioneer communities, of corner groceries and

country stores, of democracy itself.

Have you ever punched a time clock? So has Hoover. But he has done more. He has guided the destinies of big corporations, has seen their inner workings. He knows what lies behind the time clock, how much the success of the organization depends on the efficiency of the employees. Law is law. If the clerks don't get to work on time, fire them. If the laws are not obeyed, hire more policemen, build more jails.

The trouble is you can't run a democracy that way. The people aren't clerks afraid of losing their jobs, they are independent, tax-paying, vote-giving citizens. They won't obey laws they don't believe in. They never have and they never will. They don't want efficiency, they want flattery. The back-slapping, baby-kissing, gin-drinking, dry-voting, loud-mouthed politician is the natural product of democracy. . . .

Mr. Hoover knows that he is making what he can of his job. If he loses it, plenty of others will be offered to him. But he has the good fortune of having had his bad breaks early. Two years ago the people clamored for him. Now they are reviling him. Two years from now they may be clamoring for him again. Their fickleness is not a new discovery to him. Ten years ago he wrote:

"The crowd only feels; it has no mind of its own. The crowd is credulous. It destroys, it consumes, it hates and it dreams, but it never builds. Man in the mass does not think but only feels. The mob functions only in the world of emotion. The demagogue feeds on mob emotions . . ."

What would he write about mobs and demagogues today?

The Highest Summit Ever Climbed

By FRANK S. SMYTHE

From the New York Times, June 21 and 23

AS THE SUN set the wind arose, howling across the ridge, driving clouds of snow and penetrating the tents as we peacefully cooked a cheerless supper with wet fuel, but we forgave the weather as we peered out at the glories of the sunset seen at an altitude of more than 21,000 feet, with Everest rising in solitary majesty over fifty miles away. We could clearly distinguish the North col and the weary East ridge up which the expedition had fought its way. . . .

A wild night followed, bitterly cold, with the temperature 18 below zero, and the wind striving to hurl the encampment from the ridge. An early start was impossible, but the wind moderated as the sun gained power, and at 9 o'clock we were off in two parties. Hoerlin and Schneider had one rope; Wood Johnson and I had the other. Schneider, who throughout the climb had led with great

A PARTY of Europeans—German, Austrian, Swiss, Italian, and British—have been attempting a record climb in the Himalayas since April. Their attempt to scale Kanchenjunga (28,150 feet and second only to Everest) was rebuffed by an avalanche. They then proceeded to Jongsong Peak (24,340) which they conquered, in two parties, on June 8 and 9. This is the highest mountain summit ever reached. A member of the party sent the following story by runner to Darjeeling, and thence to New York.

Before the story opens Mr. Smythe tells of the difficulty of approach—how they pitched camp nearer and nearer until they were just below the ascent.

skill, sparing himself no work, went ahead.

We wore ice spurs and quickly climbed over the ice summit, itself a respectable peak. The ridge to the glacier was of genuine Alpine difficulty, but the ice spurs made the much more wearisome step-cutting on the steep ice traverses

unnecessary, although on the last bit a secure staircase was essential.

On the glacier we began to notice Wood Johnson going badly, not with his usual speed, and although the glacier was easy walking his progress was painfully slow. Finally Wood Johnson could go no further. He begged me to leave him and continue the ascent, and this I did, thinking him merely suffering from mountain sickness.

Schneider and Hoerlin were now far ahead and I hurried to catch them, but hurrying at over 20,000 feet is impossible without exhaustion. Although I got near them, I had to sit in the snow and watch them continue up the mountain face.

After a steep pass, hard snow and easy rocks, similar to Everest, both geologically and from the climbing viewpoint, led to a sloping terrace of slabs and ice. Far above on the final ridge were Hoerlin

Ten Leading Articles

and Schneider, moving quickly. It was now 3 o'clock and continuation meant being caught by night if the summit was reached.

I had reached 23,000 feet and it was a bitter disappointment to return, but solitary foolhardiness has no place in Hima-

bars of scarlet spread behind Mount Everest, and the tropic night dashed upon us. Once there was a beautiful Brocken spectre to lend weirdness to what to Wood Johnson must have been a nightmare, while to add to his discomfort the wind arose again, numbing his hands and feet.

A myriad of stars looked down on the scene of intense effort as I took in the rope for the last time. On the easy ridge our servants rushed forth to meet us. Not until then did Johnson collapse. His effort had been one of which any mountaineer might be proud. . . .

Once again the wind dropped with the advent of the sun next morning, and we were all off, each European climbing with his own servant, all of whom were experienced men. On the mountain, however, we were greeted with sudden blasts of wind which drove before them a torrent of snow.

At times it was impossible to advance against the wind and we crouched before its bitter fury. The couloir was blown icy and steps were necessary, myself leading. Cutting at 22,000 feet was strenuous

work, and after a few minutes halt it was necessary to puff and blow. Long stretches of broken rocks led up to the main northwest ridge. Here the wind was almost paralyzing at times. . . .

At last the seemingly interminable rocks ended and Kurz and I, who were

ahead, found ourselves on a long slope, stretching up almost to the summit. Although easy technically, it was trying work, for while the rocks would delight the heart of a road mender, they rested on a frozen substratum and slipped back at every step. A few steps, then a prolonged bout of panting, then another few steps, was the method of progression.

The excitement increased; the peak was ours. Kurz was ahead. He climbed a short step up a little snow slope. An instant later came a faint triumphant shout. I followed with Wieland not far behind. A few hard upward steps and my vision topped the ridge to be confronted by Kanchenjunga, flanked by Jannu.

An instant later we were shaking hands with Kurz. The wind had dropped considerably, but what there was shortened a stay that will live in my memory. A torn, savage mountain world surrounded us. Our gaze passed at a glance over inconceivable distances, rested on mountains and glaciers unknown to man, seeking languidly the infinitude of vast horizons, striving to find an escape from a nearer and unvarying world of rock, snow and ice.

The day was wonderfully clear. Perhaps 200 miles away over the brown Tibetan plains to the northeast rose a range of huge snowy peaks in the direction of Chinese Turkestan. At this distance they seemed to rival Everest. Were they the peaks discovered by General Pereira and said by him and others to be as great as Everest?

To the southeast the whole country was covered by the cloudy pall of a monsoon, above which the summits and peaks rose like an archipelago. Kanchenjunga was smothered in new snow and from this distance its northern facets looked more unassailable than ever.

Our extremities were numbing ominously before we reluctantly turned to descend. Downhill was easy work. Wieland and I rattled over the rocks at almost an Alpine pace, meeting Professor Dyhrenfurth and his servant ascending. Evening saw us once more in camp.



Ewing Galloway

KANCHENJUNGA STILL DEFIES MAN'S COMING

After trying—and failing—to climb this second mountain of the world the Dyhrenfurth party conquered Jonsong Peak, 24,340 feet, and the highest summit man has scaled. A higher altitude, however, was reached by the 1924 Everest expedition.

layan climbing and I returned conscious of the best efforts I had put forth. Reaching Wood Johnson, I was shocked to find that he had lain over an hour unconscious in the snow. As I sat considering the situation for two minutes, Hoerlin and Schneider passed slowly up the last snow slope near the summit of Jonsong Peak. A few minutes more and they stood on the summit, barely distinguishable against the deep blue sky.

It was a great moment. Schneider and Hoerlin had accomplished a splendid feat of pluck and endurance as they had ascended 3,000 feet at a great altitude from a low camp, a triumph for that splendid little mountaineer Schneider and no less for Hoerlin, who only recently recovered from influenza.

Evening was drawing on apace as Johnson and I commenced the descent of the ridge to the camp. Johnson said afterward, "it was the greatest effort of my life." On some ice traverses a slip by one of us would have been fatal to both, but although in a fainting condition Johnson did not slip. Sheer nerve kept him going.

Slowly, rope length by rope length, we progressed. The declining sun flamed and died around us, a vivid furnace with

The German Girl of Today

From SCHERL'S MAGAZIN, Berlin

In Germany, the so-called "Jugend-Bewegung"—that general tendency of the youth of both sexes toward community life, love of outdoors, self-support and self-reliance, has done much to change the type and the ideals of the modern girl.

The excerpts below are taken from answers to an inquiry sent out by Scherl's Magazin of Berlin. They indicate that the German girl is not so different from her sisters here and elsewhere.

"**D**EAR OLDER Generation and Male Contemporaries," writes one. "Do you suspect how strenuous it is, nowadays, to flit through life between fifteen and twenty-five? The wonder is that one can't notice it on us. To be young, carefree, blond, if possible;

sensible and ambitious and very clever without, however, letting any one surmise it; to appear overflowing with sentiment, when necessity requires it; that's what is expected of us; that's the successful type. . . .

"As for the moralists who grow hot

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about the perverseness of the present-day girl, they forget that we must fashion our own moral notions out of chaos. I know many girls who have the best, most moral views and live according to them. But they do so not because of what was inculcated in them, but because they rely on their own experiences and reflections.

"And if, as you loudly regret, we are fond of pleasure, lay great stress on dress and like to be well groomed, are these such dangerous symptoms? Many people cannot understand that hardships may be overcome with grace. They call us shallow, because they see only the light side of us. The modern girl has courage, and knows how to adapt herself to any condition of life."

"Why do they call us frivolous?" inquires another. "Because we take trips alone, go off on week-ends and smoke cigarettes? Or are we unwomanly because we cut off our braids which were uncomfortable during working hours, and a hindrance in sports? Or is it because we no longer knit stockings?"

"How often do we hear the insufferable: 'Things were different when we were young!'" laments a third. "Is it really so awful, that we want to fashion our own lives, and do the things that will exercise our talents? My ideal is freedom in every respect, confidence in myself, lack of prejudice, naturalness. . ."

And another rejoices: "We have discovered the present. We are not so afraid of life, because we are allowed to know more than our mothers at eighteen even dreamed of."

BUT HAVE THINGS changed so much, after all, asks one who is more thoughtful:

"Every day anew, we'd like to thank Providence, we girls of today, that we were not born fifty years ago. To have been a young maiden half a century ago, what a terrible thought, for at that time one had to do something that seems impossible to the girl of our time: one had to wait for destiny to come to one in the shape of some man who desired the good daughter of the house, for his wife.

"We modern girls can't sit still and wait for life to come to us, we are an active company, and go to meet life. We have a great urge to test and to develop all the qualities in us, and not be repressed on any side. We desire to make the most of ourselves, we like freedom and friendships and community life. And we don't wait for occasion to arise, we seek the occasion. We press into jobs, into the universities, into the industries, into social and political work. It is our ambition to come into personal, intimate touch with life. We do not want to be spectators, we want to be actors.

"Yet it is quite clear to us that the rôle of spectator is less fraught with dangers; that if we will play the game, we must expect not only joy and success, but also defeat and disappointment. We are willing to risk it. We take the diffi-

culties into the bargain, grit our teeth when things go wrong, and though we cry at times and are unhappy, we still think: 'It is better this way than if nothing ever happened.'

"For nothing to happen, is the most terrible state imaginable, and so we tackle this and that, and people say: 'How clever,' 'marvelous,' 'great stuff.' And the old ones shake their heads; that attitude of the older generation, we consider the highest appreciation.

"In seeking thus to mold our existence actively, we succeed beautifully—up to a certain point. Here something fundamental in nature embarrasses us, for we

girls of today are also women, young females, and in this femininity, where it is genuine and thoroughly developed, there inheres the quality of being passive and of waiting. . .

"Yes, it is true, we modern girls who do not want to wait, we wait exactly the same as our mothers and grandmothers did for the man who will be happiness, and in the highest sense of the word, life. What matters it, that in every other respect we make our own way, in this one important point, in our relation toward man, the best of us keep a passive attitude, waiting, anxious, fearful, lest fulfilment pass us by."

The New Rebellion

By MARIAN CASTLE

From the Woman's Journal, July

I HAVE SOLEMNLY signed my Declaration of Dependence. Henceforth, I shall be a traitor to my generation, a rebel against my class. For I am weary of my much-advertised independence; I am sick of the unspeakable bondage called freedom. In its name I have become a second-rate wife and citizen and person. But I am through. I have rebelled against rebellion.

It seems rather too bad, when one remembers how our mothers fought for all these things. For political freedom—when they were tired of being classed with children and imbeciles at the polls; for economic independence—they were ashamed of having to search their husbands' pockets in the wee small hours for even smaller change; for business opportunity—they scorned the assump-

tion that women could only teach or nurse; for educational equality—they disproved the theory that female seminaries marked the limit of their capacities; for sensible clothing—they were exhausted from managing seven petticoats and a bustle on the way to the pump; for a single standard—too long had they observed that wild oats gave a boy glamour, and a girl the cold shoulder.

At last, with a weary sigh, our mothers handed us their swords and shields. My generation, the war youth, carried the banner of freedom to unforeseen heights. We thought that the battle was not only for liberty, but for license; not only for unconventionality, but for unfaithfulness. We were inexorable in pouncing upon any furtive vestiges of scruples, restraints and inhibitions. Stark realism was what we sought. Blood. Lust. Decay. We could not see a primrose by the river's brim. No, indeed, we saw only muck and manure supporting an unidentified bit of plant life.

Our new freedom gave us the right to smoke, to drink, to sit up all night, to discuss the hitherto undiscussible and to work like men with men. Our clothes became sensible to the point of gooseflesh. Our mouths tasted like varnish. Our eyelids drooped over sleep-starved eyes. Perhaps there were some of us who cheated a little, who pretended to a greater emancipation than we really possessed. But if that were so, we were desperately anxious not to be found out. . .

Then we grew older. We married and portaged along with us all our glorious new freedoms. Strange how these new freedoms were beginning to chafe. But we dared not complain.

We had to read the same old sodden books of despair. We had to smirk at every man's religion. We had to subscribe to the old creed that husbands and wives



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YOUNG GERMANY

Cilli Aussem, one of Germany's post-war youth, and internationally known as a tennis star.

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inevitably hated each other. We had to go on drinking dubious cocktails, gambling fiercely at bridge till dawn, knowing smart people, talking smart talk, and thinking smart thoughts. We had to wax eloquent over the vice-of-the-month—to tear down two bricks where any one else laid one.

Until, at last, a few of us struck. A few of us who wished to exchange our flaming youth for the banked fires of maturity.

Walter Lippmann in his "Preface to *Morals*" remarks:

"What most distinguishes the generation who have approached maturity since the débâcle of idealism at the end of the war is not their rebellion against the religion and moral code of their parents, but their disillusionment with their own rebellion."

I am vastly disillusioned with my own rebellion. I find my new freedom desperately confining. So I shall become a rebel—unconventional, radical, iconoclastic. I shall rebel against rebellion.

My first heresy will be about the home. I am tired of pretending that all husbands and wives live in a state of armed neutrality. I shall be honest with myself, even though I descend to sickening depths of sentimentality. I may even go so far as to proclaim that there was only one perfect mate in the whole world for me—and that I married him. As for children, there is no prognosticating the lengths to which I may go in declaring that homes are particularly delightful places to be brought up in, that parental love is deliciously kind and shielding and unquestioning. That a child is not always a biological accident, but may be the deeply-to-be-desired climax of a happy marriage.

DRUNK with my freedom, I shall boldly declare that realism is life. And that life is not entirely a mosaic of perversion, insanity, incest and open sewers. That life, and hence realism, is as much the primrose as the manure, and that I have always entertained a faint and inexplicable preference for primroses to manure. That so long as I can know that there is an upreaching in humanity, that there are new babies to be bravely borne, old men to die serenely, and young men to live gallantly; so long as there are sunrises and snow-capped peaks and little towns with smoke curling out of chimneys; so long as there are great cities with greater churches and kneeling multitudes—so long as there are all these things, I shall choose my own pattern for the thing called realism.

Of course I shall be lonely. Iconoclasts are.

I am going to believe in the things I want to believe in, and do the things I want to do. I am going to

dare to say: "So sorry, but playing for high stakes gives me nervous indigestion. I'd rather not!" Or: "I've sworn off bridge. It enrages my husband and bores me. Besides, I have a new book to read. No, not 'The Well of Loneliness.' 'Sense and Sensibility.'"

Traitor!

I shall be able to say: "No cocktails, thanks. I don't like them and, besides, I doubt your bootlegger."

When the pack turns on me I shall still have the courage to suggest blandly that prohibition has advantages even for the upper classes. If I am not torn limb from limb by that time I may throw

in an airy reference to the fact that I like solitude, and long walks, and dogs and children, and whole evenings with not a thing to do but rustle pages and move farther back when the open fire gets too hot.

I shall calmly declare that I love my home, in spite of the fact that it is supposed to dwarf my individuality. That I sing pæns of joy over the fact that I may depend upon my husband for money instead of earning it myself. Who knows—in an orgy of radicalism I may announce that I think spankings are good for children! Yes, I am tried of freedom; I rebel at rebellion.

Where Life Begins

By HERBERT BUSER

From the *Atlantic Monthly*, July

ONE OF THE most obvious questions about life is, Where does it begin? When a child first becomes inquisitive he rarely asks, "Who am I?" in the manner of Socrates, but in practically every case he will ask his embarrassed mother, "Where do I come from?"

It seems that the question of life's origin suggests itself to the human mind sooner than the question of its essence. The problem of life itself is too deep for the average person. He observes it daily. He takes it for granted. But that it must begin somewhere he can understand. Witness the commotion aroused by the Tennessee debate on whether life began by special creation or by evolution—commotion not only among the theologians and scientists directly interested, but among the common people of every walk of life. On the other hand, discussions regarding the nature of life itself usually take place in the seclusive halls of big universities, and seldom are reported in the front-page columns of newspapers.

Man, being alive himself, has always taken a keen interest in all other living things around him. Among the earliest attempts at art and decoration by our caveman ancestors we find more images of horses and trees than of lifeless rocks and mountains. And throughout recorded history man has had his ideas regarding the origin of living things. He could not help but notice that living things were not all alike. Some were smaller and

smallest and simplest thing he could see, and in so doing he was led to the conclusion that life began spontaneously in filth and dirt. Beyond that point he found no sign of life, but only lifeless matter like rock and water and air. In the scale of things on this earth, therefore, life seemed to begin with the worms and moulds found in rotting and decaying substances.

NO MORE was known about this subject until the present scientific age. When we consider that 90 per cent. of what we know we have learned through the medium of our eyes, it is not surprising that modern biology dates back only to the seventeenth century, when the compound microscope was discovered. This literally opened man's eyes. The microscope made it possible for man to see things several hundred times smaller than his natural eyes had ever seen before. With the aid of the microscope it was discovered that all living things consist of cells about the same size, but that large animals and plants are composed of a greater number of them than the small ones, as large buildings are constructed of more bricks and stones than are small buildings. The smallest animals, like amoebæ, and the smallest plants, like algæ, consist of only one cell. For many years these tiny creatures, found in the grime and slime of stagnant pools, were considered to be the lowest limit and therefore the beginning of life.

But in the last half of the nineteenth century Pasteur discovered bacteria. Bacteria are so much smaller than other cells that many of them can live and multiply inside of a single cell, like rabbits in a barn. Some bacteria are so small that even with the microscope one can hardly see them. It was soon noticed that bacteria were not all alike. Many



From the *London Bystander*
Just an old-fashioned girl.

simpler in their make-up than others. He followed life down the scale to the

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species were found to exist. A few were disease-producing. Most of them were not only harmless but of great value—as, for instance, in breaking down dead animal and plant matter into useful soil for the growth of new vegetation. Bacteria vary in shape, the commonest being the spheres called cocci, the rods called bacilli, and spirals called spirilla. They vary in size, but are all invisible to the naked eye.

Pasteur furthermore exploded the belief that life originates spontaneously during the process of fermentation and decay. He proved experimentally that every cell and every bacterium descends from a parent cell of the same variety, and he was unable to find any living thing springing from dead matter. Fermentation and decay he showed to be the result of life activities of yeast cells and bacteria, and not the cause of such living things. Man had put the cart in front of the horse in that respect.

Bacteria were the smallest units of life the scientists could detect with the microscope. It had been hoped that a sufficiently powerful microscope could be constructed to permit still further investigation; but it was found that the human eye cannot perceive objects smaller than the wave length of light, and that limit had been reached. The hope of facing life at its very source seemed to be blasted. There still remained a gap between the bacteria and lifeless matter, an unexplored and alluring region of existence where scientists felt that life must begin. Darwin convincingly suggested that over a period of millions of years species of animals or plants could evolve from a lower to a higher order, even if biologists found that every cell descended from a like parent cell in the course of laboratory observation; because what is the human life span, and even the period of recorded human history, as compared with the millions of years of evolutionary development? Scientists have be-

come more and more convinced that evolution is not only a thing of the past, a matter of history, but a going thing. Life is progressing right now. And if it is progressing all along the line, it should also be constantly beginning. So the problem of where life begins has had to be attacked from another angle than that of the microscope.

Do we know anything about this gap between the lifeless and the living things? Yes, we do. Within the last few years certain discoveries have been made which are not as yet known to the average layman. Thanks to the invention of the ultramicroscope and to the perfection of bacteriological, physical, and chemical technique, a new field of knowledge has been opened up which for years had escaped the searching eyes of the scientists. While perfecting the methods of studying the smallest bacteria, laboratory workers discovered the ultramicroscope and the porcelain filter. And as a result of the discovery of these two instruments of research man got his first glimpse into that mysterious gap between the lifeless and the living.

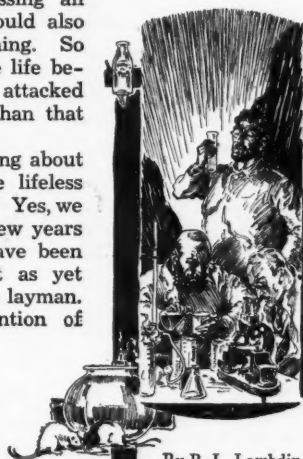
We have said before that objects which are smaller than the wave length of light cannot be seen directly even through the most powerful microscope. But, if illuminated from the side, they can be seen, because each particle becomes a point of light reflection. Just as dust in the air of a room, otherwise invisible, can be seen in the sunlight shining through a crack in the side wall—an experience we all have had. Based on this principle, the ultramicroscope enables us to see things hundreds of times smaller than

the smallest thing that can be seen through the ordinary microscope. And then there is the porcelain filter, which is used to separate the microscopically visible from the invisible. The latter pass through and are called filter passers. By using filters of different grades of porcelain we can measure the size of these filter passers.

Life has been discovered in material which goes through filters. This form of life, of which the first intimations were discovered in 1892, is the smallest known today. . . .

Now, whether filter-passing organisms as we know them today are the smallest living things, we do not know. But they certainly fit into the gap between the largest and most complex non-living chemical molecule known today, the pro-

tein molecule, and the smallest and simplest form of living thing known until recently, the bacterium. The filter passer completes the series of units in nature, which starts with the electron and ends with man. Situated in the middle of the series, at the dividing line between the lifeless and the living, we find that it has certain attributes of each. If it is not the smallest and simplest living thing, then it must at least resemble it, because there is not enough room within the gap to allow for much else. At least in the light of present scientific knowledge, life begins with these filter passers to come to our attention as we ascend the scale of nature from electron to man. From some such simple origin the evolution of life on this earth at one time began. Or could it be that it is constantly beginning from something similar to these filter passers, even today?



By R. L. Lambdin
in the Ladies Home Journal

Aristocracy Still Rules England

By HAROLD J. LASKI

From Current History, July

ANYONE WHO reflects upon the opposition a hundred years ago to the reform of the franchise in England can hardly avoid a sense of astonishment at the spectacle it presents at the present time. Without conflict, even without bitterness, universal suffrage has been attained; the Labor party is the largest group in the House of Commons, and a government the majority of which is composed of men of working-class origin is enthroned without any sense of unfitness in the seat of power.

The Englishman may be pardoned who concludes that he is more fortunate than other peoples. He has achieved, he con-

siders, a constitutional revolution without violence and by consent. He has established democratic government without any of the painful birth-pangs characteristic of continental people. Once more he has vindicated his claim to the possession of a political genius denied to other peoples.

Such self-congratulation is not unintelligible, but it is also perhaps a little facile in character. That Great Britain has become a political democracy in the narrow sense of the word, it is impossible to deny; all adult citizens vote and today no barrier stands in the way to keep any workingman from be-

coming Prime Minister of England.

But political democracy, after all, is not the same thing as social democracy. Before one concludes that the citadel of privilege has been taken, one has to scrutinize a little more narrowly the concessions which have actually been made. From that angle I suggest the victory is both less obvious and less spectacular than its more dramatic aspects would seem to warrant. The peculiar features of the English system, which made Bagehot insist on the genius of the Englishman for what euphemistically he termed reverence, do not seem in any marked degree to have undergone alteration.

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This conclusion may be tested in a variety of ways. It is true that the Labor party is the largest in the House of Commons and that within it trade union officials are the largest element. But it is also true that every member of the aristocracy who belongs to the party is also a member of the government; and that, broadly speaking, no class of members in the party has been more rapidly rewarded for their affiliation to it. No workingman has been elevated to the House of Lords; the peers whom Mr. MacDonald has created are without exception exactly the type whom Mr. Baldwin might have been expected to create. Only one workingman, despite a number of vacancies, has been made a Colonial Governor, and no notable Socialist clergyman has been elevated to the Episcopal bench.

Any one, moreover, who compares middle-class and working-class candidates for Parliament within the Labor party itself will notice that the former are invariably, on the average, of the younger generation. They have, broadly speaking, a differential advantage of ten years. The importance of this lies in the fact that, as the Liberal party diminishes in size and the Labor party becomes the natural residence of the radical-minded aristocrat, the latter will have the same differential advantage in the Labor party that he has had in the past in the older organizations. . . .

Let me summarize briefly the political aspect of the position. In a Labor Government the working class will have about half the government posts. None of its members will be in the House of Lords; none will be appointed to posts of importance abroad. They will have no part in a Conservative Government or even in its ranks within the House. Effectively they play no part in the civil service, none in the foreign service, none in the judiciary. They have a small part in the local magistracy, but the predominance of their opponents is so overwhelming that equality is decades away.

I MAY add that even under a Labor Government no royal commission or departmental inquiry of any kind has been appointed upon which people with Labor views have been in a majority. Under Conservative Governments, they have been given two or three places; but in so vital a commission as that on coal in 1925, there was no person of Labor views.

The same is true economically in England, the writer continues. Directors of the Bank of England and of joint stock banks are aristocrats, and industry generally is dominated by the same classes who ruled it before Labor's rise to office.

The accession of Labor to power, so far as commerce and industry are concerned, is not likely for any considerable period to result in an attempt to apply Socialist principles. Taxation will be a little heavier; social legislation will be somewhat more generous; foreign policy clearly will be infinitely more intelligent

and creative. There will be better factory acts, less hours of labor, more attention generally to the humanization of industrial and social conditions. But there is no reason to suppose that even a considerable amount of legislation upon these lines will bring a social, as distinct from a political, democracy.

The reason is obvious enough. In any large way the present technique will leave unaltered the ultimate disposition of economic power. It will not touch in any large way the hold of the upper middle class upon industrial direction. The amazing nepotism characteristic of English business life will remain the same.

THE REAL clue to the English State still remains what it was in Victorian times. The aristocracy has surrendered external privilege and retained, even intensified, its social prestige; while the monarchy, deprived of all active power, retains an impalpable influence which it is dangerous to minimize. Rank does not secure an Englishman a position of authority; but rank, even connection with rank, gives access to that position without payment of the price incumbent upon other men. There still surrounds the aristocracy the indefinable power of social consideration. Their values are still those which mainly impress the multitude. Recognition by them still seems to the outsider the proof that he has arrived. To be introduced under its auspices is still the high road to distinction. Its pervasiveness remains remarkable; its prehensile capacity has the impressiveness of genius. It can attach to itself great business men like Lord Melchett, great lawyers like Lord Sumner, even great men of letters like Bernard Shaw. Its patronage, in fact, is still of decisive importance. As I write there is vacant the chancellorship of a great northern university; and for its occupancy one hears canvassed the names of three peers not one of whom, rank apart, has any intellectual title to consideration. A royal birth, a great social marriage, loom just as important in the public eye as in the past; and it is hardly a year since the coming of age of the Duke of Norfolk was celebrated in the premier newspaper of England with the dignity of a leading article. The aristocracy has imposed its ideal of the leisured gentleman so completely upon the English mind that there is no class devoid of willingness to pay it is proper meed of worship.

The rise of the Labor party to office is the rise of a party which seeks social justice but is hostile to revolution. It seeks, therefore, a fundamental change

within the framework of the present system and upon the basis of a general consent to its operations. What so far has been noteworthy in its development has been its growth *pari passu* with the decline of the Liberal party. Many of its leading members were at one time Liberals; and most of its recent accessions are converts from that party. No one can deny the dramatic character of its growth; it is hardly twenty years since President Lowell of Harvard predicted that its inevitable future was to remain a mere wing of the Liberal party. But no one either can deny that its rise to power has synchronized with a blurring of the sharp outlines of its creed. Any one who compares its program of 1918 with the measures for which as a government it has made itself responsible can hardly fail to recognize that it has become with the responsibilities of office less a Socialist party than one of social reform. It goes far to the left of what a Liberalism like that of the Asquith Government would have been prepared to attempt; but it does not attempt measures to which that government would in basic principle have objected.

To some extent doubtless this is due to the fact that so far Labor has not yet had a majority. But any one who analyzes the position can hardly fail, I think, to realize that the certainty of an extraordinary gradualness in the position is inherent in its character. Finance apart, any attempt at drastic change by the Labor party would involve opposition from the House of Lords. To defeat that opposition means either waiting for two years to use the Parliament act or alternatively a general election with an unpredictable result. If drastic change were attempted by means of financial legislation, there would be bitter opposition from the City, with a consequent impairment of the structure of British credit abroad. The pledge, indeed, of Mr. Snowden not, save in unforeseen circumstances, to impose new taxation during his present term of office makes it unlikely that such drastic change will for the present be attempted. And the more fully Labor continues

to absorb Liberal elements, the more difficult it will be to alter the character of the English state within the lifetime of the present generation. That difficulty, moreover, is enhanced by a parliamentary machine that cannot deal with an ample program of reform in any rapid or wholesale way. . . .

It is an unparalleled situation. The English governing class, if the Labor party's ideal is to be fulfilled, must make of its own volition a greater sacrifice than



From Caricatures by Low
SIR AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN

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it has ever known. On the one hand is the fact that no class in history has ever previously, at least voluntarily, made such a sacrifice; on the other, is the undoubted fact that no governing class has ever had the same genius for making necessary sacrifices at the right moment as the British aristocracy.

It is, I believe, unthinkable that the conferring of political power upon the

democracy should not be accompanied, especially in an epoch of educational advance and rapid scientific change, with a demand for the equalization of social and economic privilege. At the same time it is necessary to remember two things. The only durable source of faction, as Madison said, is property; and it is about property that the debate is coming more and more to center. In the nineteenth

century, in the second place, the English government class held a position of such differential economic advantage that it was able to make large concessions without any serious danger to its internal preëminence.

That is no longer true, and every economic sacrifice of British capital is relatively more considerable in loss of authority than at any previous period.

After Sophistication—What?

By JOHN ERSKINE

From the Redbook, July

THOSE WHO ARE satisfied with our own times, and those who are not, agree that certain of the old taboos and restraints have been abandoned. We have become sophisticated.

What do we mean by sophistication? If we are old-fashioned we mean that the world is going to the dogs, that the young people, and their elders, too, have lost their ideals, have lost their reverence for what is fine, have ceased to be sensitive, have reverted to the animal in us. If we call ourselves Liberals, we mean that out of much confusion is coming progress, that the modern world has re-examined its institutions and its standards, has informed itself as to which institutions and standards really are essential to noble ideals, and which are historically the product of ignorance, of fear or of stupidity.

But whether we take sophistication in the bad sense or the good, we all ask, now that we are sophisticated, what is to come next? Havelock Ellis recently reminded us that the next business of our times is to create taboos in the place of those which have been abolished—to indicate by emotional and moral guideposts the direction in which the new world has elected to go. Unless we choose a direction, our unprecedented liberty is an empty privilege.

I am of those who believe that our sophistication has been not only inevitable but desirable. I wish we had even more liberty than we have yet secured. Sophisticated man is admirable if he is sophisticated enough. The half-sophisticated person, having discovered something of his history and something of the behavior of human nature, loses his ideals and becomes blasé. The thoroughly sophisticated man will learn all he can of his origin, of the origin of his emotions and of his ideals, and yet will keep the ideals, remembering that they too are natural, and the best part of nature at that. . . .

The attitude of lawlessness, the most widely noted symptom of our sophistication, can be illustrated from the three general fields of the home, of education, and of religion. Most of our debates about the modern world have to do with

these regions. To see where we are going, or at least to make a guess, we may list the kinds of information about each of these fields which the sophisticated have acquired. . . .

We might dwell for a moment on the idea that much of contemporary so-called wildness has been bred in youth by the progress of science, and we, the elders, have tried to drive into their heads as much of this science as we could. From history, from physiology, from anthropology, any well-read person now knows that much of what was once thought sacred and God-sent had either a casual or a very animal origin. If you interrupt me to say that the origin is unimportant so long as the casual origin has been transfigured by the spirit, I shall agree with you. Your remark shows that you are a properly sophisticated person—you are aware at one and the same time of the humble forms in which life begins, physical or animal, and of the ideal uses to which it can be put.

MANY young people have not grasped this important truth. Their attention has been diverted for the moment by the news, to them astounding, that our ideals have, in many instances, very lowly origin. They would not have been so surprised if the idealists of a few generations back had themselves been willing to face the whole truth of life—had admitted the mixture of earthly origins with idealistic ends.

To the sophisticated, Mr. Erskine continues, marriage can be studied as a problem involving chiefly children or companionship. They know that despite nature, companionship can be established first, and marriage thus elevated.

My guess is that human beings will always crave a noble and satisfying love, and that the next generation will not be less idealistic than preceding ones. When people fall in love, they wish to love forever. But I think they will approach marriage more and more in the hope of finding companionship. The children will come and will be cherished as much as ever they were, but mar-

riage will not be primarily an enterprise to bear and bring up children. I think there will be an increasing demand for information and instruction in the problem of companionship, in the terms on which we are likely to find our proper mate. And so important will this ideal of companionship become, that marriages will be more and more frequently dissolved when it is found that companionship is impossible.

And this, even in the interest of the children, I believe that the moralists of the future will hold it is better for children to live with one parent in peace than with two who are mismated.

THIS INVOLVES a new conception of divorce. Only two methods have yet been thought of to find out whether people are true companions. One is to live together experimentally before marriage; the other is to marry, make the experiment, and part if it is a failure. So much criticism has been poured on divorce, which is necessarily public, that an astounding number of people today prefer to make their experiments in some clandestine way before they commit themselves permanently. . . .

That this shifting of ideals has solved all problems, that the separation of the mismated can be accomplished always without tragedy, without heartache and without injustice, no one would pretend. From any catastrophe to the home, the children will always suffer. Yet unfortunately they suffer now, and sometimes more from the concealed unhappiness of their elders than they would from a public acknowledgment of the difficulties. In any case, I fancy that the children of the future, indeed the younger generation of today, are so far in harmony with the general tendency I have tried to indicate, that they too will ask from marriage, even marriage of their elders, a noble and complete companionship.

Our sophisticated youth is often more eager for a genuine education than we admit, and though young people may be ignorant, their natural instincts are usually sound. In the field of education

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their instincts correspond pretty closely to the ambitions their parents have for them. At present, in spite of much-heralded reforms, traditional education is firmly in the saddle. There must be far more sophistication, far more exposure of glaring defects, before we can hope for any marked improvement. But here it is easier than in most fields to guess at the directions which the improvement will take. . . .



By George Howe in the *Redbook*

STILL IN THE SADDLE

Despite the much-heralded reform, traditional education remains dominant in America's schools and colleges.

Education will begin like a geometrical system, with certain interests and attitudes in the individual, taken as axioms, and from that beginning the intellectual life will expand, as the rest of life does. In such an expansion I don't know where we shall find the proper moment to confer degrees; nor do I care. A sound education will resemble the training of an artist, like Michelangelo, for example, which begins with the rudiments of the craft and expands until it includes the study of human nature, of history, of science, of whatever has concerned the spirit of man. I don't know at what point of Michelangelo's career it would have been proper to bestow a degree upon him.

So firmly is the academic tradition established, I repeat, that dreams such as this will seem laughable. It is easy to defend the tradition. Degrees are still necessary, because without a degree you can't become a teacher. Without a degree you can't enter a first rate law-school or medical school. These degrees are required by law, under pressure from the members of the professions involved who wish to be sure that their future associates shall be cultured.

According to the tradition, the holding of a degree proves that you are cultured, or it indicates that you have for some time been exposed to culture, and perhaps some of it has stuck. This logical absurdity will continue until there are enough sophisticated people in the world, even in the learned professions, to realize that if you wish to know whether a man is cultured, the way is to look not at his degree but at him.

Our hope in education is in the kindergarten and in the elementary grades, where before the children come within the attraction of the university vortex, they benefit by an education which really expands. This expansion will continue to press out against the narrowing cone until the cone cracks.

In the field of religion our sophistication has gone far, yet in no other field is it so easily misunderstood. Where our pieties are involved, it is hard to be reasonable or just, and men who are otherwise intelligent often resent criticism of their religion, even examination of it. Strange that in this one field,

in his desire to know God, man should say that what was good enough for his

fathers is good enough for him. In unimportant or materialistic matters he recognizes the possibility of infinite progress, but in the spiritual world his emotions lead him to insist that truth is finite, and that he has it all. . . .

Personally I find nothing more hopeful for the future than the criticism which in our times is directed against the churches. In that criticism, however sophisticated it may be, is implied the validity of the ideals which a religion should stand for. When we are well past our present confusions, whatever outward appearance religion will wear, we are fairly safe in guessing that man in the first place will continue to have his gods, and will desire to worship them. What form the worship will take, it is idle to discuss; but if past experience is a reliable guide, there will be few innovations in it. The impulse to worship has always been an impulse to foregather with one's fellows, to contemplate the idea of the infinite, to celebrate it through the arts, through singing, through architecture and painting, through the stately motions of the ritualistic dance. Part of the satisfaction of worship is the sense of assurance which comes from joining one's fellows in a lofty and common emotion. This strengthening of courage and faith we are not likely to forego.

And the power of the churches will probably continue where it always has been strong, in the pastoral care. The priest or the minister, whatever his theology, visiting his sick, counseling the afflicted and the distressed, will still be a healer of souls and a prophet of wisdom. I fancy that the theology itself will more and more give way before curiosity to know the life of Christ. I should not be surprised if the churches became simple and modest, indicating a conviction that the house of God is elsewhere than in stones and mortar.

That Naval Treaty

From the New York World Editorial Page, July 1

It is a billion-dollar treaty for the purchase of naval inferiority.

IN THIS SENTENCE Senators Johnson, Moses, and Robinson sum up their objections to the London Naval Treaty. They have resorted to the well-known political device of playing both ends against the middle. By calling it "a billion-dollar treaty" they hope to arouse the small-navy sentiment; by calling it "naval inferiority" they hope to arouse the big-navy sentiment. They are more interested in prejudicing public opinion than in informing it.

The question of whether the American delegation made a bad and expensive bargain at London can be answered only by comparing the agreements in the treaty with the actual position of the

three navies when the bargaining began. Let us begin with the big 8-inch-gun cruisers which the dissenting Senators and Admirals regard as the most important ships. The bargaining started with the position as follows:

Great Britain	186,226 tons
United States	130,000 tons
Japan	108,400 tons

The next question to ask is what ratios these figures gave. For Britain and America the ratio was 10 to 7; for America and Japan the ratio was 10 to 8.3. It is all very well to talk about parity with Britain and a 5 to 3 ratio with Japan; when the bargaining started

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we were far below Britain, and Japan was far above a 3 to 5 ratio with us.

The next question is: What did the negotiators have to decide? They had to decide how many ships each power would be authorized to build between the London Conference which ended in April of this year and the date on which the treaty terminates, which is Dec. 31, 1936. In other words, the treaty lays down the authorized building program for the next six years.

What does it authorize for the next six years?

It does not authorize Britain to lay down any new big cruisers. Furthermore, it obligates Great Britain to scrap without replacing nearly 40,000 tons of big cruisers that would not be obsolete in 1936.

It does not authorize Japan to lay down any new big cruisers.

It authorizes the United States to lay down five new cruisers.

Now, if it is true that the big cruiser is the most formidable and valuable cruiser, "our supposed statesmen," as the report calls them, made this rather astonishing bargain. They got Britain to reduce her big cruisers. They got Japan to stop building cruisers. They got the right for America to build five. In terms of ratios, they got Britain to accept an inferiority of about 8.1 to 10 and Japan to accept an inferiority of 6 to 10. They entered the conference with an inferior big-cruiser fleet and they came out with the right to have superiority. That looks like pretty good bargaining.

What price did they have to pay for this achievement? The price was to let

Great Britain have a superiority in small cruisers and to let Japan have a ratio somewhat better than 3 to 5 with us. The treaty provides that in small cruis-

London is that America was authorized in the next six years to build very much faster than either Britain or Japan.

We are authorized to build three

tons of aircraft carriers to one British; five tons to one Japanese.

We are authorized to build 50,000 tons of big cruisers to none for Britain or Japan.

We are authorized to build almost an equal tonnage of small cruisers with the British and four tons to every one Japanese.

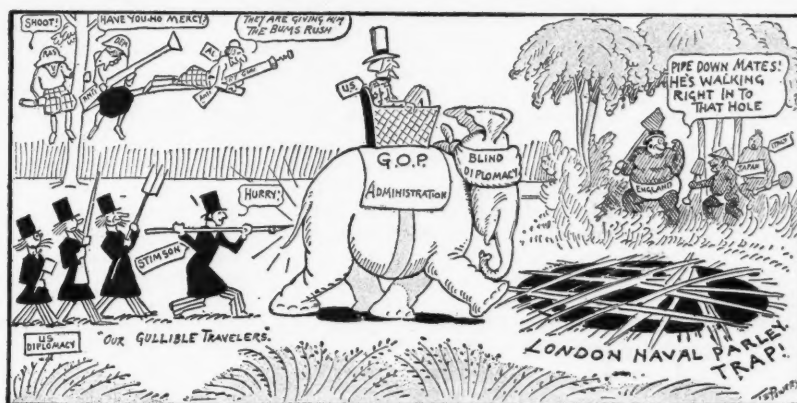
We are authorized to build about thirteen

and one-half tons of destroyers to Britain's eleven and seven tons to Japan's one.

We are authorized to build five tons of submarines to Britain's three, and to Japan's none.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED, in short, to build enormously more than any one else, perhaps more than Congress and the American people will wish to build. It is preposterous to say that we were out-manuevered by the British and Japanese when the facts are they have agreed to stand still in practically all categories while we build furiously to equal them in some and surpass them in others.

What does Senator Johnson really want? Does he want to build more than a billion dollars' worth of new ships in the next six years? Does he think he can build more than that in the next six years? Or is he complaining because out of the whole vast program there are a few cruisers which cannot mount more than 6-inch guns?



By T. E. Powers in the New York American

LITTLE DOES HE KNOW WHAT'S JUST AHEAD

ers the ratio may be Britain 10, America 7.5, Japan 5.3.

The charge that we made a bad bargain here turns on the point that in order to achieve this ratio America must build 70,000 tons of cruisers, armed only with 6-inch guns. These cruisers may be 10,000 tons each. They may have all the cruising radius on which the admirals lay so much stress. But they may not carry 8-inch guns. They may carry only 6-inch guns. Expert opinion is divided as to whether the 8-inch gun is in all respects superior to the 6-inch gun. It shoots farther. It does not shoot so rapidly. There is no way of deciding absolutely in the controversy. The delegation made a concession on gun calibers in return for their very considerable success in the big-cruiser negotiation. Granting the utmost that the most dogmatic expert says about the 8-inch gun, the concession was a small one and there was ample compensation. The country, when it examines the facts, will not, we believe, think it was a poor bargain.

As a matter of fact, what happened at

The N'th Century A. D.

By C. C. FURNAS

From the Scientific Monthly, July

LOOKING AHEAD to the N'th century we may expect to see a civilization wherein the drudgery of the working day will last, on the average, but two hours. (The figure two may be too large; it makes but little difference as long as the amount involved is small.) The average job will require practically no skill or intelligence and will consist principally of actuating various forms of push buttons or levers. That part of the population which works will be urban or, at the farthest, suburban. The food makers will be the last to move in from

the soil and do their work in vats and kettles. Whether the hog raisers, the corn growers or the lettuce and spinach people will survive the longest, we can not hazard a guess as yet.

The cities will be more numerous but of reasonable size. Even with modern transportation many of the present cities admittedly are too large; the congestion is irritating and makes for inefficiency. Probably a thorough analysis would show that the tendency to concentrate as many people as possible in one place is due more to commercial fads than to

economic expediency. At this time, to have proper standing, you must be "within an hour of New York" and standing is about all you do.

Soot for the cellar and cinders for the eye will long since have passed away, except possibly for the few caretakers at the gas works. All the places of manufacture will be at least as attractive as the average college campus, as they are even now in a very few instances.

The people will be fewer than at present. Let us hazard our reputation for figures and say that the cut in population

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will be one-half. This will leave enough to keep the tigers down to a reasonable figure in Burma, and fishing will be ever so much better. The open spaces will be more frequent and more open but still much more accessible for vacationists. Probably a cog road will run to the top of Mount Everest.

AFTER EACH person has finished his routine education, at, say, twenty-five years of age, he will stand in debt to the world for a given amount of labor. He may enter the employ of one of the large corporations for the purpose of working off the required amount of drudgery as painlessly as possible. He may sign a contract to do as the company bids for a certain number of hours, say ten thousand. In return the company will agree to pay a specified sustaining wage for the individual's entire life. The employee will be given the choice of a number of policies for delivering his labor. He may:

- (a) work two hours a day for twenty years
- (b) four hours a day for ten years
- (c) eight hours a day for five years
- (d) four hours a day for six months of the year for twenty years
- (e) eight hours a day for three months of the year for twenty years
- (f) etc., etc.

All this looks as if it were taken from an insurance actuary's note-book. Each average individual will contribute to the world's drudgery and will receive the assurance of the necessities of life in return, and when his obligation has been met he may go sauntering on his way to waste the most time in the most enjoyable manner.

We see a faint glimmer of the wage assurance idea in the old age pensions for teachers, government employees and workers in many industries. In some instances, even now, it is not necessary to have arrived at the dignity of senility and decrepitude before receiving an official sustaining allowance. . . .

The average man now works from one-half to two-thirds as long as did the laborer at the beginning of the industrial era, but he produces many times as much as in the former period—more shoes, more beans, more plows. What becomes of the greater production? We use more things; we use automobiles, radios, tooth-brushes, spinach, electric lights, soap and hot water. We travel more, have our hair marcelled and play golf, requiring twelve dozen balls, twelve clubs and a caddy. We have never completely satisfied ourselves that we have everything we need for our ultimate happiness.

In our hearts we commit murder more often than adultery because of the regular march of salespeople "introducing" new oil burners, dish-washers, clothes cleaners, hair dyes, guaranteed contraceptives, insurance, doorknobs and water heaters, but still we keep buying. The end of the new is not yet in sight, but it may confidently be expected that before long business will begin to slacken if it has not done so already. There are

entirely too many unemployed now, and unless some one shortens the working day or is able to make televisions and aeroplanes into household articles by next week conditions will grow steadily worse, and Mr. Hoover's manipulation of public works can afford but temporary relief. Ultimately we shall lose the recourse of added products to offset the improvement of methods which is certain to continue.

Either, then, the working day must be shortened and the wages correspondingly increased, so that every one may be employed, or a goodly portion must be left to starve. For permanent social security only one choice is possible—the working day must be shortened. The western world now knows that it is poor economy to have starving millions crying, "Bread! Bread!" . . .

Numerous corollaries push up their inquisitive heads and bark for attention. Let us ramble with passing curiosity among communism, culture, leisure, education, material possessions, race, war, religion, length of life and purpose.

PERMANENT COMMUNISM among creatures such as men probably will never be. There are far too many individual differences, and in any organism as complex as the human, differences cannot pass away. Undoubtedly there will be considerable socialistic control of the upper reaches of material wealth, but it is difficult to envision the permanent decadence of private property. . . .

When we turn to culture we deal with a dangerous subject. It has started wars and broken up bridge clubs. Yet it is so closely allied with physical conditions that we can not pass it by. . . .

The prospects now are that in the future each individual will have untold quantities of bouncing electrons, a complete assortment of all varieties of electromagnetic waves, immense quantities of materials and a thousand horse-power at his command. Comparing his situation with that of the Greeks, he will be living in conditions infinitely more conducive to leisure and culture than any Greek ever thought about.

Our cultural future rests almost entirely with our educational system. Leisure and education are the Siamese twins of the future social sciences. As the potentialities of the machine and of industrialism rise to their destined places the present tendency of education for the trade will be of minor importance and education for leisure will come to the fore, just as it has done in the past in schools for the privileged classes.

There can be little doubt that in the future our leisure is to be of much greater importance than now. . . . This training for leisure must do two things: it must orient the person in his intellectual world, minute as it may be, so that he may gain the greatest possible happiness therefrom; and it must teach him to be willing and able to allow other people to enjoy their happiness in their own manner as long as it is not disastrously anti-social, a public nuisance.

It is hard to see how we can get along on less technical training than we have at present, so for the extra schooling on how to live there is but one answer—more time. . . .

Despite their shortened labors the average man and woman will have many more possessions than now. There is no use in talking about how much. . . . The barriers between the races of the present must surely dissolve under the action of the solute of trade. We will associate too freely and become too intimate for the present great differences to be maintained. As to what race will survive and what shade or color the future citizen will acquire we do not know. . . . Naturally there will be but one language, but one government and but one set of laws upon the earth. . . .

It is hardly necessary to state that all these predictions are placed on the basis of the absence of war. The two-hour day certainly can never be reached as long as there are those who get out of control periodically and set out to put civilization's progress back a thousand years in a few short days or months. . . . Economic factors are probably the major causes of wars in the present era, and probably they will prove to be the principal contributor to the stoppage.

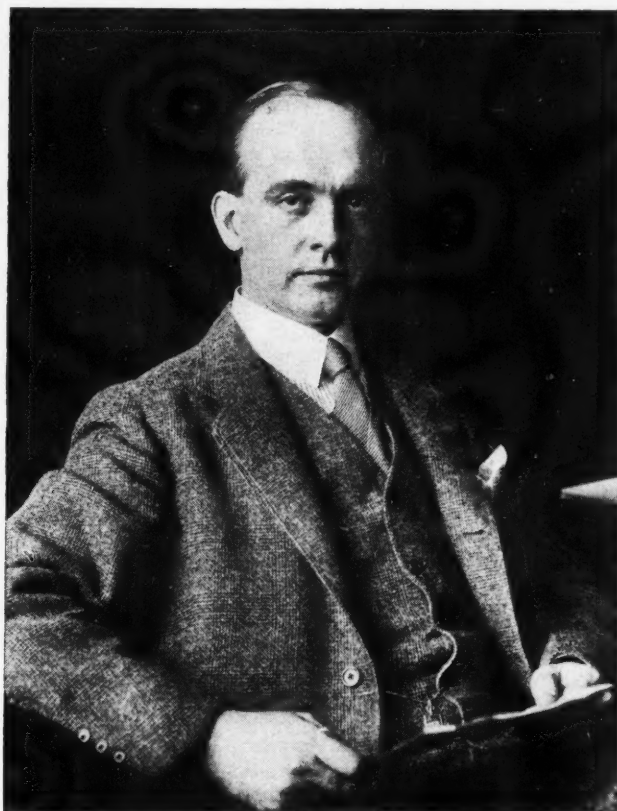
When all the merchants and tradesmen of all dimensions who might possibly be involved in a war become thoroughly convinced that there is no possibility of either side being an ultimate winner, then vigorous steps will be taken very quickly to settle differences by allowing twelve select business men to see which one can pound a table the longest and the hardest, rather than having twelve million of the populace make sausage of each other for the sake of some myth of national honor or a catchy phrase. . . .

THE BATTLE between science and religion, in the present sense, is inevitable and real. No quarter can be expected from either side. Creeds and supernaturalism are inimical to a scientific point of view of life. All the dangerous possibilities of the industrial age of the future can be controlled only if the social history is built on a foundation of humanistic but materialistic rationalism. . . .

Along with all these sociological problems and attracting much less attention are the purely biological ones. Let us assume that the ultimate physiological aim is the longest possible life with a minimum of pain and discomfort. What may we expect? . . .

After a man has had life prolonged and lived to a really venerable age he may have time to accomplish many of the things he would like to accomplish instead of only the few which are his allotment for the present period of activity. Even then he can never waste time looking for a purpose where probably there is none. Let it pass. Human happiness is the only reality. Do nothing to lessen or diminish it.

Education



GLENN FRANK

Revolution in Wisconsin

An Interview by Chester Morton with

GLENN FRANK

President, University of Wisconsin

A COLLEGE—NOT a country club. A college where Edison or Shelley or Charles Lindbergh might feel at home. A place where achievements, not grades, are important. Where the brilliant student is not kept back by the laggard. And a university which does *not* turn out graduates in a nicely standardized pattern like so many automobiles tumbling off the end of a long track, stamped finished.

It sounds like any college president's dream. It is the dream of one college president—and, moreover, he is making it come true. He is Dr. Glenn Frank, president of the University of Wisconsin and one of the outstanding educators of the day. The Experimental College there, under Professor Alexander Meiklejohn, has attracted wide attention since it was founded four years ago. And contrary to reports circulated in the press, this Experimental College has not been discontinued. It will enter its fourth year in September; its work is not yet completed.

And now further sweeping changes are announced—not in the Experimental College, but in the whole College of Letters and Science at Wisconsin, with its 6,000 students.

Dr. Frank is young, vigorous, enthusiastic. A few minutes' conversation with him shows the force of his leadership, the intensity of his convictions. He is enthusiastic over the changes in curriculum and educational procedure recom-

mended by the study commission at the university, and, in June, adopted by the faculty and the Board of Regents. But let him tell the story himself:

"The first point," he says, "is the substitution of actual achievement for mere bookkeeping credits. We are not interested in the mere adding-machine record of the student's grades. We are interested in what he knows and what he can do with his mind.

"EVERYBODY ENTERING college in the fall as a freshman will be subjected to a placement test. For instance, take the foreign language courses. If a freshman is going to study French, he will be tested for his achievement and he will be placed according to his actual achievement in that language, regardless of credits. If it is found that his credits are greater than his achievement, he will repeat some of his work. If, on the other hand, his achievement is greater than his credits show, he will be put in an advanced class. In this way the bright student will not be held back by the slow one. He will be in a class with students of like ability. He will take any particular course, not on the basis of his credits, but on the basis of his real knowledge of the subject.

"Secondly, a sharp line will be drawn at the end of his sophomore year. There will be entrance requirements for the junior year just as there are for the freshman year. At the end of the

sophomore year the class will be divided into three groups in terms of actual achievement. You might call the groups X, Y, and Z. The X group will consist of those students who without question will be admitted to the junior year. The Y group will consist of the students who, although they have done very good work, will have to apply for admission to the junior year. To be in that group will mean there are certain questions about the quality of your work. These questions will follow you right on into the junior year, and may suggest special adjustments, upon which your admission to the junior year will depend. You see it's a qualitative analysis of the class, rather than a quantitative analysis by grades. For all three groups will have passed their work so far as grades go.

"The Z group will be made up of the students whose quality of work will not at all admit them to the junior year. For those who have finished the two years' work, including this Z group, certificates carrying the title, 'Junior Graduate in Liberal Studies' will be awarded."

"But, Dr. Frank," he was asked, "won't the parents of these students in the Z group raise an awful hue and cry?"

The University President considered the question a moment. "It is obvious justice for the taxpayers," he said. "Why should their money go to keep in college students who are not making the best use of advantages the state has provided? And it is the best thing for the

Education



Photo by William Oliver

WISCONSIN'S EXPERIMENTAL COLLEGE STILL FUNCTIONS

Press reports to the contrary notwithstanding, this three-year-old adventure in educational ideas within the University of Wisconsin has not been discontinued. Though recognized as an experiment, and therefore not permanent, it will open as usual in September. Above is a group of its students, who sometimes refer to themselves as guinea pigs.

students themselves. This makes it impossible for the loafer to continue taking advantage of the facilities of the university even though he has skinned through to a passing mark. He can't convert the university into a country club for four years.

"Now the Z student may apply for readmission after he has been out a year. If he can return in a year's time and show evidence of actual accomplishment we will take him back. Perhaps, instead of going to work in an industry or a business, he will go to another college—if he can find one that will take him. And if in that college he has learned how to work, it will be possible for him to enter the senior year when he returns to us. Of course, that often happens now. A man is dropped for one reason or another, stays out a year or so, and returns. Frequently this type of student becomes one of the most serious workers in the university, and makes a stunning record.

"Thirdly, a new and larger freedom will be granted to the superior student than in the past. If by the time a student has become a senior he has consistently done good work and proved that he can use freedom, responsibly and profitably, he can be freed from routine in many ways. Perhaps he wishes to stay in his room for three days to work out a problem of some kind. This he will be allowed to do. He will not have to leave his work to attend an eight o'clock class.

"A fourth thing is that we are going to provide opportunity for a really serious student to come to the university without working for a degree. He may take any course he likes, as many or as few as he wishes, and stay a month or four years."

"Does that apply to all ages, and to both men and women?" he was asked. "Could a man thirty-five years of age or older be admitted?"

"Oh, yes," Dr. Frank replied. "He could come if he were seventy-five. And all these changes apply to women as well as men, of course. The only condition is that these students who are not working for a degree, but who are quite free to come and go as they like, shall not participate in extra-curricular activities.

"We want to make it possible by this policy for an Edison or a Shelley or a Charles Lindbergh who may happen to come to our campus, intensely interested in some one thing but indifferent to standardized pursuits, to follow his bent.

"Of course the student must satisfy the authorities of his serious intent before he gets in, and to stay in, he must continue to show that seriousness of purpose.

"A fifth change concerns major studies. In the past the major has been under the control of a single department, as, let us say, the Department of Economics. In the future it will be under the control of a division, as, let us say, the Division of the Social Sciences. The colleges of the university are divided into departments, but these departments are correlated in divisions representing broad fields, as, for instance, the Division of the Social Sciences, the Division of the Biological Sciences, the Division of Language and Literature, and so on. The divisions rather than the departments will, in the future, control the student's major. We are trying to break the back of a too-narrow specialization on the part of a student.

"And, in the sixth place, we are going to make university-wide use of general examinations. We don't care what marks you may have accumulated in a half-dozen quizzes. What we want to know is, have you mastered the subject? Have you a grasp of the field? Have you achieved something?"

A university, broad and progressive. That the University of Wisconsin must be if it is to reflect the ideas of the man at its head. A state institution, run by the taxpayers for the citizens of the state, yet big enough to make room for the geniuses, to consider the individual student. Its size would appear to be an advantage rather than a handicap.

"A college—not a country club." These words might well be chiseled in stone at the University of Wisconsin.

Johns Hopkins Today

By EDWARD W. BERRY

Dean of the College

WIDE DISCUSSION was aroused in academic circles several years ago by the reported decision of the Johns Hopkins University to abolish its undergraduate department, and to devote itself exclusively to graduate work leading to the Ph.D. degree. This scheme, which embraced certain other and more important features, was known as the Goodnow Plan after Frank J. Goodnow, then president of the university.

Throughout the history of Hopkins, founded in 1876, graduate work has been stressed; with the college playing a decidedly minor rôle. This was especially true in the early days. Hence the new move was hailed by many as a return to fundamentals.

The plan to do away with most of the college work has not been carried out, but the most important feature of the Goodnow Plan, namely, the provision that exceptional students wishing a professional career are able to commence this work at the end of the sophomore or junior year, is in full operation. The regular four-year college course leading

to the A.B. degree is retained, but at the end of the second year selected men are permitted to go directly into advanced work leading to the Ph.D. degree. If, after a trial, a man does not make good, he is allowed to drop back into the college where he may receive his A.B. in due course. Previously, a Ph.D. candidate spent four years in college and three or more years in graduate work—seven or more years' work. By the new plan, two years in college and four years of graduate work may win the degree—six years in all. According to President Joseph S. Ames, the new plan is operating successfully; and he points out that the United States has been the only country in the world to require four years as a prerequisite to intelligent graduate study.

It has been decided to make the college at Hopkins have a distinctive quality, and there are several interesting plans for enhancing its value. The first two years are regarded as the foundation upon which to build either a professional training or a liberal education.

Education

The ability to write clear and forceful English, to read French and German without delay, the appreciation of the contributions of science to the past and to our present civilization, some knowledge of the history of occidental culture from its dawn to modern times, and the part that past and present economic set-ups have played in our history, are some of the subjects that are essential.

It is frankly realized that we are living in a scientific and industrial age. Hence, the more outworn academic traditions will be allowed to die, and the student who wants a liberal education must be oriented in the present day environment, and will understand how that environment happens to be what it is. So Johns Hopkins keeps up to date.

Europe Goes to College

"UNIVERSITIES, WHETHER of the English and American, or of the Scottish and Continental European type, had been always institutions essentially aristocratic in character: their task had been to produce an elite, whether intellectual or social. The evolution of democracy in the nineteenth century changed this, and turned them into training places for the large body of intelligentsia which forms a considerable sector of the middle class in modern communities."

Since the War, in other words, the universities of the world have gone proletarian. Such is the purport of a paper read at Toronto before the Modern Language Association, now published in the *Educational Record*.

The nineteenth century emancipation of the serfs provided a huge peasant-born educated class in the next generation; and the War, by creating additional nations, furnished numerous governmental posts for which new universities supplied the candidates. Latvia and Esthonia begin to suffer from a plethora of university graduates, who are compelled to fill unsuitable posts. In America, due to the expansion of business and industry, the masses of college men can still be absorbed.

European education was hard hit by the post-war economic depression. Housing conditions among students were deplorable, and tuberculosis raged unchecked because of poor food. Finally governments provided dormitories and cheap dining accommodations, where formerly the students had been scattered widely in miserable town lodgings.

Education Sidelights

DR. HENRY S. PRITCHETT, president of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching during the entire twenty-five years of its existence, has asked to be relieved of active duty

beginning August 1. Dr. Pritchett had held various high educational posts before going to the Carnegie Foundation. He was professor of astronomy at Washington University, St. Louis, from 1883 to 1897; superintendent of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey from 1897 to 1900; and president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology from 1900 to 1906.

Dr. Henry Suzallo, formerly president of the University of Washington, and now of the faculty of Teachers College, Columbia University, will succeed him. Dr. Suzallo also has a distinguished



ALEXANDER MEIKLEJOHN
Head of the Experimental College at
the University of Wisconsin.

reputation as an educator. He is director of President Hoover's national advisory committee on education, which is engaged in coordinating the educational activities of the government. Four years ago Dr. Suzallo was the storm center of a controversy between those who supported his educational program and the adherents of Governor Roland H. Hartley of Washington. The struggle lasted two years, in the course of which the president was asked to resign. He refused, but the regents of the university then gave him a leave of absence, and appointed the college dean to be president. Thus Dr. Suzallo lost the fight. Students held torchlight processions on the campus and agitated for a strike, but this was discouraged by Dr. Suzallo.

• • DR. STEPHEN P. DUGGAN, director of the Institute of International Education, has recently returned to this country from Geneva. There he served as a member of the Committee on Inquiry appointed by the Secretariat of the League of Nations to consider the work of the League's Commission on Intellectual Coöperation and its relation to the Institute of Intellectual Coöperation at Paris. Dr. Duggan writes the REVIEW OF REVIEWS:

"It was really a remarkable experi-

ence. In addition to myself as an American, the Committee was made up of an Englishman, a Frenchman, a German, an Italian, a Norwegian, a Spaniard, and a Swiss. Yet despite that fact, our meetings were held in absolute harmony and we reached a unanimous conclusion as to the future work of the Commission.

"There is no question of the great importance of the field. The future peace of the world depends more upon international intellectual coöperation than upon any one of the imponderable factors. The impact of western culture upon eastern culture, which has resulted in the disintegration of the latter; the disappearance of spiritual elements in the native culture of primitive peoples, some of which were really valuable; the reaction of elements in oriental culture upon western life, which has already begun; few people in Western Europe and America are aware of the tremendous cultural consequences of the exodus of Hindus from India to Africa, to the West Indies and to other parts of the world; few Englishmen and Americans understand the influence of the immense numbers of Chinese who have gone to the Malay States and the Philippines, upon the spiritual life of the natives; all these were aspects of work which we discussed at Geneva and for which we tried to make provision for investigation in the future."

• • FROM MR. IVY LEE'S commencement address, "This Shrinking Planet," at Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee, June 11, 1930: "During your lifetime a new world has indeed been created. The essential characteristic of that world is that through improvements in communication and transportation this planet is becoming ever smaller, and the people who live in it, and the nations into which they are divided, are becoming more and more inter-related and inter-dependent. It is a world of change and of progressive movement. We know intellectually that these facts are true, but our complexes and stereotypes, our prejudices and prepossessions, have so far prevented our emotions from supporting our intellects in intelligently organizing the dynamic inter-relations which we know exist.

"But during your lifetime, science too has undergone a revolution. We cannot but believe that the new and compelling philosophy based upon the new science will inevitably unlock the doors of our emotional blindness. You graduate into a world in which the human mind is being set free. It is a new enfranchisement of the human spirit greatly to be and more greatly to become."

• • REPRESENTATIVES of more than eighty universities of the world witnessed dedication of a group of new buildings of the University of Brussels in June. Honorary degrees were given Ambassador Hugh Gibson, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and Edgar Rickard of the committee for the relief of Belgium. King Albert presided at the ceremonies.

Among the States

Millions from the Gasoline Tax

By NORMAN DAMON

LAST YEAR the eleven-year-old gasoline tax produced revenue exceeding 431 million dollars. It is a painless tax—simple and unbelievably inexpensive to collect—and brings in an amazing total of money. So successful is it that there is great temptation ever to increase the rate another penny. Twenty-one states changed their rate upward in 1929, and the last two taxless states, Illinois and New York, gave up the fight and joined the procession. Three states now add six cents to the price of each gallon of gasoline.

How long will the goose continue to lay the golden eggs?

Oregon imposed the first gasoline tax in 1919, but North Dakota, New Mexico, and Colorado followed quickly, in the order named and in the same year. Only one state joined the list in 1920, but after that the race to levy the tax gained momentum. Ten states adopted the idea in 1921, four in 1922, sixteen in

1923, nine in 1925, two in 1927, and the last two in 1929.

There is wide variation in the gasoline tax rates in force in the forty-eight states and the District of Columbia, apparently occasioned by different requirements in the financing of their highway systems. In general it appears that the rate is highest where good roads started late and there remains large mileage still unimproved.

In 1922 the popular rate was 1 cent a gallon, prevailing in sixteen out of nineteen states. In 1924 the most common rate was 2 cents; by 1927 it was 3 cents, and last year there were more 4-cent states than any other rate.

THE MOVEMENT for higher rates, first noticeable between 1924 and 1927, still continues. The twenty-one states which stepped the tax upward last year may be considered in groups according to the rates, as follows:

Seven abandoned a 2-cent tax—Kansas, Minnesota, North Dakota, and Washington going to 3 cents, and Louisiana, Nebraska, and Texas to 4 cents.

Ten abandoned a 3-cent tax—Colorado, Indiana, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Vermont, and Wyoming going to 4 cents, and Montana and Tennessee to 5 cents.

The remaining four changes last year were: North Carolina from 4 to 5 cents, Georgia from 4 to 6, Florida and South Carolina from 5 to 6, New York adopting a new tax of 2 cents, and Illinois one of 3 cents.

A 6-cent rate was achieved last year for the first time, the doubtful honor of having this highest tax being shared by the three contiguous states of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. Since the average car is used enough to consume ten gallons of gasoline each week, it contributes approximately \$30 per year toward good roads through this one tax alone.

Does the rate of return fall off as the tax is raised? Does a high tax tend to keep the car in its garage? It is hard to say. The average annual payment per vehicle in the 2-cent group of states (six states and the District of Columbia) last year was \$10.98. Theoretically, therefore—if we use this lowest tax group as a base—the rate of return would be \$5.49 per penny of tax. This theoretical return compares with actual returns as follows:

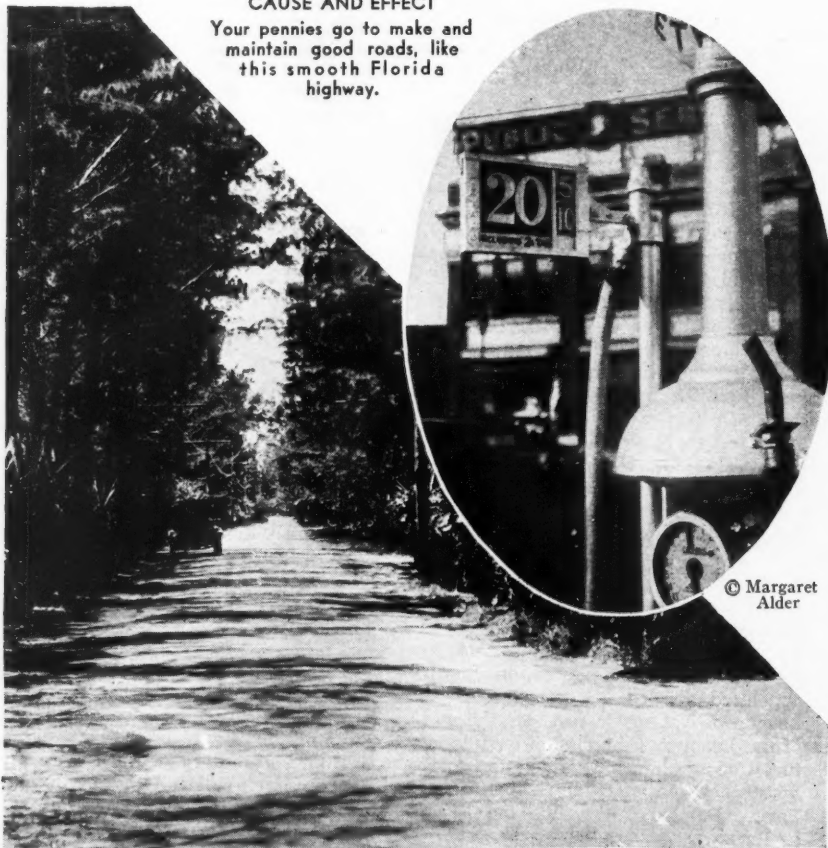
Rate	Theoretical Return	Actual Return
1 cent	\$5.49	
2 cents	10.98	\$10.98
3 cents	16.47	15.71
4 cents	21.96	20.20
5 cents	27.45	26.24

On this evidence alone one might assume that there is a slight falling off in the use of motor cars as the tax rises. Yet the consumption of gasoline, per motor vehicle, has been increasing steadily during this period of the tax on gasoline:

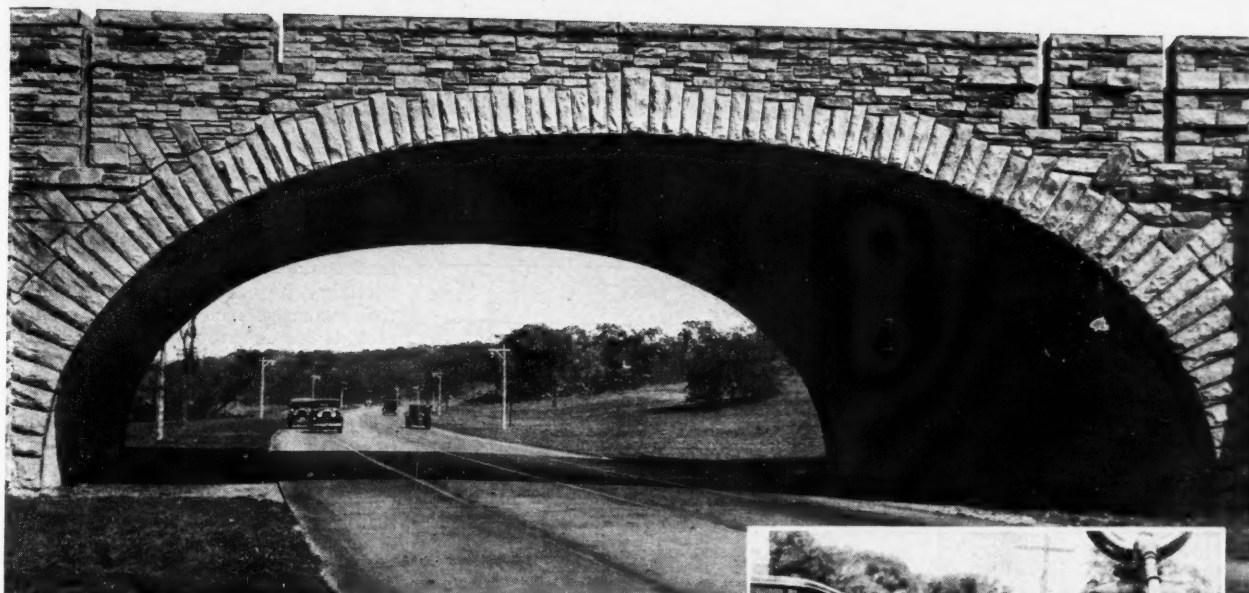
1921	388 gallons
1922	395 "
1923	398 "
1924	398 "
1925	422 "
1926	438 "
1927	485 "
1928	508 "
1929	532 "

CAUSE AND EFFECT

Your pennies go to make and maintain good roads, like this smooth Florida highway.



© Margaret Alder



Ewing Galloway

MANY STATES ARE BUILDING HIGHWAYS LIKE THIS

The motorist who spins along delightful ways like that above often pays for their construction and maintenance as he rides, without being too conscious of it. The gasoline tax last year brought in more than 431 million dollars—95 per cent. of which went into the making of new roads.

The table is based upon the assumption that 90 per cent. of all gasoline is consumed by motor vehicles.

It is self-evident that road improvement leads to greater mileage per gallon of gasoline. On the other hand, the existence of a better road is an inducement to greater vehicle use. That this increased use of the vehicle offsets the factor of decreased consumption per mile is indicated by the average increase in annual consumption per vehicle.

PERHAPS THE REASON why there is so little objection, even to a 6-cent tax, is that the funds are expended almost entirely on the roads. Last year 95 per cent. of all gasoline tax revenues were used for state and local highway construction and maintenance. This includes interest and principal payments on bonds. Here is how gasoline tax revenues were spent in 1929:

State highways	\$317,887,598—73	per cent
County and local roads..	88,565,651—20.5	" "
Miscellaneous.	24,405,027—5.7	" "
Collection cost (30 states) ..	778,178—0.2	" "
Total	\$431,636,454	

Thirteen states used gasoline tax revenues to meet highway bond interest and principal payments, as well as the counties in two of these states. In several states gasoline tax receipts were combined with registration fees for debt payments. In addition, seven other states devoted automobile registration revenues to debt service. Thus a total of twenty states serviced highway bonds from special motor vehicle taxes.

Only 5 per cent. of the total available funds was used for other than rural highway purposes; yet \$24,000,000 was thus diverted by fourteen states to schools, general funds, city streets, and miscellaneous purposes.

Three states accounted for most of this diversion. In Texas, \$5,600,000 was used for schools; in Ohio \$6,200,000 was set aside for city streets, and in Florida \$5,000,000 was about equally divided between schools and city streets.

Eight states and the District of Columbia set aside money for city streets; three spent gasoline tax money for

schools; in six, small amounts went into the general funds; in Mississippi a special additional tax was collected in two counties for a sea wall, and in New Jersey a small amount was made use of by the Department of Commerce and Navigation.

The division of gasoline tax funds between the state and county and other local units merits consideration. While the percentage of funds going to counties remains fairly stable, the amount so used is increasing rapidly. There seems to be



Gasoline Tax Rates January 1, 1930

6 cents	5 cents	4 cents	3½ cents	3 cents	2 cents	
Florida	Arkansas	Alabama	New Hampshire	Utah	California	Connecticut
Georgia	Kentucky	Arizona	Ohio		Delaware	Massachusetts
South Carolina	Mississippi	Colorado	Oklahoma		Illinois	Missouri
	Montana	Idaho	Oregon		Iowa	New Jersey
	New Mexico	Indiana	Pennsylvania		Kansas	New York
	North Carolina	Louisiana	South Dakota		Michigan	Rhode Island
	Tennessee	Maine	Texas		Minnesota	Wisconsin
	Virginia	Maryland	Vermont		North Dakota	Dist. of Columbia
		Nebraska	W. Virginia		Washington	
		Nevada	Wyoming			

Among the States

some tendency toward an increase in the gasoline tax for secondary and other local road development, at the same time that legislatures are increasing the state

highway system mileage. Thus the counties are being doubly relieved and the state saddled with additional mileage without compensating revenue.

How the Gasoline Tax Swept the Country

Year	Number of States Imposing Tax	1/4¢	1¢	2¢	2 1/2¢	3¢	3 1/2¢	4¢	4 1/2¢	5¢	6¢
1919	4	1	2	1							
1920	5	1	3	1							
1921	15	1	13	1							
1922	19	1	16	2							
1923	35		15	11	1	8					
1924	36*		7	17	2	9		1			
1925	45		3	21	1	12	3	4		1	
1926	45		2	22	1	9	3	5	1	2	
1927	47**			13		16	1	11	1	5	
1928	46			13		14	1	11		7	
1929	49			8		9	1	20		8	3

* The District of Columbia adopted a gasoline tax in 1924 and is counted as a state in this table.

** Illinois gas tax law declared unconstitutional during 1927.

Our Governors Talk Things Over

Money, Coming In and Going Out, Is the Chief Topic

UTAH and its energetic Governor Dern played the rôle of hosts to this year's Conference of Governors, which met at Salt Lake City from the 30th of June until the 3rd of July. It was the twenty-second annual meeting of state executives, the first one having been called by President Roosevelt in 1908. Last year the Governors met at New London, the year before at New Orleans. A chronological or composite list of the major subjects threshed out at these round-table gatherings would be impressive in its variety, and even more illuminating in its gradual but complete change of interest. Would a Conference of Governors twenty or even ten years ago have debated a state tax on sales, a pension for the aged, or insurance for the unemployed?

There were twenty-two Governors present at Salt Lake City. We present the list as of real interest:

Arizona—John C. Phillips.
California—C. C. Young.
Connecticut—John H. Trumbull.
Georgia—L. G. Hardman.
Idaho—H. C. Baldrige.
Illinois—Louis L. Emmerson.
Indiana—Harry G. Leslie.
Iowa—John Hammill.
Maine—William T. Gardiner.
Minnesota—Theodore Christianson.
Missouri—Henry S. Caulfield.
Montana—J. E. Erickson.
Nebraska—Arthur J. Weaver.
Nevada—Frederick B. Balzar.
New York—Franklin D. Roosevelt.
North Dakota—George F. Shafer.
Oklahoma—W. J. Holloway.
Rhode Island—Norman S. Case.
Utah—George H. Dern.
Virginia—John G. Pollard.
West Virginia—William G. Conley.
Wyoming—Frank C. Emerson.

Governor Dern's opening address draws a blush of guilt and shame from this department of the REVIEW, at the point where he emphasized the high honor of the Governor's office compared with that of the Senator. Each state, he argued, has two Senators but only one Governor; besides, a Governor may appoint a Senator. Our guilty feeling comes from the fact that we have given much more space in these pages, within recent months, to candidates for the Senate than for the office of Governor.

REMINISCENT, PERHAPS, of the fact that President Roosevelt addressed the first Conference of Governors, and indicative of progress in communications in the twenty-odd intervening years, was the address by President Hoover on the opening day. But Mr. Hoover spoke from his study in the White House, over the radio, to this gathering of state executives nearly three thousand miles away. He thanked the Governors for their coöperation in expanding public works to alleviate unemployment; and it is proper to remind the reader that this Hoover Plan was first presented to a Conference of Governors two years ago, at New Orleans, before there was an unemployment crisis and even before Mr. Hoover was elected President. In his radio address the President declared that expenditures and contracts for new public works in the last six months have been not less than \$1,700,000,000—exceeding the boom year 1929 by \$200,000,000. The second half of the year, he asserted, promised even greater results.

New York's Governor, Franklin D. Roosevelt, spoke most fully upon this matter of unemployment. He refused to accept the Census Bureau's figures relat-

ing to the jobless, as wholly out of line with known facts. "Unemployment insurance we shall come to in this country just as certainly as we have come to workmen's compensation for industrial injury, just as certainly as we are today in the midst of a national wave of insurance against old-age want." It will be necessary, he admitted, to guard against the encouragement of idleness and to provide for contributions by the workers themselves that would make the system self-supporting.

MINNESOTA'S GOVERNOR finds "an insidious trend toward centralization," an almost imperceptible but constant shift which threatens the indissoluble union by undermining the authority of its indestructible states. He fears an effect on the quality of citizenship by removing the scene of governmental activity too far from the people in whom the sovereign power rests. He does not believe that any state is justified in surrendering to the federal government any function the exercise of which is not essential to the national welfare, or which cannot be exercised with reasonable efficiency by the state. Thus he disapproves of the practice of offering federal subsidies (such as those for roads) as a spur to state action, a vogue of matching money which may soon see the taxing power of the states mortgaged to support projects controlled at Washington. He would accept and welcome federal aid, but he evidently wants no strings attached. "Every question which concerns one state only should be decided by the people of that state."

West Virginia's Governor, William C. Conley, told his colleagues about the so-called "gross sales tax." Those who have watched the state gasoline tax sweep across the country, and the progress of the newer cigarette tax, will do well to become informed about the sales tax. A form of it is already law in the states of West Virginia, Georgia, Pennsylvania, and Kentucky. After all, the gasoline and cigarette taxes are nothing but sales taxes. In Kentucky this general sales tax is imposed only on retailers. Governor Conley classes the West Virginia law as an occupational tax based on gross receipts. He argued that such a tax flows uniformly with business conditions, is easily computed and cheap to collect. He likewise stated the objections. One of these is the fact that an industry which does a large volume of business though actually operating at a loss is taxed far more than another industry making a large net income with a small volume of business.

As Governor Dern reminded his colleagues on the opening day, this Conference of Governors is unique in that it discusses matters of common interest but takes no action. There are prepared addresses and informal debates. At this last gathering it was proposed to establish a permanent research and fact-finding agency, to work under a committee of the Governors.

Religion



Canon William S. Chase, a leading Episcopalian advocate of prohibition.



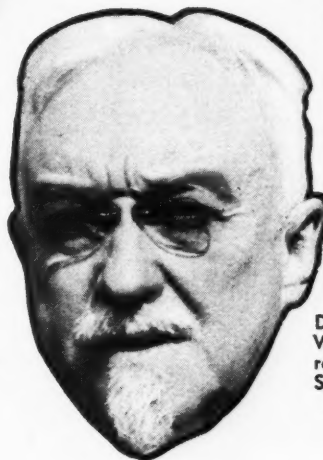
Bishop James Cannon, Jr., chairman, National Legislative Committee, Anti-Saloon League.



Dr. F. Scott McBride, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League.



E. Deets Pickett, of the Methodist Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals.



Dr. Clarence True Wilson, national secretary, Temperance Society, Methodist Episcopal Church.

MEN WHO REPRESENT
THE CHURCH IN
POLITICS

Preachers in Politics

THE WETS, the business men, the leagues of this and that, have the right to lobby. What of the churches?

THUNDERINGS AGAINST dragging the church into politics, heard during the 1928 presidential campaign, are reverberating again. A Congressional lobby-investigating committee has sought to find out how the churches play politics. The churches themselves not only confess their attempts to influence legislation, but boast of results. The tumult increases as Wet sentiment becomes more articulate. And an editor sets the tone for all when he says:

"It is not proper for a church in this country to attempt to establish its moral judgments as statutory law."

To say that the church has no business in politics sounds like a cardinal American doctrine. The Constitution itself declares that all legislative powers shall be vested in Congress alone, and, in the First Amendment, that Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion. But now Professor Mark Mohler of Skidmore College analyzes the history of American churches in politics in *Current History*, and he comes to this final statement:

"Citizens united in an ecclesiastical group have the same right in the United States to seek to incorporate their views into law as do other social organizations, such as the Association Against the Eighteenth Amendment, chambers of commerce and leagues for this and for that. All must be subjected to the same regulations concerning the proper limits of lobbying and campaign activities. In legal matters the churches may justly claim equal rights, but not special privileges. A lobby for the protection of the morals of the nation is no more dangerous than a lobby for the securing of material well-being."

Our whole law is based on the moral Christian principles of the old English common law, argues Professor Mohler, plus the colonial lawmakers' own conceptions of right and wrong—as witness the blue laws. Most of the colonies had established churches. Protestant Christians in the colonies, as in the mother country, were the politically dominant elements, and their opinions on marriage, gambling, dancing, and the like

were incorporated into law. Therefore, concludes Professor Mohler:

"The assertion that no church should attempt to establish its moral judgments as statutory law is tantamount to declaring that our whole legal system is built up on the wrong foundation. To remove from our public law all principles of Christian ethics would be very much like pulling the wool from a closely woven fabric, leaving it flimsy shreds."

In time an increase of non-church citizens and foreign born Catholics with continental-sabbath notions brought increased pressure to bear on Sunday restrictions. Likewise theater-going, card-playing, and dancing became respectable as well as legal, while divorce became more widespread. But these changes came not from a disestablishment of Christian morality so much as from modification of moral conceptions—for many church members approved the new standards. Nor was there any outcry about mixing religion and politics.

Not so with slavery. Professor Mohler

Religion

goes on to tell how in the early part of the nineteenth century most preachers had no objections to slavery. They did not feel they could interfere in the legal relations of master and slave. But the cry for human freedom grew, and the churches were torn, as was the nation itself later. Preachers became more and more vocal on the subject, and before very long the cry against ministers mixing in affairs outside their sphere was heard. Today prohibition holds the stage, and the members of churches are once more divided against themselves, though largely without geographical concentration as with slavery.

"As to what the future will bring—enforcement or revolution—our national experience shows the possibility of either," continues Professor Mohler. "But in the light of history there is nothing new in the charges, 'dragging politics into the pulpits,' or 'religion into politics.' The preachers of the nation have always engaged in politics whenever they have believed that an ethical principle was at stake. Nor is there any distinction between the denominations in this respect."

Those most outspoken in the view that a church has no business in politics have usually been the opponents of church standards, though politicians have not hesitated to profit by church support. The American revolutionists mobbed loyalist preachers and defended the pulpit patriots. The Southern Methodists charged that the Northern leaders had brought a party issue, anti-slavery, into the denominational councils, and then proceeded to defend the slave system, as they now defend prohibition. Lincoln not only accepted but sought approval of the denominations. And while Catholic leaders now attack Protestant preachers for mixing in politics, they themselves publicly oppose the Eighteenth Amendment.

THEFORE, SAYS Professor Mohler, this conclusion is inevitable: that the present storm, like those in the past, arises not from mixing the church with politics, but from bringing moral issues into the political arena. He adds: "Are the churches to determine for themselves what are moral issues, or must they wait until the politicians have incorporated the proper ethical standards into public law before they venture to proclaim the truth? Such a policy, especially in view of the need for reinterpretation of principles of conduct in our rapidly changing conditions, would make the preachers merely conservers of decadent ideals rather than leaders in building a better world order. Moreover, the sects would all unite against any censorship differentiating them from any public speakers, for, on one point, they agree; each believes itself the authoritative interpreter of the Will of God for man's ethical behavior, though they disagree as to what that Will teaches on many issues.

"Should the sectarian organizations confine their efforts to talk and formal resolutions? That method was tried and

found ineffective. The mere words of the clergy have never had weight in the United States. The Puritan political parsons were powerful only while they held the reins of government. With 'the fall of the wilderness Zion' and the progress of disestablishment, the preacher has become, in the eyes of the state, merely a citizen among many. On the other hand, unlike the policy followed in France, Mexico, Russia, and other countries, the United States law has not discriminated against churches and their representatives in the matter of freedom of speech, press and petition.

"Here, indeed, is a tradition as powerful as any in our political philosophy. That it should be abandoned at this late day is inconceivable."

Toyohiko Kagawa

IN THE *World Tomorrow*, Kirby Page calls Toyohiko Kagawa "one of the most amazing men of this generation . . . beyond doubt the outstanding Christian leader of Japan." Mr. Kagawa is attempting an ambitious evangelical campaign. He is determined to raise to one million (from the present 250,000) the number of Christians in his country—all within the next three years. But his is not the ordinary evangelism.

Says the *Federal Council Bulletin*: "the movement associated with Kagawa's leadership is one in which a glowing social passion is part and parcel of evangelism." Toward this he plans a betterment of the economic, physical, and social conditions among his countrymen. "Temperance, social justice, better education for the poor and the abolition of licensed prostitution are all a part of the program," adds the *Bulletin*. "He is even calling for the creation of mutual aid societies and coöperatives—as a part of his evangelistic program in the name of Christ! Why? Because they are expressions of the Christlike life of love."

About seventy years ago America sent its first Christian missionary to Japan, ostensibly to help the Japanese and with no thought of personal gain. And now, the *Bulletin* suggests, this evangelical scheme sponsored by a Japanese in Japan is proving to be a stimulant to Christianity in this country.

Kagawa is only forty-two—but he has written forty books! They range from science to poetry and religion to economics. He is in exceeding poor health, nearly blind, and tubercular—but as a speaker he can fill any hall in Japan, and at any time. This year he was forced to take a month's rest by his physicians. His friends canceled all his engagements for him and sent him away. During this time he dictated three books to a secretary. Fourteen years of his life were spent in the slums of Kobe; he has organized and managed social settlements in Osaka, Kobe, and Tokyo.

These facts indicate his fitness for his present undertaking. A single instance,

cited by Kirby Page again, proves it further: "A friend told how on one occasion after completing an evangelistic address at 10:30 in the evening, Kagawa went to help the cooks of Tokyo organize a union. Finishing at 2 A. M., he retired for a brief rest and then, after early morning devotions, he addressed a 6 A. M. meeting."

Religious Sidelights

ST. PETER'S in Rome was resplendent with gorgeous robes, silver trumpets, huge crowds, widespread enthusiasm. Pope Pius XI., in a cape of cream colored silk embroidered in gold and silver, was carried to a throne by the high altar. The Cardinal Postulator of canonization advanced and asked the Pope to "inscribe the ten blessed martyrs among the saints." The Secretary in charge of Briefs to Princes replied for the Pope that the merits and values of the blessed ones were well known, but before declaring them saints, prayers should be offered to God for guidance. There were prayers.

Twice more all this was repeated. On the third request from the Cardinal Postulator of canonization, the Pope replied in Latin that the blessed ones had been raised to sainthood. The silver trumpets blared, the big bells of St. Peter's boomed, and the bells of all 400 churches in Rome took up the ringing.

Wherefore North America now has its first saints. Eight of the ten canonized were Jesuit missionaries, tortured to death by Iroquois after twenty-five years of missionary work among the Indians near Quebec in the seventeenth century. Their feast day has been assigned as September 26.

The Catholic Church now numbers its saints by the thousand, with at least twenty for each day in the year. To be canonized, a person must have been dead fifty years. He must first have been made venerable, and then beatified by the Pope. This honor necessitates minute investigation to prove the life of the deceased to have been holy. Later, when sainthood or canonization is proposed, miracles since beatification must be proved.

• • THE CENTRAL Conference of Raibis met in Providence during June. It was their forty-first conference. Steps were taken to combat compulsory Bible reading in public schools. All attempts to introduce religious education into the schools were opposed, as were any sectarian activities.

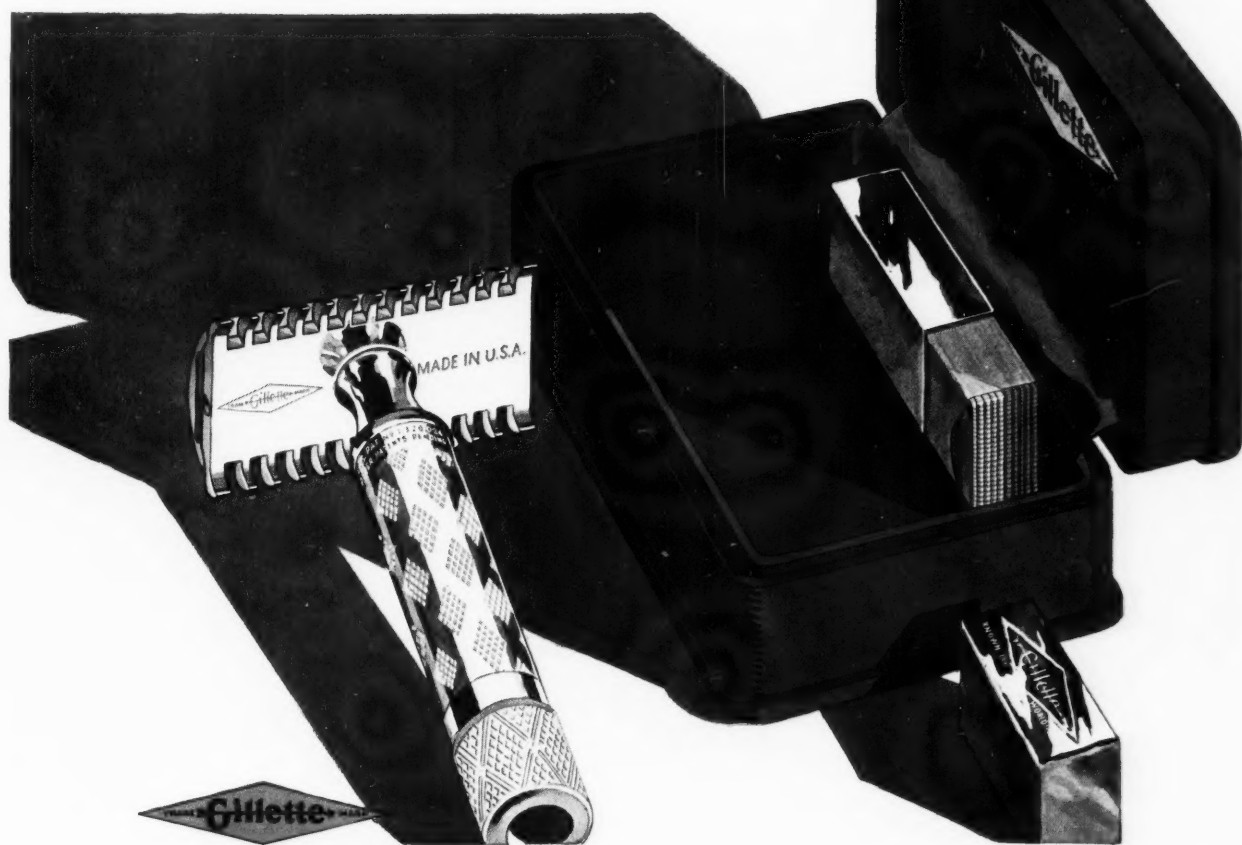
• • NEARLY SEVENTY years old, and with thirty-two years of ministry in the Broadway Congregational Tabernacle of New York City, Dr. Charles E. Jefferson preached his final sermon recently, from the same text as his first sermon there. "God so loved the world that He gave his only begotten Son that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have eternal life."

GILLETTE

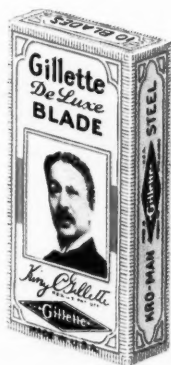
NEW DE LUXE

RAZOR AND BLADE

The Criterion, \$5.00, in gold or chromium plate, with ten De Luxe Blades of Patented Kro-man steel. Razor manufactured under U.S. Patent No. 1,328,024.

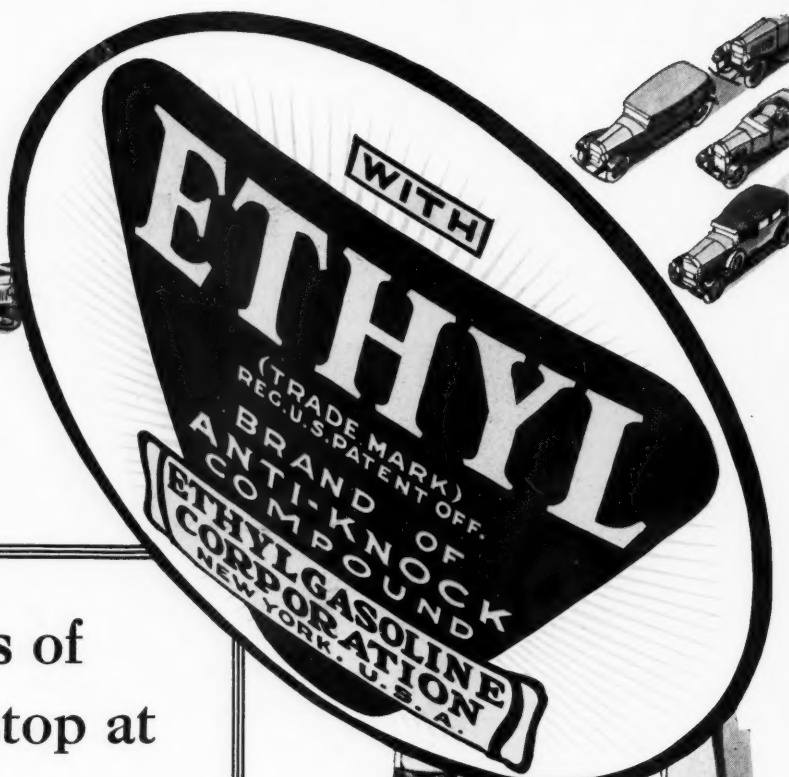
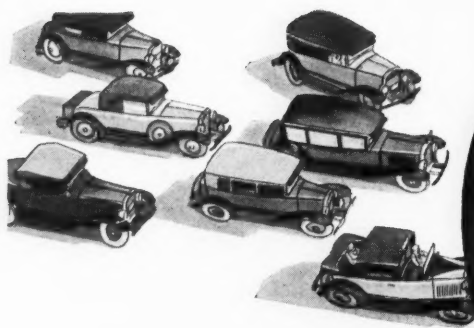


The man with an instinctive taste for fine quality in his personal equipment will feel that five dollars is a small lifetime price to pay for this aristocrat among razors —distinguished not only by its handsome appearance and solid masculine dignity, but also because of the supreme luxury and smoothness of its shave.



The De Luxe Blade of patented Kro-man steel, ten for \$2.00, manufactured under U.S. Patent No. 1,644,097.

GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR CO., BOSTON, U. S. A.



Why millions of motorists now stop at ETHYL PUMPS

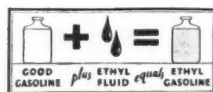
ETHYL makes such a difference in motor car performance that more than 75 oil refining companies are now mixing and selling Ethyl Gasoline.

"Is there any difference," you may ask, "between the Ethyl Gasoline sold by one company and that sold by others?" The answer is this:

The Ethyl Gasoline Corporation requires that *all* Ethyl Gasoline must contain enough Ethyl anti-knock fluid to meet the Ethyl standard of anti-knock quality. It also sets a standard for the base gasoline used, as regards purity and volatility.

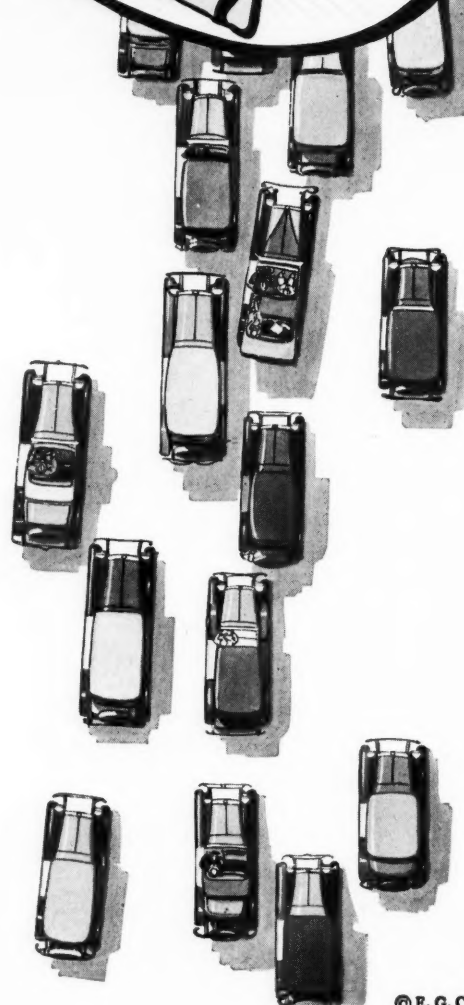
Most oil companies mixing and selling Ethyl Gasoline are exceeding these minimum requirements, but you may be sure that *any* pump bearing the Ethyl emblem contains good gasoline of an anti-knock rating sufficiently high to "knock out that 'knock'" in cars of ordinary compression and to develop the additional power of the new high compression cars. Ethyl Gasoline Corporation, Chrysler Building, New York City.

The active ingredient in Ethyl fluid is lead.



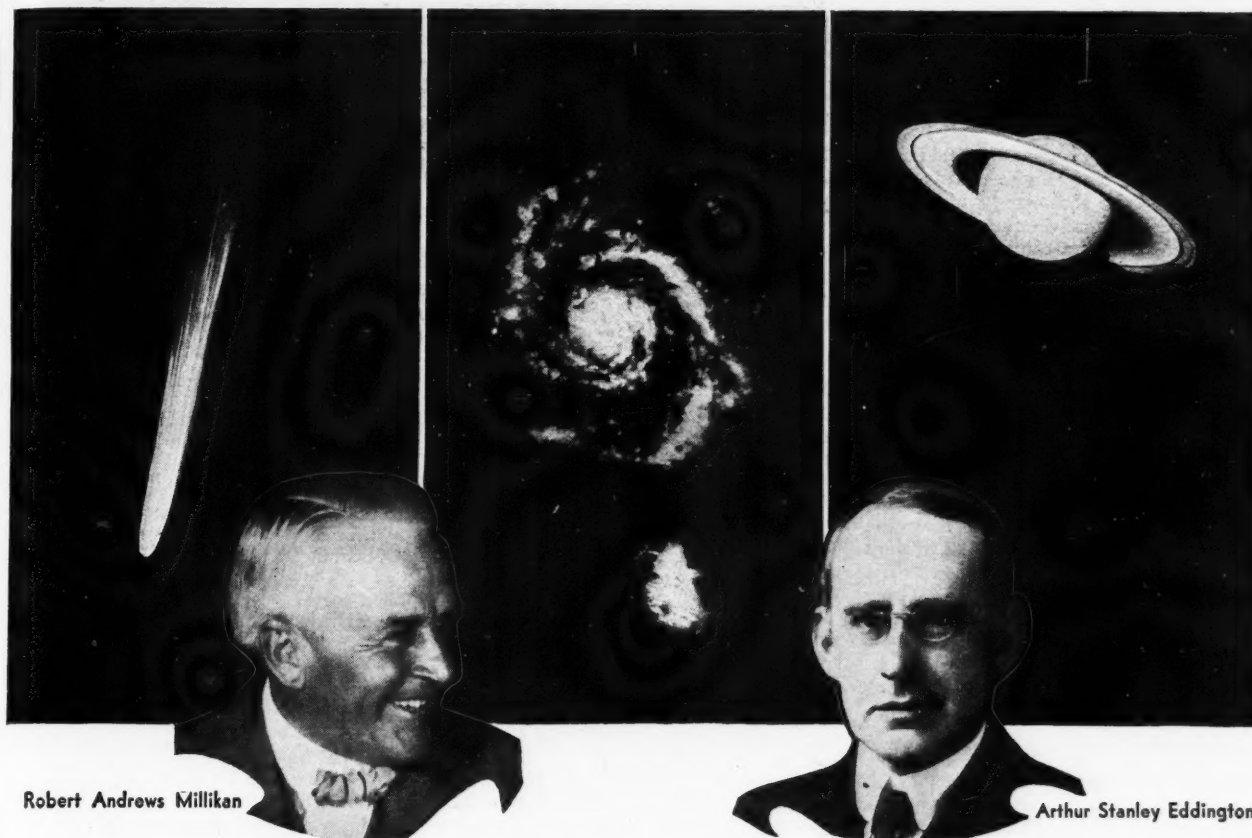
Knocks out that "knock"

Your car will run better with Ethyl. Try Ethyl in your own car. See how much better it performs; how much longer you stay in high; how much faster you get away. You'll find it more enjoyable and economical to drive with Ethyl in your tank.



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ETHYL GASOLINE



Robert Andrews Millikan

Arthur Stanley Eddington

Is the Universe Committing Suicide?

OR IS the Creator still on the job? The answer lies in the limitless spaces of sun and stars—and in the tiny atom.

A COLD, DARK, utterly changeless death must be the end of the universe. Scientists have long predicted that future for our world and for the vast cosmos of which we are a tiny part. And now a new bit of confirming evidence, evidence that the universe is not only dying but committing suicide, has been laid before the world by Sir Arthur Stanley Eddington. He offers it as a tentative light on the fog-bound frontier of knowledge.

Sir Arthur, professor of astronomy at Cambridge, and one of the leading astronomers and physicists of the world, told the recent World Power Conference at Berlin that he looked for a uniform, changeless death of the universe because of the self-destruction of the atoms. These atoms, which heat the sun and stars, and form the basis of all matter, are divesting themselves of the last shreds of their energy, and in so doing they cease to exist. When all atoms have destroyed themselves there can be no heat, no energy, left. And while at least the prominent American scientist

Robert Andrews Millikan objects to the idea that changeless nothingness is necessarily the end, many scientists agree with Sir Arthur.

The grim future death of the universe was pictured in terms the ordinary man can understand more than thirty years ago, when H. G. Wells wrote "The Time Machine." In this fanciful tale a scientist builds a machine which can carry him forward or backward in time. He tries it, and after astounding adventures in the future, comes to a far point on the earth's road to lifelessness, long after the sun has ceased to rise and set. After he had made his battered way back through the ages to the present, he reports:

"I cannot convey the sense of abominable desolation that hung over the world. The red eastern sky, the northward blackness, the salt Dead Sea, the stony beach crawling with these foul, slow-stirring monsters, the uniform poisonous-looking green of the lichenous plants, the thin air that hurts one's lungs: all contributed to an appalling effect. I moved on a hundred years, and

there was the same red sun—a little larger, a little duller—the same dying sea, the same chill air, and the same crowd of earthy crustacea creeping in and out among the green weed and the red rocks. . . .

"So I traveled, stopping every now and again, in great strides of a thousand years or more, drawn on by the mystery of the earth's fate, watching with a strange fascination the sun grow larger and duller in the westward sky, and the life of the old earth ebb away.

"At last, more than thirty million years hence, the huge red-hot dome of the sun had come to obscure nearly a tenth part of the darkling heavens. Then I stopped once more, for the crawling multitude of crabs had disappeared, and the red beach, save for its livid green liverworts and lichens, seemed lifeless. And now it was flecked with white. A bitter cold assailed me. Rare white flakes ever and again came eddying down. To the northeastward, the glare of snow lay under the starlight of the sable sky, and I could see an undulating

Science

crest of hillocks pinkish-white. There were fringes of ice along the sea margin, with drifting masses further out; but the main expanse of that salt ocean, all bloody under the eternal sunset, was still unfrozen. . . .

"The darkness grew apace; a cold wind began to blow in freshening gusts from the east, and the showering white flakes in the air increased in number. From the edge of the sea came a ripple and whisper. Beyond these lifeless sounds the world was silent.

"Silent? It would be hard to convey the stillness of it. All the sounds of man, the bleating of sheep, the cries of birds, the hum of insects, the stir that makes the background of our lives—all that was over. As the darkness thickened, the eddying flakes grew more abundant, dancing before my eyes; and the cold of the air more intense. At last, one by one, swiftly, one after the other, the white peaks of the distant hills vanished into blackness. The breeze rose to a moaning wind. I saw the black central shadow of the eclipse sweeping toward me. In another moment the pale stars alone were visible. All else was rayless obscurity. The sky was absolutely black."

SINCE WELLS' Time Traveler could still breathe and live at this farthest point in his journey, we may presume that the world will become far more cheerless than that at the end of its journey to death. But there it will go. "Unless we can circumvent the second law of thermodynamics," said Edington at Berlin, "which is as much as to say that unless we can make time run backward—the universe must ultimately reach a state of uniform changelessness."

Since this process requires the suicide of every existing atom anywhere, Sir Arthur gives the cosmos quite a few years to go before reaching ultimate annihilation. And since the death of the atom releases an undreamed store of energy, he holds out the hope that the fateful process of atomic destruction will one day, long before the end, be harnessed by man for practical purposes. Sir Arthur admits that for engineers this is still a Utopian dream, and for physicists only a pleasant speculation. But for astronomers like himself it has already become a practical subject for investigation.

"The energy of which I speak," he said, "exists abundantly in everything we see and handle, only it is so securely locked away that for all the good it can do us it might as well be in the remotest star—unless we can find the key to the lock. The cupboard is locked, but we are irresistibly drawn to peep through the keyhole, like boys who know where jam is kept. . . .

"There is enough energy in a drop of water to furnish 200 horsepower for a year. We build a great generating station of, say, 100,000 kilowatts capacity and surround it with wharves and sidings, where load after load of fuel is brought to feed the monster.



From the New York Times

A PLAN FOR LINKING UP EUROPE'S POWER RESOURCES

A system of transmission lines connecting all sources of power was suggested at the World Power Conference in Berlin. There would be three north-south lines and two east-west lines which would bind them together.

"My vision is that some day these fuel arrangements will no longer be needed. Instead of pampering the appetite of our engine with delicacies like coal or oil we shall induce it to work on a plain diet of sub-atomic energy. If that day ever arrives the barges, trucks, and cranes will disappear and a year's supply of fuel for a station—namely, thirty grams of water—will be carried in a teacup or anything else that is handy."

DR. MILLIKAN objects. Not to Sir Arthur's vision of man's use of the energy in atoms, nor to the belief that atomic destruction in the sun and stars is steadily going on, but to the theory that that tells the whole story. For he has found considerable evidence that at the same time, in the vast regions of interstellar space, there is an up-building process. Earlier this year he told a New York audience of scientific societies why he thought this constructive process was going on even now, through the continuous formation of heavy elements out of the lighter ones.

Many scientists, he said, "fell back on a suggestion that occasionally, in the heavier elements with many electrons, a negative electron would become tired of life, deciding to end it all by suicide. But being paired by nature with a positive electron, the poor despondent had to arrange a suicide pact with its mate, so they could leap in each other's arms to annihilation in the atomic nucleus. This electronic suicide would result in the release of energy in the form of an ether pulse which would serve to help maintain the mad hot pace of the interiors of the suns in which these events transpire."

Through a series of ten scientific steps, steps too intricate for the untrained mortal to follow, Dr. Millikan gave his evidence that matter was being built up, as well as exploded into nothingness by the suicide of atoms. When he had fin-

ished, he summed it all up by saying:

"All this may be one little bit of experimental evidence, pointing a finger toward the belief that somewhere, somehow, the Creator is still on the job."

Super-power for Europe?

A PLAN TO UNITE the power supply of European countries has been proposed by Dr. Oskar Oliven, a distinguished German engineer. The suggestion was made at the World Power Conference, recently held in Berlin.

The scheme would have a great system of transmission lines interconnecting all sources of power—water, coal, lignite, and oil—with all sections of Europe where power is heavily used. At an approximate cost of \$500,000,000, Dr. Oliven proposes three north-south lines, and two east-west lines which would bind them together. The system provides for linking up every important source of waterpower, coal, and oil, covering Europe with a network of lines carrying 450,000 kilowatts, from which every industry and town could be supplied. Such a scheme could take advantage of the time differences east and west to spread the peak loads.

The practical difficulty of such a scheme is the usual drawback which confronts all international projects: Can the various nations trust one another sufficiently to unite? No doubt is felt that the plan would prove highly profitable to all countries taking advantage of it. But in the event of war, a nation's source of power would be uncertain, for the supply could be cut off at the frontier. And until European governments shall have conquered distrust and fear of their neighbors, engineers do not expect that the international power project can come to anything.

Perils of SEQUELAE

Send this coupon today

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1 Madison Ave., New York City

Please send free booklet (or booklets) checked below:

<input type="checkbox"/> Diphtheria	<input type="checkbox"/> Whooping Cough
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Name

Street Address

City State

"SEQUELAE" (seh-kweé-lee) is the doctor's word for the whole range of consequences and serious complications following certain illnesses. Weakened hearts, kidneys, lungs, defective hearing or eyesight and other physical impairments may be the Sequelae of many diseases.

There is a homely old expression, "not out of the woods yet", which fairly describes the condition of a patient who has successfully passed the crisis of a serious illness.

Your doctor will tell you that sometimes the Sequelae, or after-effects, are more to be dreaded than the disease from which you are apparently

recovering. Don't think him an alarmist if his orders are strict about not getting up from bed too soon, or if he makes a thorough physical examination after you think you are entirely well.

COLDS break ground for pneumonia, influenza, or tuberculosis. Deafness, sinus infection, or chronic rheumatism, or a weakened heart may follow an ordinary cold.

TYPHOID FEVER leaves the patient more susceptible to other diseases and sometimes affects the heart and gall-bladder.

DIPHTHERIA may injure the heart or cause paralysis.

MEASLES may be followed by pneumonia, kidney trouble, loss of sight or hearing.

WHOOPIING COUGH may be followed by pneumonia or tuberculosis.

TONSILAR INFECTION may be followed by rheumatic fever or heart trouble.

SCARLET FEVER may affect the heart, kidneys or ears.

RHEUMATIC FEVER often seriously injures the heart.



The Metropolitan health booklets tell in plain language how some of the Sequelae of diseases may be avoided. If any one in your family is suffering or recovering from one of the diseases which may leave serious after-effects, send for the Metropolitan's booklet concerning it and learn just what you should know about the possible Sequelae. Address Booklet Dept. 830-V and name the booklet you want. It will be mailed free.

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
FREDERICK H. ECKER, PRESIDENT

ONE MADISON AVE., NEW YORK, N. Y.

The Airplane Carries On

WHILE THE airplane industry waits hopefully for more favorable business weather, the airplane itself flies on. Three recent achievements indicate that even though the novelty of spectacular performances has worn off, the ability of the airplane to transport man where and when he will steadily increases.

More than three years ago, just before Lindbergh's flight to Paris, the Frenchmen Nungesser and Coli disappeared into the haze off the coast of France, never to be seen again. Ever since then men have tried, as they did, to fly the North Atlantic from Europe to New York. Perhaps a dozen lives were lost in the process. And until the evening of June 27 no airplane succeeded in making the flight.

Indeed the ultimate goal—a non-stop flight from Europe to New York—still remains for some future flier of adventurous bent. But Major (now Wing Commander) Charles Kingsford-Smith and three companions, in the tri-motored monoplane *Southern Cross*, did make the flight successfully. Early in the morning of June 24 they took off from Port Marnock, Ireland, flew across Ireland and out over the open Atlantic. That day and most of the night all went well, as their radio told the world while they flew. Then came the region of fog and magnetic eccentricities off Newfoundland, where even the best of navigators, and the best of compasses and instruments, go astray. But finally the *Southern Cross* found Harbor Grace airport on the island of Newfoundland, and came down safely.

Next day came a comparatively easy flight of 1100 miles to New York. It was this that particularly distinguished the flight, for in April, 1928, the *Bremen*, carrying the Germans Koehl and Hunefeld and the Irishman Fitzmaurice, had actually crossed the North Atlantic from Ireland. But after long wanderings in the fog off Newfoundland an emergency landing was made on an island off frozen Labrador. The men had to be taken out by relief airplanes from New York and Canada. And the badly damaged *Bremen* completed its journey to New York ignominiously, later in the year, on a steamer.

A flight lacking the tremendous difficulties of the transatlantic, but notable for its navigation, was made by Roger Q. Williams and two companions on June 29. It was from New York to Bermuda and return, without a stop. The Bermudas form a tiny spot on the ocean, 600 miles from New York. Even ships occasionally miss them, and unintentionally steam by. But the aerial navigators found them. Said pilot Williams:

"What pleases me is we struck those little chunks of land, scattered over only eighteen miles of the Atlantic Ocean,

right on the nose, without any radio bearings either."

Williams' plane was the famous *Columbia*, which first came to public notice in 1926 during the national air races at the Sesquicentennial Exposition at Philadelphia. In the spring of 1927 it was used by Clarence Chamberlin and Bert Acosta to make a then astounding endurance record of more than fifty-one hours. Not many months later Chamberlin, with Charles Levine as passenger, followed Lindbergh across the Atlantic, landing in Germany.

The third recent flight of note was one of endurance, more than ten times as long as that earlier duration flight of the *Columbia*. For no less than three weeks and two days the *City of Chicago*, flown by John and Kenneth Hunter, stayed in the air over Sky Harbor at Chicago. Ever since the Army's *Question Mark*, in January, 1929, broke all endurance records with the help of refueling in the air, there has been an epidemic of attempts to fly longer than man has flown before. The previous record, 420 hours, was made a year ago in the *St. Louis Robin* by Dale Jackson and Forrest O'Brine. The Hunter brothers' exact time was 553 hours 41 minutes and 30 seconds. They landed July 4.

Socialized Medicine

WILL THE PRACTICE of medicine in the United States become a governmental affair with physicians employees of the State? That is the fear expressed by Dr. Malcolm L. Harris, who, as retiring president of the American Medical Association, addressed the annual convention of that body in Detroit recently.

Dr. Harris said that the socialization of medicine, now suggested in England, was inevitable here unless American physicians themselves established medical centers to help the poor and the white-collar classes to cope with the increasing cost of living. He suggested that American medical societies incorporate or organize for business purposes, and set up medical centers owned, controlled, and managed by the societies themselves. These societies would provide all patients unable to pay regular fees with the most advanced type of medical care at prices in keeping with their financial ability.

Science Sidelights

THE INSIDE OF THE ATOM, previously known only through theory and hypothesis, has been "seen" by Professor Arthur N. Compton of the University of Chicago. Usual opinion of the make-up of the atom has been that a proton was in the middle like a sun, with the electrons revolving around it like planets in a fixed orbit. The proton is still in

the middle, according to Professor Compton's theory, but the electrons are scattered, or diffused, somewhat like minute drops of water in a cloud.

• • ENGLAND will not have a Channel tunnel. At least not for some time to come. Efforts to get such a tunnel constructed were climaxed recently when the House of Commons voted by 179 to 172 against constructing a \$150,000,000 tube between England and France. Premier MacDonald said the case for the tunnel was not proven, and he was against it on many grounds.

• • A FRONTAL ATTACK on cancer and other diseases amenable to radiation is to begin all over the United States with the formation of the Radiological Research Institute by a group of radiologists who seek to unite all scientists in a great coöperative, non-profit-making organization to combat these ills. One of the aims is to reduce the cost of radium treatment so that the average man can afford it.

• • FIFTY AMERICAN specialists participated in a unique medical class at Johns Hopkins University recently. They were studying a method of cancer diagnosis whereby it is hoped to save more lives in operations. Each specialist was given five minutes to make a life and death test. Each had a microscope and under it a small frozen section from a human growth that might or might not be a cancer. The samples were real, and the medical histories of the human sufferers real. Each specialist was told to imagine that his sample came from a person on the operating table, the operation just starting, its extent to depend on his decision whether the sample was cancer. A negative answer meant escape from a possibly dangerous operation, but a mistake meant failure to remove a cancer and probable death. No lives were at stake, because the samples were from preserved collections. The announcement failed to say how many doctors made a correct diagnosis.

• • SAINT KILDA, outermost island of the Hebrides off the western coast of Scotland, is to be abandoned forever by the remnant of its inhabitants, who will be moved to the mainland and provided with jobs by the Scottish government. In the meantime British naturalists and medical men are insisting on a scientific study of many interesting points in the natural history of this remote island before the final evacuation destroys valuable data. Saint Kilda is but two miles wide and three miles long. A century ago it supported almost two hundred inhabitants. Now there are only thirty-six. During eight or nine months of the winter the gales of the North Atlantic beat against the island's rocky coast so violently that it is impossible to land any kind of boat. Until the advent of the radio the residents of Saint Kilda were entirely out of touch with the world for more than half of each year.

NOW THAT EVERY ONE CAN FLY..



The crowd travels where Ford planes fly

WHEN the secretary of The Philadelphia Club of Advertising Women recently sent out notice to members that reservations were being made to attend a convention in Washington by airplane, her return mail brought 33 definite reservations from women. This appeared to be startling news to conservative old Philadelphia!

Comparison with other cities and other places brought forth the astounding fact that now the cost of air travel on most of the established passenger lines is no more on the average than train travel, suddenly the crowd has turned skyward.

Since the reduction in Air-Rail rates by T.A.T.-Maddux between New York and St. Louis, from \$97.43 to \$68, planes have been carrying capacity loads. On Colonial Airways between New York and Boston, where the rates went from \$34.85 to \$17.43, extra planes have been put in service. . . . Accommodation must now be ordered in advance for space on the popular transport planes of the Southwest Air Fast Express. . . . Up to February, the Oakland-San Francisco ferry plane, flying at fifteen-minute intervals, carried 18,000 passengers at \$1.50 fare. . . . The Stout Air Lines have been flying from Detroit with the regularity and dependability of trains, crowded. . . . Almost every transport line reports the same extraordinary upward trend in air travel!

A great number of planes in use on passenger air lines are Ford tri-motored, all-metal planes, preferred by passengers everywhere because of their safety and stability.

FORD MOTOR COMPANY

Visitors are always welcome at the Ford Airport at Detroit

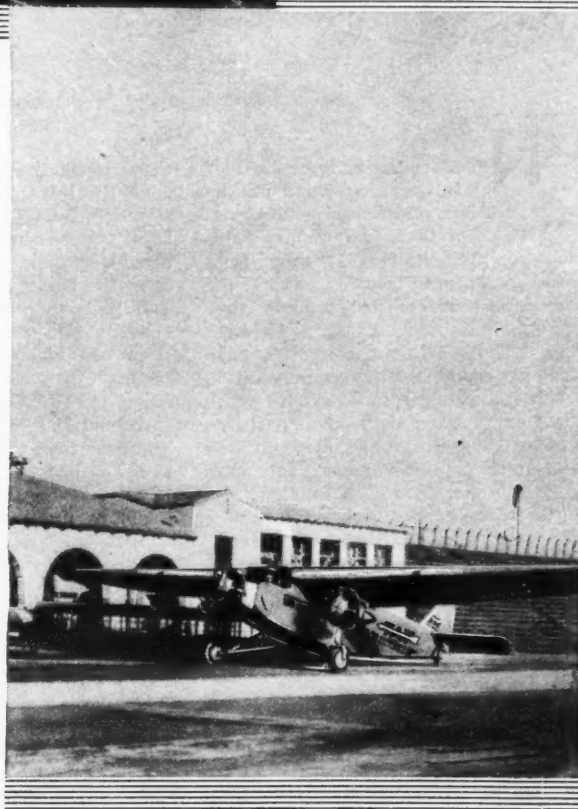
The Ford Plane

THE Ford plane is planned, constructed and operated as a commercial transport. Built of corrugated aluminum alloys, it has great structural strength, unequaled durability, and is most economical to maintain in operation. The uniformity of its material is determined by scientific test. All planes have three motors in order to insure reserve power to meet and overcome all emergencies. The engines may be Wright, Pratt & Whitney or Packard Diesel, totaling from 675 to 1275 horse-power. Ford planes have a cruising range of from 580 to 650 miles and a speed range of 55 to 135 miles per hour. Loads may be carried weighing from 3630 to 6000 pounds.

The capacity of these planes is 9 to 15 passengers and a crew of two (pilot and assistant). Planes can be equipped with a kitchenette, toilet, running water, electric lights, adjustable chairs.

The price of the Ford tri-motored, all-metal plane is exceptionally low — \$40,000 to \$50,000 at Dearborn.

Ford branches will be glad to give you information on all Ford tri-motored, all-metal planes.

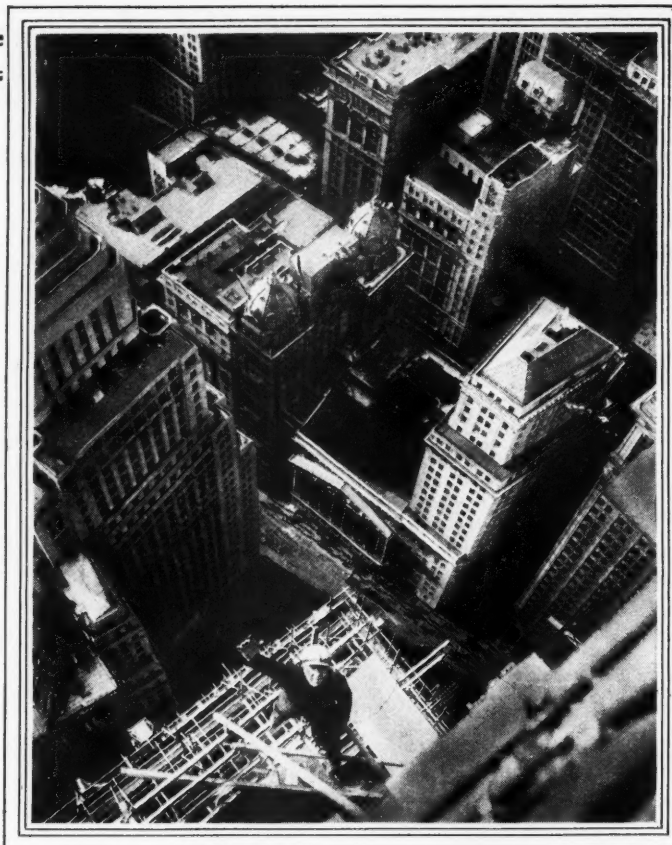


Airports have become transportation terminals

Finance

WILL ROGERS SAYS:

"All the financial papers are talking about how cheap money is now, with the Federal Reserve banks about two and a half per cent. I don't see why they don't say it's half of one per cent., for there is no way getting any of it, anyway. I'll bet Mellon would have trouble digging up enough collateral for a present-day loan."



Looking down on the New York Stock Exchange from the new Bank of Manhattan skyscraper.

If You Wish to Borrow Money

By JOSEPH STAGG LAWRENCE

NOT SINCE the body of the 1907 boom was cremated on the pyre of disaster, and its ashes scattered in the winds of time, have money rates fallen so precipitately as they have in the past nine months. From the rarefied altitudes of last summer they have shot like plumbed weights to lower levels. Though this change has been startlingly rapid and so extreme as to provide that exaggeration of effect which makes explanation easy, though it has been extravagantly exploited in the financial pages of our papers and periodicals, the attempt to set the phenomenon down in simple terms is difficult.

We have the abstraction of interest rates, the divergence of theory and authority on their nature, origin, and consequences, and finally, the difficulty of specification. The press greets us with a babel of confusion. Bond yields, deposit rates, time money, call money, acceptance, commercial paper and discount rates, one and all, in serried alignment, in layers or in a deep brown hash, they are tossed promiscuously before us.

As we struggle desperately for light we seem to be conscious of two things, that money rates have dropped and that

they have dropped rapidly. Having achieved this measure of solid understanding, we try to relate it to our personal concern in the problem. We have a bank account and at times we borrow from the bank. A little reflection. The bank pays us 3 per cent. on our savings account, and we can acquire the privilege of indebtedness to the bank by paying 6 per cent. And so it has been since our shadow first darkened the threshold of the bank. Where are these money rates that have been turning somersaults and leaping out of inflated balloons without parachutes? Once again we explore a phantom world.

MONEY RATES cannot be discussed like pigs. There are important and insistent distinctions. The rates paid depend upon where you are, who you are, and what you propose to do with the money.

The farmer and small business man in certain parts of the South and West pays from 8 to 12 per cent. for his money; and the rate paid has no discoverable relation to the discount rate or any other money rate. Thus the local dry-goods merchant in a small town in Texas paid

his bank 9 per cent. last year, and pays the same rate this year. Another merchant in New Jersey has precisely the same experience except that the rate charged is now 6 per cent. instead of 9. The two banks with which the merchants deal, if they are members of the Federal Reserve System, can borrow from their reserve banks at the same rate—i. e., 5 per cent. last year and 3 per cent. today.

If the applicant for credit is a well-known individual or corporation, with an established market credit status, it can issue its promissory notes in convenient multiples and sell them through note brokers in the open market. That relieves the borrower from dependence upon the local bank. Furthermore, his obligations have a safety and negotiability which the "promise to pay" of Mr. Small Borrower does not have.

The powerful and well-known applicant for credit is able to borrow in the open market, and is in a position to benefit from any changes in his favor in the supply of funds. On the other hand, he is also penalized when the tide of demand overwhelms supply, as it did last spring and summer. In September and October of 1929 such a borrower was

Investing in the Insurance Field



THE insurance business in this country has grown consistently in every year for the past quarter of a century. It has grown approximately fourteen times faster than our population and bids fair to continue a rapid growth for many years to come. Insurance securities generally are characterized by fundamental soundness, inherent stability and a remarkable record of growth in assets, earnings and market value.

An investment in 1920 of the same amount of money in shares of each of a well diversified list of 35 leading insurance companies and maintained through the exercising of subscription rights, would have produced an average annual yield from dividends of about 7¼% and an average annual appreciation of about 31%—a total of 38¾% yearly.

United Founders Corporation has important investments in the insurance

field, representing a wide diversification. Its holdings give it an investment interest, directly or indirectly, in the business of 60 established insurance companies.

United Founders is also interested extensively in the electric light and power industry and in other fields. It has a diversified portfolio of securities and controlling stock interest in American Founders Corporation. The latter interest not only represents an investment in the operations of a long established and successful group of investment companies, but assures United Founders the continuing service of an extensive economic, analytical and research organization.

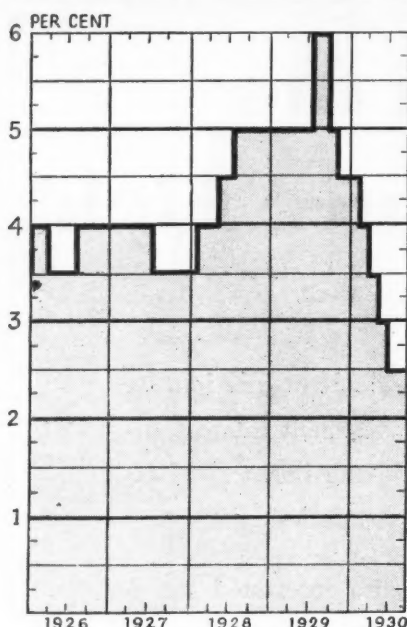
DECORATIONS BY ROCKWELL KENT • CUT IN WOOD BY J. J. LANKES



UNITED FOUNDERS CORPORATION

◀ This advertisement is the fourth of a series outlining the investment activities of United Founders Corporation ▶

Finance



GOING DOWN!

The Federal Reserve rediscount rate has been lowered, by successive stages, from 6 per cent. last November to 2½ per cent. this June.

able to secure funds at 6.25 per cent. Today his patronage is eagerly sought at 3 per cent.

The small local borrower, on the other hand, pays the same rate today that he paid last fall. His market is restricted and shows practically none of the effects of those changes which today are crashing the newspaper headlines. For a number of years the Federal Reserve Board, in its annual report, published the rates paid by customers on paper rediscounted at the Federal Reserve banks. The data showed that the rates paid by the common client bore an imperceptible relation to the rates in the open market and the rates charged by Federal Reserve banks to member banks.

Local rates are set largely by custom and by those particular hazards which prevail in every community. Pioneer and economically immature regions have always paid steep rates for the use of funds. Old and well-established communities, where the risks are well defined and limited, enjoy low rates. In these local areas supply and demand, commodity price changes, and central bank policy seem to have little if any effect on the price of funds.

New York City is very probably the only place in the western hemisphere where a true open market for money exists, where price responses to changes in the supply are sensitive and prompt. But even this extraordinary market takes meticulous cognizance of variations in risk and favor of the application.

Just a year ago, during the summer period of tense money, we find one class of borrowers (those borrowing on stock collateral) paying a rate that averaged almost 9.5 per cent. for the month of July, while another class (through the sale of bankers acceptances) was able

to tap credit supplies at 5½ per cent.

It is very doubtful if a bankers acceptance is any better from the banking standpoint than a prime security loan. The former is merely a bill of exchange whose payment is guaranteed by a bank. A security loan is made to a broker who must furnish stocks and bonds of the proper quality and with an ample margin of protection to the banker. A bankers acceptance can be liquidated only at maturity or by sale, whereas the brokers loan must be paid upon demand within twenty-four hours. Aside from the evil repute with which zealous but mistaken guardians of the public weal endowed the security loan, it was in some respects superior to the bankers acceptance.

Partly as a result of this unmerited disfavor, the banker extends accommodation to the stock market only when other opportunities for the profitable

hand, when the stock market is stagnant and spurns funds at 2 per cent., the regular customer still pays 6.

Although the common man has usually discovered in the money market only an academic interest, the recent changes are now being brought home to him. The declining rate of return on bank funds has compelled the banks to take measures to reduce the rates which they in turn pay to their depositors. The banks which are members of the New York Clearing House decided in June to reduce rates on time deposits from 3 to 2½ per cent., and on current deposits from 2 to 1½ per cent.

WHAT FACTORS have greased the chutes for these open market rates? We can single out three of basic importance:

The world is passing through a period of liquidation made necessary by a previous exuberance which carried it too far. The opportunity for the use of funds is extremely limited in such a period, and now they don beggars' rags.

In the second place, we have repaired the damage which the World War wrought and have again resumed that process of capital accumulation which Sarajevo interrupted. The frontiers of the economic world have been touched for some time, and no impoverished pioneer communities plead for capital. We are about to embark upon an era of unprecedented capital growth.

In the third place, commodity prices are declining. This places the lender in an advantageous position, for he is extending an asset whose appreciation is assured—to wit, the dollar. Since the dollar could buy only two-thirds of a bushel of wheat two years ago, and may be able to buy considerably more than a bushel in the future, it is clear that the purchasing power of the dollar which the debtor repays is greater than that which the lender loaned. Consequently the lender is or should be willing to accept a lower rate of return.

Summing up the supply and demand situation with respect to capital, we may say that opportunities for profitable employment of funds are today definitely curtailed, the supply of capital is being rapidly augmented, and the prospects of changes in purchasing power all favor the lender. Hence declining rates.

The factors are sufficiently definite and deep seated to suggest that the world has embarked upon a continuing era of lower money rates. In the course of time this may affect the narrow local market so that even Mr. Average Borrower will be able to secure accommodations for less than 6 per cent.

"Easy" Money

A SIDELIGHT ON this question of interest rates about which Mr. Lawrence writes in the foregoing article is furnished by the *Lisman Digest*, a monthly bulletin of information issued by the investment house of F. J.

Money Rates In New York City

	Call Money	Time Loans	Commercial Paper	Acceptances
1929				
Jan.	7.05	7.59	5.38	4.05
Feb.	7.06	7.50	5.55	5.13
Mar.	9.10	7.96	5.79	5.35
Apr.	8.89	8.70	6.00	5.46
May	8.91	8.86	6.00	5.48
June	7.70	8.20	6.00	5.49
July	9.23	7.89	6.00	5.17
Aug.	8.27	8.88	6.19	5.12
Sept.	8.50	8.96	6.25	5.12
Oct.	6.43	7.68	6.19	5.01
Nov.	5.44	5.47	5.43	4.22
Dec.	4.83	4.84	5.12	3.90
1930				
Jan.	4.67	4.68	4.94	3.96
Feb.	4.32	4.62	4.68	3.77
Mar.	3.69	4.04	4.31	3.06
Apr.	4.00	4.07	3.88	2.92
May	3.14	3.37	3.73	2.48
Week Ended:				
June 7	3.00	3.12	3.62	2.23
June 14	2.90	3.08	3.62	2.12
June 21	2.50	2.75	3.58	2.06

employment of his funds are limited. In its effort to restrain and chastise Lower Manhattan last spring and summer, the Federal Reserve Board bade the member banks to curtail security loans and glowered disapprovingly upon any bank which borrowed from a Federal Reserve bank. That attitude had a definite effect upon the call money rate. Today that same Board would be tickled to seventeen different shades of pink if the stock market would only revive and support a healthy bull movement. Marginal funds are today seeking employment in the stock market, and appear to be satisfied with a rate of 2 per cent. Where these funds originate with non-banking lenders, the latter must pay the bank which serves as the agent ½ per cent. so that the net is only 1½ per cent.

Most banks recognize a responsibility to their clients which compels them to lend funds at 6 per cent. when the stock market beckons at 9 or 10. On the other

POOR OLD DOBBIN



Dobbin and the hitching post have passed out of American life. And with their passing, has gone the easy going era of which they were a part. Today we move in a machine and motor age, characterized by speed.

Business changes occur quickly, sometimes with dramatic suddenness. New discoveries may call for the scrapping of extensive equipment. New channels of distribution may offer puzzling sales problems. Changes in competition may force prompt and decisive revision in manufacturing policies. Markets can be maintained only by research and the constant development of new products, or additional uses for old ones.

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A. G. Becker & Co.

Finance

Lisman & Co., of New York. We quote from the editorial in their July issue:

"In the lingo of Wall Street, or the financial world at large, there is no expression more misleading than the term 'easy' money, which is applied to money when it is lending at a low rate of interest. The term really is applicable only to money when it is lending at very high rates, because at that time the lender is less discriminating—more easy with the borrower.

"The demand for loans is always in excess of the supply in the United States, as well as the world over, and many borrowers are willing to pay very high interest rates. The fact that money is lending at high rates means that many of these demands for loans are being supplied in order to carry on new enterprises or expand older ones. On the contrary, when money is lending at a low rate, it means that the lender is not willing to take any risk whatever, but wants to lend only on thoroughly seasoned enterprises. There must be no doubt that the interest will be paid regularly, and the loan met at maturity. . . .

"So-called easy money is the hardest kind to get. One should stick to the term *low interest money*, but never call it *easy*."

A Glance Backward

COMMODITY PRICES have become a subject of popular discussion, and not a cheerful subject either. But things are never quite so gloomy as they seem to be at times. Only eight years ago prices were even lower than now, for the principal articles of food. We print on this page a table prepared from records kept by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and invite the reader's careful attention to it. Our eleven commodities are selected from the bureau's list of twenty-two, to keep the table from being indigestible. The last column, "Weighted Food Index," will be understood to refer to the full list of twenty-two articles.

The table uses 1913 prices as the base, or 100. Thus, sirloin steak averaging 191 during this present year may be restated to mean that it requires \$1.91 to buy what cost a dollar before the War.

It will be seen from this table that meat and potatoes are now extremely high; that poultry, milk, and coffee are higher than in either 1922 or 1923; and that only flour, sugar, and butter are now selling at retail for less than they did in the depression period of eight years ago. We omit eggs from comparison here because the first five months of the year are the period of prolific yield and seasonal low price. The Government's "Weighted Index" for twenty-two principal articles of food—weighted according to their importance in our diet—averaged 152 for the first five months of this present year, compared with 154 in 1928 and 156 in 1929. Again restating

RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD

1913 prices = 100

	Sirloin Steak	Rib Roast	Pork Chops	Hens	Milk	Butter	Eggs	Flour	Potatoes	Sugar	Coffee	Weighted Food Index
1919	164.2	164.1	201.4	193	174.2	177	182	218.2	223.5	205.5	145.3	185.9
1920	172.1	167.7	201.4	209.9	187.6	183	197.4	245.5	370.6	352.7	157.7	203.4
1921	152.8	147	167.2	186.4	164	135	147.5	175.8	182.4	145.5	121.8	153.3
1922	147.2	139.4	157.1	169	147.2	125.1	128.7	154.5	164.7	132.7	121.1	141.6
1923	153.9	143.4	144.8	164.3	155.1	144.7	134.8	142.4	170.6	183.6	126.5	146.2
1929	196.9	185.4	175.7	186.4	160.7	143.9	142	154.5	188.2	120	164.8	156.7
1930*	191	181.5	171.2	178.5	158	122.6	119.5	150.9	236.5	116.7	141.4	152

* 5 months

it, what the retail dealer sold for \$1.56 in 1929 he now sells for \$1.52.

These are, of course, retail prices. The farmer has had to accept still greater declines. Flour, for example, appears in our list with an index value of 154.5 in 1922 and 150.9 this year. But every farmer knows that wheat is selling now for only two-thirds its 1922 price.

The table is printed here for two purposes: To remind the reader that dark clouds have appeared on the horizon at other times, and to call attention to the speed and thoroughness with which recovery was made once the corner had been turned.

One should not overlook the fact, however, that what is one man's poison is another man's meat. If the producer-retailer group is receiving less for its products, at least the consumer is benefited thereby. And there are more consumers than producers.

Calvin Coolidge Philosopher

WHAT TO DO with our ex-President has seemed at times to be a problem; but it has always proved to be a matter of needless worry, indulged in only as one's term of office draws to an end. Mr. Coolidge solved his own problem, first by writing magazine articles of a personal nature and

now by producing a daily editorial for a syndicate of prominent newspapers.

His creed is Faith, reminding one of his pre-Presidential book, "Have Faith in Massachusetts"; and he seizes upon the present period of low spirits in legislation and in business to deliver words of sober truth.

"Largely because of some decline in trade," he remarks, "we have set about finding fault with nearly everybody and everything." President, Congress, Supreme Court, Cabinet, Federal Reserve Board—Mr. Coolidge lists them all, including power companies and radio, as having been subjected to endless criticism. "Yet," he adds, "our Government, our physical properties, and our industries have changed very little from a year or two ago, when people were fairly content.

On another day he wrote about unemployment: "People are out of work because the things they could produce are not being bought." No economist could state the thing more simply and convincingly. He went on to say: "If those who are working and have the means would pay all their retail merchandise bills, and in addition purchase what they need and can afford, a healthy commerce would quickly be created."

Mr. Coolidge pleads for delayed judgment on actions of the Federal Farm Board and its reported use of public money in a direct attempt to steady the market in cotton and wheat. But, "if at the very outset of its career the action of the Farm Board demonstrates to the country that even the United States Treasury cannot maintain a fixed price for farm products, while the lesson may be expensive, it will be worth all its costs. We shall learn through experience that that kind of farm relief will not work."

The value of our tourist trade to Europe this season is estimated by the former President at \$500,000,000—sufficient, he adds, to employ half a million people at the rate of \$1000 a year, and about twice the amount that Europe pays us on the debt settlement.

Our only living ex-President qualifies as a business philosopher, and many of Mr. Coolidge's admirers in other fields of endeavor will congratulate the McClure Newspaper Syndicate for its enterprise in persuading the sage of Massachusetts to write. We find his daily articles on the front pages of newspapers all the way from New York to Oregon.



By Donahey, in the Cleveland Plain Dealer

THE NEW REPORTER

CITIES SERVICE Earnings

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In 1927—more than \$31,000,000

In 1929—more than \$43,000,000

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Finance

Mr. Coolidge is not conducting a financial column; but there is plenty of homely business philosophy in his daily editorials, quite bullish in its underlying tone.

Motor Trouble

USING round numbers for convenience, it may be stated that the production of passenger automobiles and motor trucks in the United States and Canada averaged $4\frac{1}{2}$ million in 1925 and 1926, dropped to $3\frac{1}{2}$ million in 1927 while the Ford plants were idle, returned to $4\frac{1}{2}$ million in 1928, and jumped to $5\frac{1}{2}$ million in 1929.

It is advisable to remember this abnormal year 1929 when considering the automobile industry in its present aspects. Presumably the production of passenger cars was then overdone, and there would have been an awakening even without the bombshell that accompanied the market crash last fall.

There are interesting sidelights furnished by current statistics. Actual figures for the first five months of 1930, and an estimate for June, indicate a production of 2,300,000 passenger cars and motor trucks during the first half of this year (the busiest half of any automobile year). This compares poorly with a production of 3,413,000 cars in the first half of 1929, a decline of more than a million; but it about equals the total of 2,336,000 cars produced in the first half of 1928.

But that is not the whole story. Mr. Ford in the first five months of 1929 tacked his nameplate on 31 per cent. of all cars manufactured. Since production has fallen off by a million cars so far this year his loss should have been 300,000. Actually it was less than 70,000. He appears to be producing 44 per cent. of all cars sold this year. Likewise the sales of Chevrolet have met with no serious setback.

Plainly, therefore, the automobile industry exclusive of Ford and General Motors has had to bear most of the burden. It would be safe to say that one-third of the industry has had to absorb two-thirds of the loss in sales. Barron's financial weekly uses automobile registrations from January to April inclusive to show that sales of Franklin, Marmon, Auburn, and Hupp fell off 20 per cent. or less; Chrysler, Reo, Studebaker, Peerless, and Packard from 30 to 40 per cent.; Jordan, Durant, Moon, and Graham-Paige from 40 to 50 per cent.; and Gardner, Nash, Stutz, Hudson, and the Willys-Overland output by more than 50 per cent.

What this means to a single company is indicated by the five-months report made by the Hudson Motor Company: 1929, 194,570 cars; 1930, 81,741.

The great message conveyed by these figures is that the automobile industry acted promptly and courageously to ad-

Finance

just itself to the new order of affairs. It stands ready to expand again at the first change in the wind.

Wheat and More Wheat

WITH THE Government holding 60,000,000 bushels of wheat harvested last year, the proposal was made by Governor Reed of Kansas on July 9 that an additional 25,000,000 bushels should be bought to bolster prices that had continued to sag. The two Senators from Kansas, Mr. Capper and Mr. Allen, went even farther in the following week, asking the President to direct the Federal Farm Board to buy 100,000,000 bushels.

Last October the Farm Board began its effort at farm relief, backed by authority of Congress and a fund of half a billion dollars. Its first move, as respects wheat, was to lend farm coöperatives \$1.25 a bushel on wheat in storage in an effort to keep the crop from being dumped on the market. The price had declined from \$1.55 on August 1 to \$1.31 on October 26, when the Board's plan was announced. No one can know how much farther the decline would have gone without this support. But it must be recorded that the price of wheat did continue to fall, even though the Government itself went into the market and actually purchased 60,000,000 bushels, understood to have been more than half of the visible supply. By July 11 the July option for wheat in Chicago had dropped below 86 cents per bushel, the lowest level since 1914.

If it is right for the Government, with the sanction of law, to use public moneys to support the price of a given commodity, those who are benefited may well expect to have the Government do a good job. "Please, sir, I want more!" Oliver Twist, who staggered the whole workhouse and the Board of Guardians, could not have been more sincere than the spokesmen for the farmers of Kansas.

On the other side of the argument are those who believe that artificial support of the wheat market must of necessity be of a temporary nature; that it would invite utter ruin for the Government to buy 60,000,000 bushels last year, 100,000,000 bushels this year, and who knows how many next year?

The chairman of the Federal Farm Board is Mr. Alexander Legge, a hard-headed though sympathetic man of large business experience, president of the International Harvester Corporation when Mr. Hoover a year ago persuaded him to become the first head of the Board. During July and August, Mr. Legge went out into the wheat fields of Nebraska, Colorado, Kansas, Iowa, Texas, and Oklahoma. With him went the Secretary of Agriculture, Hon. Arthur M. Hyde. Together they preached the gospel of reduced acreage. "Our facts plainly show," said Mr. Hyde, "that ex-

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Products of Oregon mills—yarns, blankets, swimming suits, sweaters, men's and women's garments—are nationally advertised and nationally known. Distributed in 52 foreign countries besides, they were valued in 1929 at more than \$50,000,000, a five-fold increase in the last decade.

Thousands of pounds of the \$15,000,000 Oregon wool clip are shipped by rail and water to California. Here it is manufactured into a variety of products in more than two score knitting mills; is used with other materials in the fabrication of rugs, upholstery, robes, felts.

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Finance

tensive adjustments in wheat acreage and substantial reduction in cost a bushel must be made if wheat is to be profitable to growers in the next six to ten years." There has been intensified competition in foreign markets. Mr. Legge proposed a 25 per cent. reduction that would put production on a domestic basis. "Put the land into grass for the benefit of your children and of the coming generation. Do anything with it. But don't raise wheat on it."

A small crop means a high price. Any school child knows that there is more profit in 1000 bushels of wheat harvested and sold by the farmer for \$1.50 a bushel than there is in 1500 bushels sold for \$1.

Cotton in Bad Grace

A YEAR AGO in July cotton was selling at 19 cents a pound, what is known as middling upland cotton in the New York market. On July 11 of this year the price was 13 cents. A staple commodity that is not perishable had thus lost one-third of its value.

Here again, as with wheat, the Government had attempted unsuccessfully to stem a falling tide. In October of last year the Board announced that it would lend 16 cents a pound to coöperatives, "in order to assist cotton farmers to hold back their crops and at the same time have money with which to pay their obligations." In other words, the Government began to lend 16 cents on something that was then worth 19 and is now worth only 13. It is understood that \$50,000,000 has thus been invested.

The first bale of this year's crop reached the New York market on July 10. The acreage planted is slightly less this year than last, but there has been none of that radical restriction which would have gone far to raise the price. Plainly what is wrong with cotton at the moment is a decided slump in buying. Domestic consumption fell off, during a ten months' period, by more than 10 per cent. Foreign purchases declined at the same time by as much as 16 per cent. Speaking roughly, domestic consumption and export shipments thus accounted for 13.6 million bales in a ten months' period last year and for only 11.7 million bales in a similar period this year.

Such a shortage in present demand for cotton can hardly be counter-balanced by a shrinkage of less than 3 per cent. in acreage, which the Government reports.

United Founders Tells

IT HAS NOT been the prevailing custom for investment companies to reveal in public a list of their holdings of stocks and bonds. They act as agents for individual investors; and the individual's relationship to the company is based

Finance

entirely upon confidence in the management. One of the largest of these investment companies is the United Founders Corporation, originally—we believe—a subsidiary of the American Founders Corporation but now itself the dominant factor in what is known as the Founders Group.

United Founders in July made public its portfolio for the first time. The Corporation plainly has investments in every corner of the world. Its list of stocks and bonds, grouped by countries and by classes, is an education in physical geography: a copper mine in Africa, a tin mine in Siam, these are but samples. Except for its holdings in American corporations, the most favored nation in the United Founders list is Germany.

We Sell Less Abroad

THERE is temptation in some quarters to explain falling imports by reference to European criticism of our new tariff. The new rates may, indeed, have some effect in the future. But it is more practical to remember that the falling-off in our sales abroad began last fall, when something terrible happened in a place called Wall Street. October is the peak month for exports, therefore our table begins at that point:

MERCHANDISE EXPORTS

(In millions of dollars)

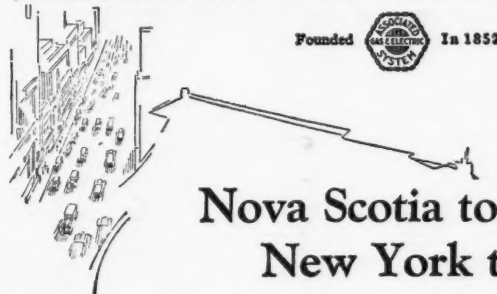
Oct. 1929.....530	Oct. 1928.....551
Nov. 1929.....448	Nov. 1928.....545
Dec. 1929.....434	Dec. 1928.....476
Jan. 1930.....417	Jan. 1929.....488
Feb. 1930.....351	Feb. 1929.....442
Mar. 1930.....374	Mar. 1929.....490
Apr. 1930.....334	Apr. 1929.....426
May 1930.....332	May 1929.....385

Our total loss in foreign sales during the first five months of this year was \$423,000,000, or about 19 per cent. This was due in some considerable measure to the fact that a million fewer bales of cotton were exported this season, and that the seven million bales which were sold were valued at two cents less per pound, or \$10 per bale, than cotton sent abroad a year ago. A corresponding shrinkage in wheat values, and lower commodity prices all along the line, suggest that perhaps the real phenomena in our foreign sales is not that the world has been buying much less, but that we have been selling our surplus at auction prices.

Meanwhile American purchases abroad have fallen off at an even higher rate than our sales. We bought \$1,933,000,000 worth of foreign merchandise in the first five months of 1929; and in the corresponding period this year we bought only \$1,486,000,000 worth, a decrease of 23 per cent.

Both sides of the picture, exports and imports, would seem to reflect lower buying power, rather than such things as tariff jealousies.

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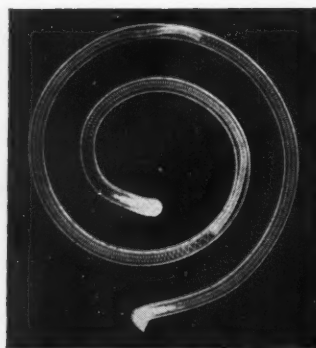
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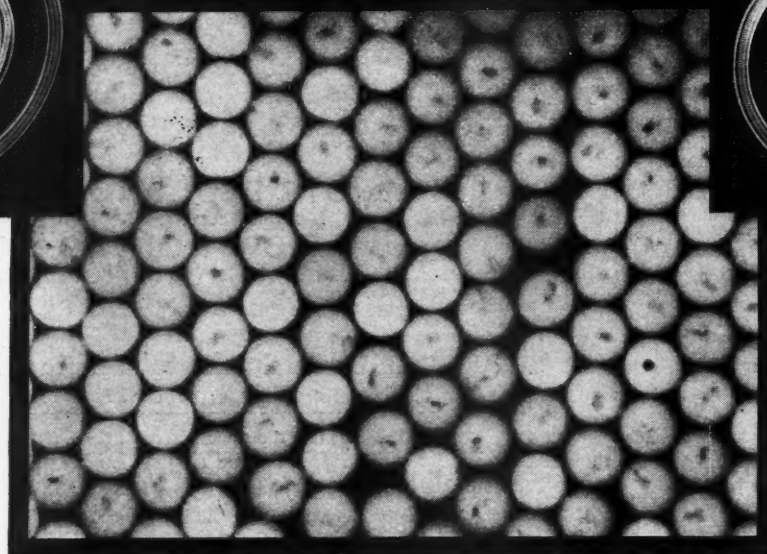
Industry

A Department for Business Executives



NOT SNAKES

The electrical appliance directly above has two faults. A different manufacturing process produced the perfect one on the other side.



DEFECTS

The ball bearings at left appear flawless from the outside. But the dark spots in this radiograph prove that many of them are imperfect.

The X-Ray Enters the Factory

ONCE MERELY the electric eye of the physician, the x-ray now pierces industry's products to seek out hidden faults. It inspects anything from golf balls to solid steel.

HAVE YOU EVER looked at an x-ray of your own teeth, of your heart, or ribs? If you have, then you know the strange feeling of awe that comes to you, as you realize that, after all, you are merely one of many millions of human beings turned out by Nature with a standardized, if invisible, interior structure. The x-ray found its first uses in surgery because, being difficult and costly to use, the improvement of health and the saving of human life had the right of way. Today, however, the x-ray is being used throughout industry, not only for research and experimentation, but in routine inspection and manufacture.

The penetrating radiation of x-rays enables one to view objects opaque in ordinary light, which because of varying density are able to cast shadows of their internal construction. Consequently it is possible to see inside objects without destroying them, and to make the inside accessible for examination.

The effect of different methods of production can be determined quickly by means of a photograph. Flaws and defects may be detected before costly machining operations have been performed. The relative suitability of various materials, shapes, and sizes may be readily determined beforehand. X-ray inspection is already being applied to cast steel,

brass and bronze, magnesium, aluminum, rubber, ceramics, glass, and such raw materials as coal. The increasing use of welding and of airplanes opens two great fields where x-ray inspection ought to play a vital part in protecting life and eliminating uncertainty.

Until about 1918 x-ray examinations were limited to steel not exceeding 1 inch in thickness. But the modern x-ray can penetrate mild steel $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, or show an internal flaw of $\frac{3}{10}$ ths of a diameter, $\frac{3}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inches from the surface. Within these limitations, therefore, it is no longer necessary to destroy materials or products to determine their internal conditions. Radiography places a new inspection tool at the service of the sincere, progressive, and honest manufacturer.

Until recently it was the custom to manufacture a few sample specimens that could be cut up for inspection. Now the x-ray may be used on stock pieces which, if satisfactory, may be used. This eliminates the expense and time for making the additional pieces. All the valves and piping required on a steam system designed to work at unusually high pressure were recently inspected by x-ray. Several pieces were rejected because defective. And there has been no breakdown or trouble whatever with the pieces that passed the x-ray test. One

shutdown, of course, would have cost many times over the cost of one x-ray picture.

It can be seen immediately what an important factor x-ray inspection will ultimately be in airplane construction, and in checking up the welds of buildings and other important structures. X-ray inspection tells the story without ruining the product or destroying the evidence.

ONE RUBBER company uses x-ray inspection on its golf balls, to determine the centering of the core. Another impregnates the cord of its tires with lead salts, making possible an x-ray examination to determine the condition of the union of cord and rubber, to eliminate any faults suffered from strains during the manufacturing process.

Another company examines its metal radio tubes for the proper spacing between filament and grid, each tube being viewed in two directions at right angles to each other. Thermometers are now being x-rayed to make sure that the glass meets specifications, and is not a cheaper glass containing soda. The amount of tetra-ethyl lead in commercial gasoline is being determined by means of x-ray. At least one large shoe store has installed fluorescent units (x-rays showing interiors to the eye in-



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CAN you set your business course for the future without an actual knowledge of present conditions?

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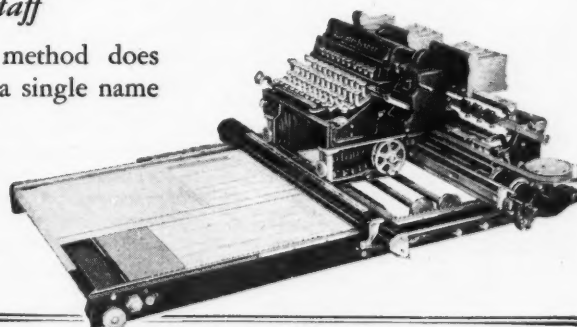
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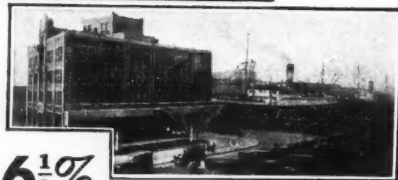
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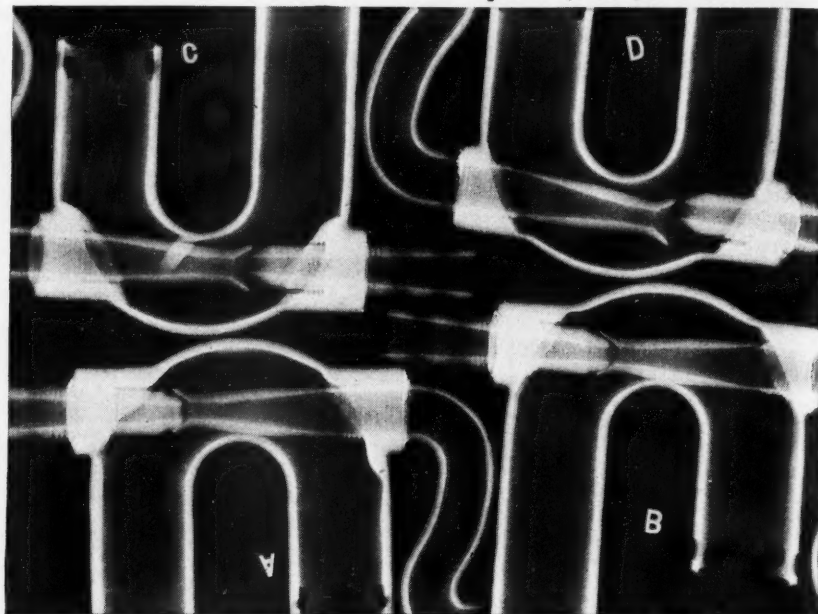
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Industry



THE RADIOGRAPH SAVES THE MANUFACTURER MONEY

Above are automatic syphons revealed under the x-ray to have been assembled incorrectly.

stead of on a photographic plate) so that its customers may see for themselves whether shoes actually fit their feet. The glass industry is finding it desirable to make a preliminary examination of the clays used in making flower pots so that specimens containing metallic particles may be eliminated at the start instead of waiting until the pots had been fashioned, when the molten glass attacks the metallic inclusions, causing the pots to fail.

The x-ray found wide application during the War for the examination of the small, laminated timber used in the construction of wooden airplanes to bring out hidden knots, resin pockets, and defective workmanship. Ammunition also came in for radiographic examination to determine the correct position of the fuse and the internal mechanism. Ballbearings, heavily insulated cables and wires, grinding wheels that are subjected to great strain, firebrick that may possess internal cracks, flaws, or metallic particles, can be inspected internally with the radiograph—without injury. Even coal can be examined by x-ray to determine its ash content, consisting largely of calcium and iron salt. These are opaque while carbon is transparent to the x-ray. Electrical insulators may be examined to determine incipient and internal cracks.

THERE IS ANOTHER side to the x-ray in industry, a more human side, of probably wider, more general application. That is for inspection, for routine supervision and observation. The radiograph shows up the careless worker, compelling him to be more careful or lose his job. It acts as a deterrent to the over-conscientious inspector who finds fault needlessly for his own gain, just as it shows up the careless

inspector. Being vastly more sensitive to differences in intensity than the human eye, the photographic process is able to detect flaws which otherwise would be invisible. These pictures may be made in the fraction of a second, so enabling rapidly moving parts to be inspected. Moreover, the photographic process has the advantage of affording a permanent record of actual conditions. It is not subject to the whims, moods, or alertness of the individual.

Another industrial application of the x-ray, less known than its application to detect flaws, is that of studying minute particles, too small for study by the human eye and unsuited even to the microscope. The human eye can never hope to see objects smaller than 100,000ths of an inch. But with the x-ray it is possible to see the most minute object, because the ray is an electro-magnetic disturbance of the same general nature as visible light. It is 10,000 times as short or only one hundred-millionths of an inch in wave length—about the size of atoms themselves.

Methods of x-ray diffraction are now in use to study the performance of fibrous materials such as rayon, silks, and wood when stretched, as well as for investigating metals and chemicals.

Since 1922, the x-ray has been used continually at the Army's Watertown Arsenal for detecting flaws in forgings, castings, and at welds. H. H. Lester, research physicist of the arsenal, presents a valuable resumé of this subject in the April 1930 issue of *Engineers and Engineering* under the title of "Radiographic Tests of Cast Metal and of Welds." The subject is covered with typical Army thoroughness, explaining why the x-ray is so valuable, what it has done at the arsenal, and how it has been used for routine investigation. The

Industry

article tells also how the x-ray enabled designs and technique to be improved, and how it can be used for purposes of inspection, so as to eliminate defective pieces. The increasing use of welding, as for gun carriages, the development of the all-metal plane, higher temperatures, pressures, and speeds at greater loads—all these make it more and more important to change the design when needed, as well as to avoid cracks, crevices, segregations, inclusions, hard and soft spots, blowholes, etc.

Waldemar Kaempfert, director of the Rosenwald Industrial Museum, states that, "compared with the modern x-ray spectrometer, the microscope is a crude, coarse instrument. At last we obtain a real insight into the world of the invisible and infinitely small. Atoms and stars are linked together into a cosmic unit. Henceforth new metals, new compounds with startling properties will be made to order and Nature thus outdone. A new impetus has been given to both industry and science."

The x-ray is a new tool for industry. But it is vastly more. It is the key to undiscovered worlds and undreamed of opportunities that lie still hidden in the maze of doubt and mystery of an undiscovered world.

A Bureau of New Ideas

ABOUT TWO YEARS ago one large railroad established what is known as the Bureau of New Ideas, under the direct supervision of the vice-president of personnel. Employees are encouraged to submit suggestions, which are examined, worked up, and tried out. Employees are compensated for suggestions that are worth while. Many valuable suggestions have been received and adopted.

Another railroad maintains a Waste Avoidance Committee. Each operating division has a local section which meets every thirty to sixty days to discuss wastes of all kinds and how to avoid them. Minutes are kept and the reports are forwarded to the central committee, where they are distributed to the various committees so that each knows what others are accomplishing. Another committee responsible for surplus or unused material has gradually developed into a committee that recommends other uses for surplus material and items, including slow-moving material. The chairman is the store's department man, usually a traveling storekeeper. The value of such a committee is cumulative, increasing as its data and experience increase.

Earnings

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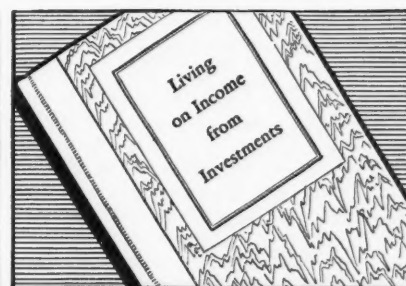
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OFFICES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

Industry

an additional inducement to find out how it is done.

Chicago's laundries as a whole earn only 2½ to 3 per cent. net. The Nonesuch Laundry, Chicago, is averaging 8 per cent.

Recently this laundry completely re-modeled its boiler room, installing an automatic coal-burning system and purchasing a second-hand generator and steam engine. It now generates all its own electric power and has discarded an oil heater for heating the water. It has cut its electric light and power bill from \$151.80 a month to \$60 per month. Installation of the automatic coal-burning system has reduced its combined coal and oil bill from \$409.53 to \$300 a month, a direct saving of \$109.53 per month. It is now making a total saving of \$227.63 per month upon a total gross business of \$2000 per week.

The Nonesuch Laundry is a small laundry, having a total of only eight motors, representing a demand of about 25 kilowatts. A plant of this size is usually considered too small to be able to do anything itself, too small to save anything, too small to be able to reduce its losses and wastes. Yet here is an organization that is saving \$227.63 per month on a gross business of around \$8000 per month. Any concern that uses electric power and requires plenty of heat for hot water will find it to its advantage to find out how much it can save by making its power as a by-product.

Modern Alchemy

PRESENT-DAY wonders have an extraordinary way of fulfilling the prophecies of Socrates, Plato, and that more modern philosopher, Francis Bacon. Though the transmutation of the baser metals into gold is no longer the dream of the alchemist, still stranger wonders are being achieved.

The discoveries of the alchemist still go on. Thomas Edison is gradually creating rubber from golden rod. A hard rubber substance is already being put to use by hydrating cornstalks, drying the resultant jelly-like mass and machining the finished pieces to shape, like ebony. Sugar can now be obtained from many different sources. In the fourteenth century in England two pounds of sugar cost as much as a pig. Today about half the world's supply comes from beet sugar; a pound costs as much as a few cigarettes. Sugar is now being produced in sizable quantities from cottonseed hull bran, until only a few years ago the waste product of the cotton industry. Sugar can now be obtained from dahlias, a new kind of sugar, more easily assimilated by the human system than cane sugar. Peanut shells and sunflowers are also sources of sugar, so that today more than fifty sugars, some bitter and some sweet, are known to science. Meanwhile, sugar cane is being made into insulating materials, sound-deadening flooring and building board. Sugar cane

waste is being made into rayon, for which it is valuable since it contains a higher percentage of cellulose than spruce, 54.8 per cent. as against 53 per cent. for spruce. This new development, incidentally, promises to encourage the wider use of cane sugar instead of beet sugar.

Straw and cornstalks are being used to make newsprint paper. Soon ways may be found of using these materials for insulating purposes, noiseless gears, and similar products. The same material may be used for wallpaper, wrapping paper, and writing paper.

At present some 51 products may be made from corncobs, 12 from straw, 103 from corn husks, and 24 from cornstalks.

Industrial Sidelights

AFTER READING what Henry Ford says about preferring workdays between thirty-five and sixty years of age, it is interesting to recall what Francis Bacon wrote in "Of Youth and Age," some 300 years ago: "Young men are fitter to invent than to judge, fitter for execution than for counsel, and fitter for new projects than for settled business; for the experience of age in things that fall within the compass of it, directeth them; but in new things abuseth them. . . . Young men, in the conduct and management of actions, embrace more than they can hold, stir more than they can quiet; fly to the end without consideration of the means and degrees; pursue absurdly some few principles which they have chanced upon; care not [how they] innovate, which draws unknown inconveniences. . . . Men of age object too much, consult too long, adventure too little, repent too soon, and seldom drive business home to the full period, but content themselves with a mediocrity of success. Certainly it is good to compel employments of both, . . . because the virtues of either may correct the defects of both."

• • WHEN A PARTIAL eclipse of the moon or sun takes place, big headlines in the paper chronicle them. Such events stir public interest. Yet thousands of lighting fixtures throughout America's plants are subject to an almost continuous eclipse. Oil, soot, smoke, and dirt form a veil or screen that cuts down the illumination and light. Not so spectacular as the eclipse of the sun or moon, this accumulation of dirt and interference with light is more gradual—and more costly. Would you be satisfied to pay for ten gallons of gasoline and receive only two? Hardly! And if you did pay for twelve, while obtaining only two, you would soon discover it when you ran out of gas.

Yet it is not uncommon to find that the light at a work bench or at a machine has been reduced from 12½ or 15 foot candles to 2½ or 3 foot candles due to the accumulation of oily soot, smoke,

and dust on the lamps and reflectors. The electric light bill, of course, is as high as ever. You are paying for the light, without getting it. Periodic inspection of lamps and reflectors as well as periodic washing and cleaning is as necessary as oiling the machinery. The reason that curtailed illumination is often so expensive is that it is not suspected; meanwhile, spoilage, the slowing up of production, more frequent accidents, are byproducts that cannot be explained. Lighting maintenance is an inexpensive form of insurance.

• • WHEN YOU LOOK into the factory or department store and see what precautions are taken about hygiene, ventilation, and employee welfare, you can tell fairly accurately what sort of absenteeism is to be expected. Employee welfare is not a matter of paternalism or patronage. It is not a matter of coddling or of giving out charity. It is a matter of protection, a cold-blooded, sensible investment, of widespread importance.

New York City's Health Department studied twenty-five typical department stores employing 41,000 people. In addition to being department stores, these organizations also were carrying on fifty-three manufacturing, repairing, and altering activities on the premises. Therefore, to all intents and purposes the department stores may be considered also as factories and the conditions involved in each are much the same.

An analysis of 1225 health and safety recommendations made to these twenty-five stores showed that the most frequent defect complained of was lack of sanitary drinking cups and glasses. Recommendations for greater cleanliness of some fixtures, ranked second. Safety repairs came third. Then in order of frequency came proper locker systems; running soap; control of fumes; dust; ventilation; cleanliness of aisles and floors; proper towel supply; control of machine noises; proper seats; and better quality of lighting.

Are not these conditions that create problems in any plant? Why not have this list typewritten? Give a copy to each department head. Have him personally check up each condition.

• • IT HAS BEEN estimated that America's railroads are saving \$145,000 a day through use of chemically treated ties. Treated lumber pays wherever used.

• • A NEW USE for wood pulp has been found by the small town of Thedford, Norfolk, England. By means of powerful compressors, wood pulp is being used for hats, the hats being stamped out of wood pulp. These hats, much like summer panama hats, find great popularity among the British miners because they are unbreakable and very light. Wood pulp is also being used in the same town for making fruit and powder bowls and vases. Thedford is only a village and almost the entire population devotes its time to making these articles or to decorating them. The whole town benefits.

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REVIEW OF REVIEWS
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August, 1930

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Travel & Exploration

A boat from the *Arbella* brought King Charles' charter to shore.



Below—The only common stocks known to the Salem of 1630.



PURITANS ARE POPULAR AGAIN IN THE SALEM OF 1930

A Pageant of Puritans

A SMALL BOAT which landed at Salem 300 years ago now causes all Massachusetts to celebrate.

FROM WHITE colonial doorways, this summer, step demure maids and tall-hatted fathers dressed in Puritan gray. They march under arches of age-old elms, up shaded streets to the village green, where others have gathered about the spotless church. As they file in, bronzed Indians lurk in the background.

Which is one more sign that New England, and more particularly Massachusetts, is holding high carnival this summer. For 1930 marks the passing of the third century since the founding of the Massachusetts Bay Colonies. By rail, by road, by water, and even by air a procession of visitors—including the President of the United States—is coming during the summer months to pay homage at historic shrines. Enthusiasts at the Tercentenary headquarters have es-

timated that, before the celebration is over in October, there will have been 10,000,000 of them.

It was in June, 1630, that the good ship *Arbella*, after a tempestuous eighty days at sea, brought Governor John Winthrop into Salem Harbor with a charter for the Massachusetts Bay Colony, where for some months a straggling colony had already existed. Most of us remember instead the date 1620, when the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock, further down toward Cape Cod, from the *Mayflower*. But these Pilgrims were another people—religious outcasts, mostly artisans, petty farmers and laborers, who came to set up on the free soil of a new continent a Christian religion distinct from that of the Established Church in England.

Governor Winthrop's Puritans, whose

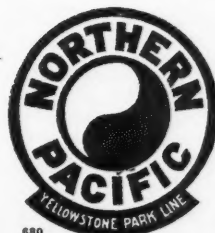
coming in 1630 is now being celebrated, were a different sort. They came from the middle class of Englishmen. Among them were wealthy merchants, landlords, scholars, and professional men, who transported much of their goods to America. Moreover, these people were not religious fanatics. They wanted changes in the Church of England, but had no desire to separate from it. They hoped to reproduce English class society—minus the aristocracy—and English rights in the new world as they had known them before Charles I., asserting his divine right, began ruling without Parliament. For the same spirit which moved the Puritans to leave England, soon inspired their relatives and friends to follow Cromwell in revolt against conditions at home. Above all, the Puritans who settled Massachusetts Bay

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Travel and Exploration

wanted to insure themselves of a share in the profits of the New England Company, and a voice in the conduct of their government.

In 1629, Charles I. had granted a charter to the New England Company by which freemen (stockholders) were permitted to elect a governor, deputy governor and assistants, annually. Once arrived in America, therefore, freemen and officers met in the "great and general court" to transact the business of the company. Ballots were cast by the use of kernels of corn and black beans.

Thus were the elements of free government introduced into America. Under this arrangement no less than seventeen shiploads of emigrants set out within the year, and the towns of Boston, Charlestown, Medford, Watertown, Roxbury, Newton, Dorchester, Cambridge, and Brookline were established. This was the beginning of the great immigration of Puritans. In ten years Massachusetts Bay was the most populous English colony in the new world, and town meetings and general courts were flourishing.

Today the celebration takes on modern as well as historic significance. Early in the season the new *Arbella*, goodwill airplane of the *Boston Herald*, carried invitations to governors of many states and delivered tercentenary posters bidding people to visit New England during 1930. Not only are there pageants, fairs, and exhibitions of old time buildings and customs. Massachusetts is setting forth the progress of three hundred years in her roads, industrial plants, museums, and institutions. Moreover, the event has taken on national importance, for special tercentenary stamps and half-dollars have been issued by order of Congress; and the President, and representatives of the governors of many states, Senators, foreign Ambassadors, and other dignitaries joined in the Boston program of July 15.

TYPICAL OF the historical pageantry was the celebration at Salem on June 12, anniversary of the first arrival of the *Arbella*. A pioneer village had been set up in Forest Park and thousands of spectators gathered to see the performance. Early in the afternoon the bustle of village life began. Gray-frocked children ran out of the thatched cottages to play the games of Puritan days. Fishermen prepared their nets for the evening catch; sailmakers plied their great needles. A woman caused consternation among the pious fathers by appearing in too gay a dress; later she was taken before the magistrates and put in the stocks for her unseemly conduct. Friendly Indians bartered with the colonists, and then disappeared into the wilderness. Spinning, washing, and weaving kept the housewives busy.

Eventually an Indian runner brought the news of an approaching ship, and the white sails of the *Arbella* came into view. She dropped anchor; little boats were let down over her side, and the

men aboard—Governor Winthrop and his followers—approached the excited groups of Puritans gathered on the shore. After they had been welcomed by Endicott, and rested for a time, a cavalcade set out for Boston with the charter (although the original charter was carried thither by boat).

In the procession were heralds, town crier, and three floats, each drawn by six horses. The first, following the band, dressed in the costumes of the seventeenth century, represented the granting of the charter by Charles I. On the sec-

ond was a model of the *Arbella*, and last came a great chest such as the colonists used to carry their goods from England, in which was the charter. The cavalcade proceeded along the road to Boston, accompanied by outriders and motorcycle police who tried to prevent traffic blocks when over-curious tourists stopped to gape.

Pageants of the kind may be seen in many of the towns of New England this summer. The accompanying table gives some of those scheduled for August, but a complete list, including September and October events, may be had from the Tercentenary Headquarters, 22 Beacon Street, Boston.

Among the most authentic of displays which have been arranged is that at Springfield, Massachusetts. From all over the countryside model colonial structures have been brought to the grounds of the Eastern States Exposition, and set up about a model New England green. There is a tall white church, red brick school house, mansion house, with the appointments of the home of a country gentleman, a Cape Cod cottage, a tavern and store, blacksmith shop, town hall, and law office.

Care has been taken to preserve original details in the reërection of these old buildings. Rough-hewn beams and rafters, beautiful paneling and fluted columns, corner cupboards, and secret recesses are intact. The austere simplicity and dignified design of Colonial architecture have been preserved throughout, and the houses are furnished with priceless antiques, borrowed from museums and in keeping with their setting.

The village is a busy place. Hostesses in colonial prints welcome visitors to the houses. Banquets are cooked in seventeenth century kitchens, and now and then a fiddler plays a dance tune in the well-stocked tavern, where refreshments are on tap. In the farmhouse boots are pegged and yarn carded as in the winter days of long ago, and the other details of farming life are enacted for the benefit of spectators.

IN MANY TOWNS home week is being celebrated during August. Descendants of early settlers as well as families who have moved to other parts of the country more recently are returning to visit friends and neighbors, or to see how their old homes are progressing. For their entertainment sports, plays, lectures, church services, and open house have been scheduled.

Massachusetts is also taking the opportunity to place historical markers by the roadsides so that visitors may know the significance of the country through which they travel. Special guide service is available everywhere, and in Boston the Chamber of Commerce has printed a booklet telling of walks to historic shrines in the city. They have also set up an information office to help tourists, not only during their stay in Boston, but in their sojourn in other parts of New England.

Perhaps the Puritan fathers would be

Some August Events in Massachusetts

August—Opening of old houses in various communities throughout the state.

August 1—Friday—NORTHFIELD—Parade of origins and of 261 years of local history and progress; family reunions, outdoor meetings, band concerts, oration; services of Thanksgiving; reproduction of fortified stockade and outpost village of Colonial times, by American Legion.—Old-fashioned community market, by Grange.

August 7—PLYMOUTH—Street fair; people in Colonial costume; old houses and gardens open. 1-8-15-22-29—Friday afternoons at 5 o'clock—"Pilgrims' Processional."

August 2-8—LEE—Old home week.—Parade, pageant, meetings, marking of buildings; early Colonial paper-making plant on exhibition; 3rd, 150th anniversary of Congregational Church.

August 3-9—DEERFIELD—Old home week; opening to public of ancient houses, first time in many years, afternoons except Sunday; display of carefully maintained old Massachusetts community with fine trees, streets and historical attractions.—Reproduction of Old Indian House; memorial hall; Old Burying Ground, all summer.

August 6-7-8—LAKE SPOFFORD, N. H.—6th, afternoon motorboat races and water sports; evening Colonial costume ball; 7th, afternoon reception to governors of Vermont, New Hampshire and Massachusetts; land and water pageant by summer camp people and residents, depicting arrival of Winthrop and *Arbella*, with Charter; episodes showing contributions of 300 years by vicinity towns; evening banquet; 8th, aviation events, including glider contests; games, sports of land and lake; loan exhibit of period furniture.

August 10-12—MASHPEE—Indian pow-wow by descendants of New England native tribes.

August 13—NANTUCKET—Yacht regatta and whaling boat races.

August 16—Saturday (Tentative)—BOSTON—All-day Tercentenary parade. Proposed all-day military, civic and historical parade, setting forth in striking fashion with 100 floats and costumed marching bodies the significant events in the city's three centuries, and representative of the life of the municipality today.

August—NEW BEDFORD—Whaling museum and cotton mills exhibited—Guide and information service.

August (all the month)—SALEM—Literary, historical and shipping exhibition at Essex Institute, Peabody Museum, House of Seven Gables, Witch House and other places.—Puritan Village of 1630 and Governor Winthrop ship *Arbella*.

August (all the month)—SPRINGFIELD—Old-fashioned kitchen operated in 17th century fashion; Colonial flower garden in City Park; continuous historical exhibit in Pynchon Memorial Building throughout summer.

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Travel

surprised if they could come back for a time and see the spirit of carnival in their erstwhile sober commonwealth. At any rate, whoever visits New England this year will receive a cheerful welcome in the old Bay state.

Travel Abroad In North America

THOSE WHO SHY from the thought of an ocean voyage—whether from lack of time or lack of a seagoing constitution—have no reason to envy friends who are traveling abroad. They can have pretty much whatever kind of vacation they prefer right here in America. Are your friends raving over the green waters and snowy reflections in some Swiss lake? Surprise them by spending a week in the Canadian Rockies or in our own Northwest. Do the black-eyed señoritas and sunny landscapes of Spain excite romantic musings? Go to Mexico and discover the green scenery and gay life of the descendants of Cortez. Or if they tell of primitive life among South Sea islanders, remember that there are archaeological treasures, and full-blooded Indians much nearer home.

It is not too late to plan a trip. In fact late vacationists have the double advantage of meeting smaller crowds, and of returning to work refreshed when the cool weather begins. There is, of course, the vast expanse of the United States, from Massachusetts Bay to San Diego. But also there are our neighbors to the north and south.

CANADA OFFERS the tourist who rejoices in camping and fishing the Lake Superior country. Typical are the bungalow camps on Lake Helen, through which flows the turbulent Nipigon River. With Indian guides the visitor may explore the lakes and rivers of the district, which abound in northern pike, pickerel, and square-tailed brook trout. Meanwhile the family can enjoy hikes, canoeing, swimming, and the social life at the clubhouse nearby.

Picturesque as the Latin Quarter of Paris are some sections of Quebec, one of the oldest cities in America. Founded in 1608 by Samuel de Champlain, it still retains the earmarks of its French origin. Many of the inhabitants speak French and the names of historic sites, churches, and convents remain unchanged after two centuries of British dominion.

Among the landmarks in the Lower Town, the old part of the city, is a little church—Notre Dames des Victoires—erected to commemorate the defeat of an English fleet under Sir William Phipps early in the eighteenth century. On St. Louis Street stands the cigar store where Montcalm, mortally wounded in battle, was brought to die. His remains were buried in a shell hole in the wall of the Ursuline Convent Chapel.

And Quebec is the only walled city in the new world.

Banff and Lake Louise are world known mountain resorts, unrivaled for scenery and recreational appointments. Mountains nearly two miles high look down into blue-green Lake Louise, and glaciers bridge the clefts in the rugged hills. Pony riding, swimming in warmed water pools, tennis, and golf are favorite sports. Daily parties visit the Plain of the Six Glaciers, and other wonders of the region.

If one wants to have variety in travel, Mexico, our little-known neighbor to the South, fills the bill. Here one finds the remains of ancient Aztec civilization, Spanish culture, and Indian life side by side. In a short day's journey one may pass through tropical regions, up to the fertile agricultural plains, and thence to the volcanic white-capped mountains and glacial fields.

Mexico City has the prestige of being the oldest city in the new world. When Spanish Cortez destroyed the massive temples, floating gardens, and palaces of the Aztec in 1521, he chose the site to establish the center of his new city. Many of the old houses, modeled on Moorish lines about patios and gardens, are still extant. And the iron gates, guarded windows, and battlements are reminiscent of the nation's revolutionary history.

But despite bloodshed the new settlers were mindful of education and religion. The Cathedral was founded on ground of the Aztec temple in 1573, and the university established at an even earlier date. Today the latter is well-known for scientific schools as well as for summer sessions popular with Americans learning to speak Spanish.

Where once stood the home of Montezuma, last ruler of the Aztecs, is the national palace today. It houses the Senate Chamber, government offices, museum, and observatory, and over the main entrance hangs Mexico's liberty bell. Although the country did not become a republic until 1857, struggle for freedom began on September 16, 1810, when a humble parish priest sounded this bell to call people to arms. If you should happen to be in Mexico on September 16, you may see the President ringing the bell at midnight, according to custom.

In the market place the Indians gather to sell their goods. Under a tripod-supported awning sit the vendors, much as they did when the Spaniards entered their city 400 years ago. They are still selling the same bright flowers, fruits, herbs, and roots, which they raise beside their thatched adobe cottages outside of the city. Here may be purchased baskets, pottery, and home-made products fashioned of wood, fiber, and bone. Here, too, are medical herbs recommended by descendants of the medicine men, and Indians ready to tell you their peculiar powers.

Mexico City stands on a high plateau looking up to snowclad mountains. The

Travel

air is clear and the temperature moderate, never rising above 79° F. Nights are cold and as in many countries of high altitude there is a striking difference in temperature between sun and shade. For this reason the town makes an excellent tourist headquarters from which trips may be taken to the Indian villages, mountains, or banana and sugar plantations near at hand.

The Black Men of South Africa

WILD LIFE and the strange beauty of the country are not all that attracts the traveler in South Africa. There are also the scantily clad, primitive natives, to be seen in their thatched cottages or at work on the plantations of settlers. For the most part these preserve their naïve dispositions and simple habits, despite the contact with civilization.

Only the Bushmen, that half-pigmy race now found only in remote parts of the Kalahari Desert, have artistic ability, says J. George Frederick in the *Nomad*. They live in caves whose walls they decorate with hunting scenes.

Strange to say natives are not so successful at hunting as might be expected in such a well-stocked country. They cultivate the soil, raising maize or kaffir corn for food. This they prepare in many ways, sometimes cooking it in milk, and often brewing beer, the native drink. Although fruit grows in abundance in the tropics, it forms a small part of the diet of these people.

Cows are the legal tender of the South Africans. A rich man may possess many cows and also many wives, since he has the wherewithal to purchase them. In the civilized areas, the writer continues, the natives are laborers, but they work only six months of the year. After that they return to their wives and tribes, and are pampered and waited on until the next working spell sets in.

Travel Sidelights

JULY USHERED in new passport rates to delight those who have put off foreign travel until late in the season. The bill, signed by President Hoover on July 1, prices passports at six instead of ten dollars. With little red tape they may be renewed each two years until six years have expired, by the payment of a two-dollar fee.

• • SAID CALVIN COOLIDGE, commenting in the *New York Herald Tribune* on the \$500,000,000 estimated that Americans will spend in Europe this summer, "This will have to be considered a good investment. . . . Travel is a great civilizer. While our tourists will find many things to admire and some to emulate, a careful investigation will convince them that the general condition of the

people of their own country is unsurpassed."

• • ON JULY 1 a new air service was opened between Mexico City and Buenos Aires, Brazil. The flight takes seventy hours and is the result of negotiations between the Mexican Aviation Company and the Pan-American Airways system.

• • THE NEW YORK, Rio and Buenos Aires Line, Inc., report an average of more than 1000 passengers a month over their long distance airline between North and South America during the first five months of 1930.

• • GREAT ENTHUSIASM marked the departure of the *Britannic*, new motor ship of the White Star Line as it left dock in Liverpool for its recent maiden voyage to New York. It is the largest cabin ship on the seas and brought 510 passengers into port on July 7. Among the features on board is a swimming pool for the Tourist Third Cabin.

• • NOT TO BE outdone by German, British, American, and Italian shipping plans, the French Line has ordered a new giant liner which eventually will displace the *Ile de France* as flagship. The new vessel will have speed of twenty-eight knots, and will be ready for service in the spring of 1933.

• • "UNIVERSAL AUNTS, INC.," are on popular call in London. Tourists who wish their children to see the Tower, Peter Pan, or the changing guards at Buckingham Palace, and who prefer to spend their own time in a different manner, call up the "Aunts," and secure suitable chaperonage.

• • MANY AN American has raved over the gardens at Hampden Court and Kew near London. This year the most beautiful gardens of England, including that on the royal estate at Sandringham, are open to the public on certain days for the payment of a small fee. The proceeds are for the benefit of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing. Railroads are coöperating by issuing single fare round-trip tickets, from towns within a radius of sixty miles.

• • MRS. JULIA J. AKELEY, first wife of the late Carl Akeley, sculptor and naturalist, has returned from a ten-month sojourn in the Belgian Congo. The expedition was sponsored by the Brooklyn Museum, and was the fourth made by Mrs. Akeley into Pigmy territory.

The Pigmies are suspicious of outsiders until they learn that no harm is intended them. They practice cannibalism, and even dead bodies are not safe if left unguarded. Wives are cheap among the Pigmies, according to Mrs. Akeley. A sharp knife will purchase a good one, while homely girls bring only a bit of salt, or possibly may be exchanged for a young son.



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A desert farewell—Go in Peace!—in genial Spain it's "Vaya con Dios"—Go with God! Spain!—land of enchantment—beauty—romance . . . the fortified shores of old Cadiz haunted by phantom galleons, treasure laden . . . in gay Seville a dark eye's flash, a carefree lilt of music catch at your heart . . . at Granada memories of Sultan and lovely odalisque linger in Alhambra's courts . . . Barcelona's sun lovingly fingers a cathedral's carven lace and jewelled window—then drenches an age-old altar in a glory of light.

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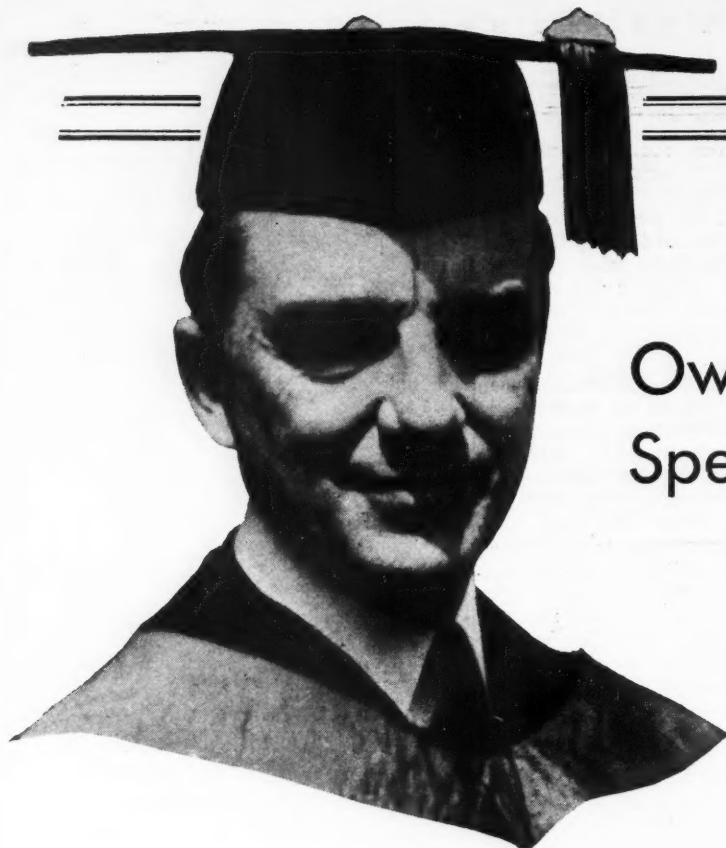
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Personalities

Owen Young Speaks His Mind

THE PROBLEM of today is to find leaders. Here are the thoughts of a sincerely respected leader on the kind of men who are needed, and on what they must do.

PHILOSOPHERS FIND a small audience in a world devoted to business and industry. Yet on those rare occasions when the industrialist turns philosopher, drawing ideas from practical experience, men and women are willing enough to lend an ear. Such a man is Owen D. Young.

Three times recently Mr. Young has spoken to the public—either in person or through magazine articles. Put together, his ideas form a logical series: first, the hard road to actual leadership in America today; then the kind of man Mr. Young himself has chosen to guide his enterprises; and finally the broad vision which the United States of a new decade must have, must understand, to press forward in the new order of things.

First, then, the road to the top:

"**W**E HAD BEEN talking for an hour," writes Merle Crowell of an interview with Mr. Young, in the *American Magazine*. "I was just finding my feet when a remark made me settle back in my chair.

"Would you mind repeating that?"

"He removed his briar pipe from his mouth, uncrossed the long legs that are the part of his six-feet-two you notice last and least, and brought me fully into the focus of his warm brown eyes.

"Why, of course! I said there is a single reason why ninety-nine out of a hundred average business men never become leaders. That is their unwillingness to assume responsibility. . . ."

"There is nothing magical about leadership. But there are certain penalties attached to it. It's these penalties which the average man refuses to pay. He thinks, no doubt, that in his case it won't be necessary to pay them. . . ."

"The road to leadership is not particularly comfortable. You travel it heavily laden. While the nine-to-five o'clock worker is lolling at ease you are 'toiling upward through the night.' Forever you are picking up packs that no one would notice if you left them behind. Laboriously you extend your mental frontiers. . . . Any new effort or experience, the psychologists say, wears a new groove in the brain. This is a painful process. And the grooves that lead to the heights are not made between the hours of nine and five. They are burned in by midnight oil. . . ."

"When a man starts the habit of 'getting out from under,' that's the end of him as far as real progress is concerned. If you see anyone shy away from a task, however small, you may be sure that you can't rely on him to the finish. A really big man is never a dodger.

"I have nothing to say about the man who does not seek the responsibilities of leadership—who has chosen a more comfortable life and is content with the salary it brings. Perhaps, in one sense of the word, his is the happier part. And, of course, I have nothing but admiration for the man who is willing to meet the penalties that go with leadership. But the man whom I scorn is the one who would like to score bull's-eyes but refuses to pay the price—and then goes around whining about his luck and complaining that the world has never recognized his merits.

"The big problem of business today is to get hold of the men who will stand the gaff of leadership. It's strange that they are so few."

Nevertheless Mr. Young has found three men of just such caliber, to whom he entrusts the leadership of

the enterprises he directs. Many persons wonder how one man can be chairman of the board of the General Electric Company, chairman of the executive committee of the Radio Corporation, a director of the Federal Reserve Bank, New York, and of numerous other industries—and still find time to serve his country and Europe on economic and industrial committees. When David Lawrence asked this of Mr. Young, he replied unhesitatingly—"Organization." Mr. Lawrence reports in *The Saturday Evening Post*.

"Organization, yes, but how do you get it, where do you get it, and what is the method of developing it?" inquired Mr. Lawrence.

"Picking men is the hardest part, and, of course, the root of it all," Mr. Young answered. "I suppose everybody in business life recognizes the difficulty not merely of picking men but of picking the right ones. I have been especially fortunate. The three men who make it possible for me to go away whenever the occasion calls are Gerard Swope, David Sarnoff and Merlin Aylesworth.

"There are two kinds of executives, I suppose—those who become confused with detail and those who can at any time put on the magnifying glass to get enough intensity of definition of detail. The thing that impressed me about Gerard Swope was that he had a capacity to deal with detail without loss of perspective. You can readily tell what this means in a business with a million different things to make. Bear in mind that when you manufacture an automobile and you get a model, you might make a million copies of that model. That is not what I have in mind when I speak of a million different products. I

Personalities

am not referring to quantity production. I literally do mean articles of different kinds. When we build a generator, for instance, it must be according to particular specifications—nearly everything is made to order. There are certain things, of course, which can be produced in quantity, but practically everything we manufacture requires an infinite amount of detail.

"It was in the wartime, when the late Edward Stettinius was Assistant Secretary of War, that I became acquainted with the work of Gerard Swope. Mr. Burchard and I wanted him, and the three of us really picked him. He had been with the Western Electric Company, and we took him to organize our foreign business. It was the work he did in that field which led to his selection as president of the General Electric Company.

"The extent to which Gerard Swope looks after things when I am gone makes it possible for me to spend months in outside service. He does double duty, of course, when I am away—carrying my load and his—but that is his contribution. . . .

"I found Sarnoff in a relatively unimportant position in the American Marconi Company when we took that over," Mr. Young continued. "My job at that time was to make radio function. Half a dozen concerns all had patents, but not one concern had enough to operate. The whole problem was one of releasing an art.

"Well, at that time Sarnoff was assistant to E. J. Nally, of the Marconi Company. He was an active figure and, as commercial manager, seemed to know so much about the whole art of radio that I began to draft him for the work of negotiating the patent problem. Though, of course, he has real executive ability, I would say that his most outstanding quality is his capacity to envisage possibilities, and, also, he has a keen sense of how to get at a thing to realize these possibilities, and that is why he is today president of the Radio Corporation of America.

"Once the art of radio was released, it then became a problem of developing an entirely new agency. And that's what brought me to the selection of Mr. Aylesworth. It occurred to me that the problem would be largely one of external relations—dealing with mass psychology. Public relations appeared to be its most important factor. Merlin Aylesworth was managing director of the National Electric Light Association and had dealt with all phases of the electrical industry. He had an intuitive sense about relations with the public as well as an experience with such relations. . . . These men have helped me. They are eager to take the load whenever they can."

HAVING DELEGATED his power to men capable of carrying the burden, Mr. Young has been able to devote much of his time to the economic problems of the world. Through his own experience, his association with



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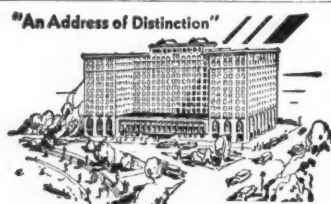
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Personalities

executives here and abroad, he reached certain conclusions. These crystallized opinions he gave in an address before 4000 leaders at a convention of the National Electric Light Association in San Francisco recently.

Dominating the scene of America's activity Mr. Young found a surplus, dragging in its wake the suffering of unemployment. In many an industry, or branch of farming, the United States is producing more than it can use—particularly as the output per worker increases. There appears at such a time to be but one inevitable result—unemployment. But not for Mr. Young.

"It is ridiculous to speak of unemployment as a necessary condition of human society," he declared. "It is nothing more than a maladjustment of its machinery. It is a blot on our intelligence. It is a drain on our sympathy. It is a promoter of charity which affects disadvantageously both those who give and those who receive. Some day we shall learn to do better, but we must learn it soon.

"How can we market these surpluses, both agricultural and industrial? The method is well known. Those who need our goods are the potential buyers. One cultivates his potential buyers. He does not rebuff them. He seeks their friendship and their good-will. If they need credit, he extends it. If they have goods which he can take in exchange without curtailing the business of his own country, he makes it a point to take them.

"Is that the attitude of America today toward her potential customers? Are we creating good-will or bad-will in the countries where they live? Are we interesting ourselves in their welfare? Are we concerned about their living standards? Are we extending them credits through our financial machinery? Are we cooperating with them politically in order that they may improve their condition? Are we making friends, and so creating an attitude of mind, a spirit of relationship which will convert potential customers into actual ones? I venture the prediction that we must do so if we are to conserve our own economic structure, not as a matter of charity but of self-interest. . . .

"How can we market either our agricultural or industrial surplus to the world so long as we act on the principle that we are not interested in the welfare of any one but ourselves? I had hoped that that old doctrine of narrow and self-destroying selfishness was being supplanted in this new day by a consciousness that men helped themselves the most by helping others, too. Isolation in our politics, exclusion in our tariff, means that we will retain as a just penalty to our own littleness the surpluses which we might otherwise market to the peoples of the world and which, so long as they stay with us, destroy our own prosperity. . . .

"My final word on this subject is this. When our political policy in international affairs becomes cooperative in

spirit, which need not involve us in entanglements or alliances; when our economic policy looks to the economic development of the world as a whole and the improvement of living standards everywhere; when our tariffs and our treaties are made to evidence this spirit (because we are under suspicion now); then we may hope for effective plans for farm relief, for reduction of our surplus of raw materials and manufactured goods, for relief of unemployment, and for—what is most important of all—a better spirit of all nations toward us and toward each other. That means peace, and peace thrives in a world of contentment and mutual welfare. It cannot live in a world or nation where there are inequalities and injustices caused by man-made barriers."

Germany's Militant Fascist

DR. WILHELM FRICK, Minister of the Interior and Education for the German state of Thuringia, is a reactionary to whom the republican Reich is gall and wormwood. His face is lean, grim, determined; and his shaven head is of the old military type. He is the outstanding leader of the German Fascist Party, which boasts a dozen delegates in the Reichstag and openly preaches overthrow of the Republic by force.

The views of Dr. Frick and his adherents are definite. They advocate, besides overthrow of the Republic: (1) abolition of the Reichstag; (2) establishment of a Fascist dictatorship; (3) exile of many Jews and disenfranchisement of the rest; (4) expulsion of foreigners, except those to whom special laws would be applied. The good doctor also dislikes negro jazz orchestras, which he has banned from Thuringia. He is, in short, a 100 per cent. German.

With Dr. Frick are associated the benomocled General Ludendorff, Fascist candidate for President in 1925, Adolf Hitler, tireless party worker, and Dr. Hugenberg, capitalist of U. F. A. motion pictures and leader of the more moderate Nationalist Party. The Fascist membership is 250,000; and the movement is backed by the militant *Stahlhelm*, German war veterans' league. The party adheres to the old imperial black-white-red tricolor.

Dr. Frick is not a reactionary in words only. He participated in the armed revolt of 1923, headed by Hitler and Ludendorff, which began in a Munich beer hall; was convicted of high treason, and sentenced to eighteen months' confinement in a fortress. This experience did not dampen his enthusiasm, and he fought the passage of the Young Plan last December with might and main. He is bitterly hostile to France and her allies, and naturally admires Mussolini and his achievements. The *Stahlhelm* paid a formal transalpine call on the Italian Fascists not long ago and

Personalities

was cordially welcomed by the latter.

As minister of Thuringia, Dr. Frick is turning the state police into a Fascist organization by changes in its personnel. Fearful that this trained force might be used against it, the Federal Government stopped its annual subsidy to Thuringia whereat the resolute doctor expressed complete indifference and continued to organize. Paradoxically enough, it was in Weimar, Thuringian capital, that the Republic was evolved in 1919. Weimar today, along with Munich and East Prussia, is a hotbed of anti-republicanism.

Programs similar to Dr. Frick's occupy the Austrian *Heimwehr*, the *Awakening Magyars* of Hungary, the French *Camelots du Roi*, the exiled Russian Whites, a few English Tories, and of course, the true Fascists of Italy.

Ten Ladies of the Courts

HELEN OF CALIFORNIA, Senorita Lili de Alvarez, Miss Betty Nuthall, Mevrouw Kea Bouman, Miss Daphne Akhurst, Didi Vlasto, Mademoiselle Lucie Payot, Fraülein Cilli Aussem, Miss Esther Heine, and Mademoiselle Josane Sigart. Queens of the court from ten different nations as far separated as South Africa and California, they have one quality in common. They are all beautiful, declares John R. Tunis in the *Pictorial Review*.

Of course they have individual characteristics as well—"Helen has strength and power, and Lili of Spain has neither; 'Bobbie' Heine (South Africa) has the finest volley in woman's tennis, and Didi Vlasto (Greece) never leaves the baseline. Betty Nuthall (England) is in continual roars of laughter at her mistakes in a match, whereas Josane Sigart's expression rarely changes; Daphne Akhurst (Australia) likes to batter her opponent into submission, and Cilli Aussem (Germany) mingles guile with force," says Mr. Tunis.

But one and all the post-war generation has proved that a woman tennis player does not need to be a square-jawed, galloping amazon, as in the gay nineties. They have gained beauty by seeking health out of doors. Love of the game and living the normal life which develops athletes are their formula.

But they all do more than play tennis. Lili de Alvarez takes up golf when the tennis season wanes. She has represented Spain at the Olympic Games as a skater. Nor is she limited to athletic hobbies. She speaks five languages fluently, is a musician, and collects rare books. When Miss Nuthall is off court, she is learning the chain hotel business in London from her efficient mother. Every one knows that Helen Willis Moody studies and draws incessantly, and that Cilli Aussem would have been a great dancer if she had not triumphed on the court.

"Two hundred years ago and more the famous women of the world were the

great courtézans; Ninon de L'Enclos, Madame de Maintenon, Mademoiselle de Lespinasse," writes Mr. Tunis. "They were beautiful creatures who obtained their beauty by artificial means. . . . The famous women today are the champions of sport who use their great beauty, not for selfish purposes, but to charm and delight thousands of spectators in every land upon the earth."

People of the Month

FAME CIRCLES about the head of Paul B. Robeson, Negro actor, athlete, and singer. A short time ago the Philadelphia Art Alliance ordered, then refused to exhibit, his nude figure done by Antonio Salemme, but the broadminded Brooklyn Museum promptly took it over.

Considerable comment has risen over Mr. Robeson's presentation of "Othello" in London. American radio fans have heard him tell how it feels to play the part, and also that it is his wish to bring the play to America. Meanwhile, Mrs. Robeson, a former Harlem, New York, girl, has published her husband's biography.

Paul Robeson was born in Princeton, New Jersey, the eighth and youngest child of a Negro minister. He developed scholastic and athletic ability, attended Rutgers University and there won football fame and a Phi Beta Kappa key.

After graduation from Columbia Law School, Mr. Robeson took a minor part in Eugene O'Neill's play, "All God's Chillun Got Wings", was praised by critics and continued his acting career. At the same time, although untrained, he sang on the concert stage. Americans and Europeans are familiar with his voice, having heard him sing "Ol' Man River," and Negro melodies.

• • • **WHETHER IN ART** or industry Marion Talley believes in hitching her wagon to a star. Little over a year since she unceremoniously dropped her operatic career, she has announced her intention to market 200,000 bushels of wheat raised on her ranch near Colby, Kansas. Miss Talley rises with the sun, rides her harvester combine skilfully, and intends to build her home in a grove on the 1,600-acre farm.

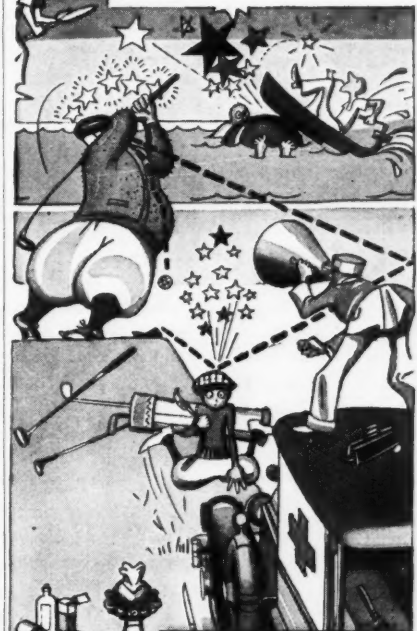
• • • **BOBBY JONES**, lawyer of Atlanta, Georgia, returned to New York with two new titles added to his list—the British open and amateur golf championships of 1930. Jones, who prefers to be called "Bob", was brought up across the way from a golf course in Georgia. When he was fifteen he played in the finals of the Southern Championship and won. He was graduated from Georgia Tech, Harvard School of Business Administration, and later received his law degree from Emory University. Mr. Jones is almost as popular among British golf enthusiasts as he is at home.



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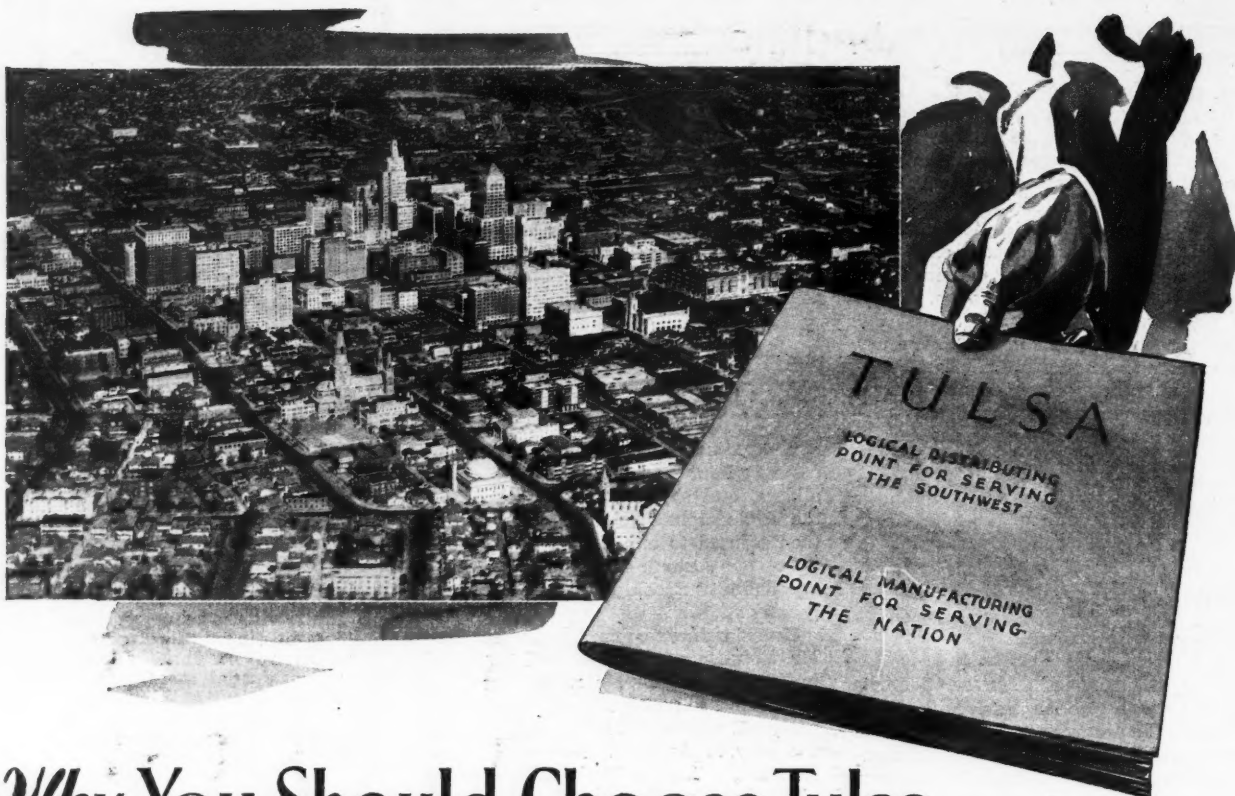
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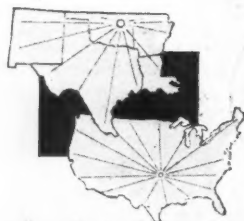
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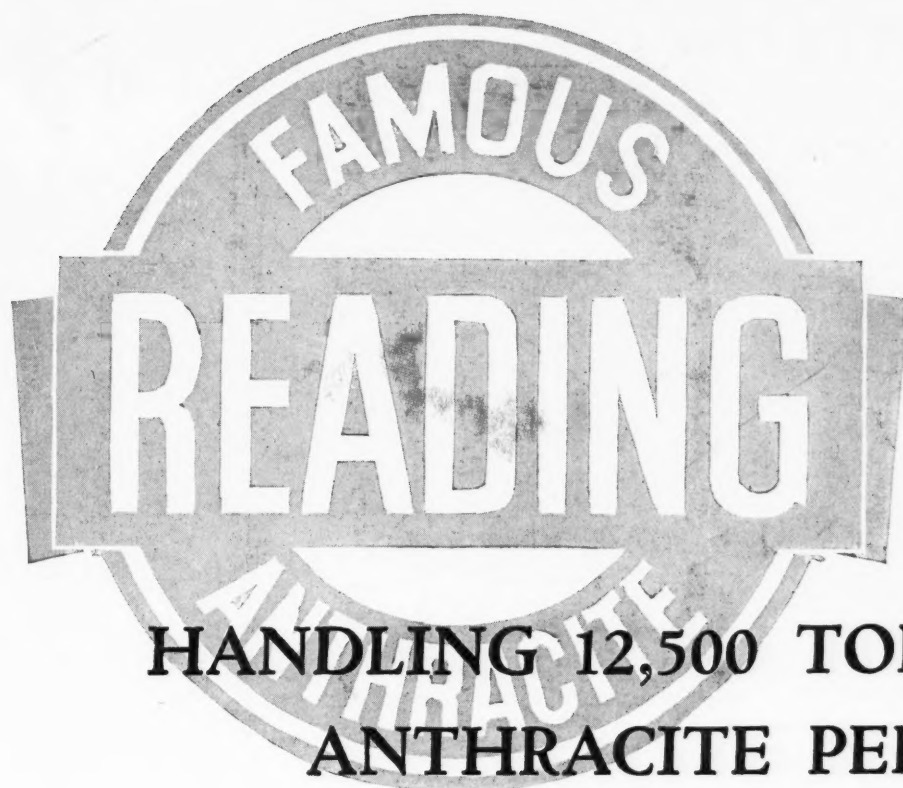


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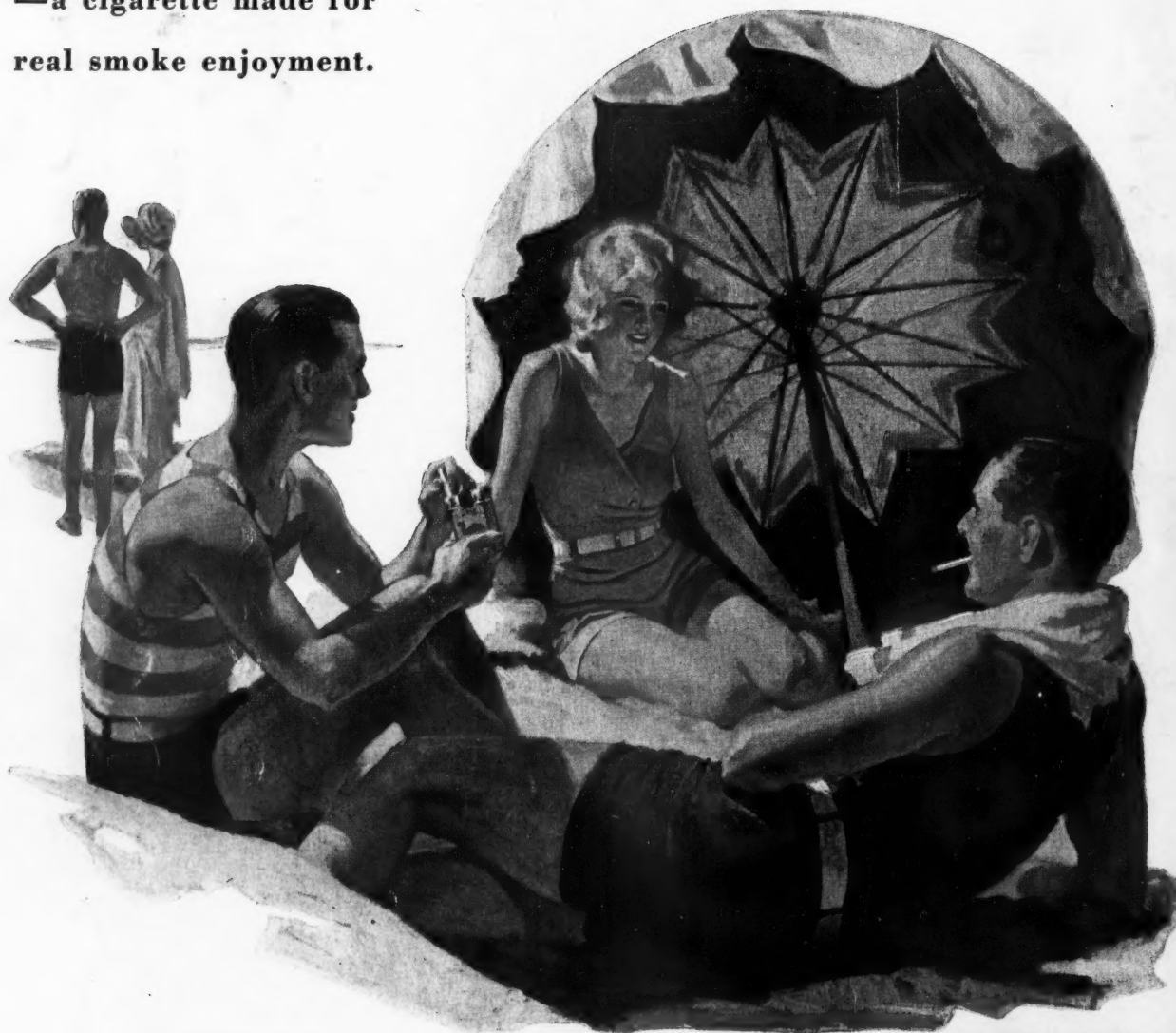


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